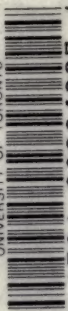


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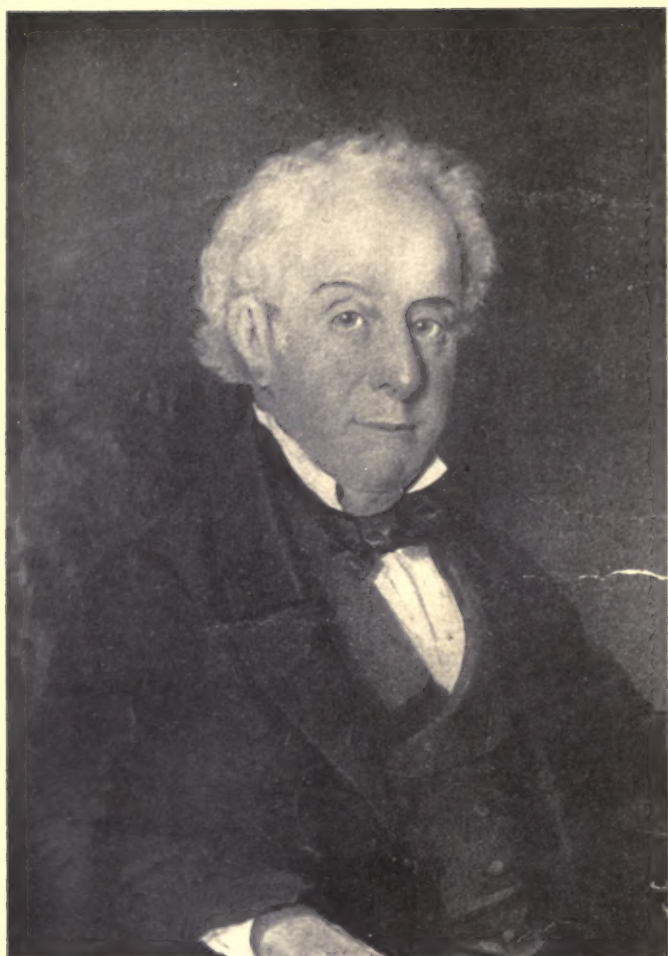


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THE HONOURABLE THOMAS TALBOT

FOUNDER OF THE TALBOT SETTLEMENT

From the Original Water-Colour in the Possession of Mrs. Macbeth.

THE TALBOT PAPERS

Including those left by the Honourable Colonel
Thomas Talbot at his Death, his Letters to
the Honourable Peter Robinson, Com-
missioner of Crown Lands, and
some Letters written by him to
the Hon. William Allan

EDITED WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND SOME ANNOTATIONS

BY

JAMES H. COYNE, M.A.

[2 pts. in 1]

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TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

1909



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II.—*The Talbot Papers.*—*Edited, with Preface, Introduction and some Annotations.*

By JAMES H. COYNE, M.A.

(Read May 15, 1907.)

PART I.

PREFATORY.

The life of Colonel the Honorable Thomas Talbot extended from 1771 to 1853. He left behind him a considerable number of letters and other MSS. and printed papers. These had been preserved for special reasons, relating to the subject matter and their personal interest. A few of the letters were from friends and relatives in the old country; others from distinguished Upper Canadians and British officers serving in the province. He had kept copies of population, settlement and militia returns, as well as drafts or copies of important letters and memorials sent by him to the head of the Provincial Government, and a few newspapers and political fly-sheets containing personal references, or connected with the war of 1812 or other important events.

Among his correspondents were two Lieutenant-Governors, Francis Gore and Sir Peregrine Maitland; their secretaries, Halton and Hillier; Generals Sir Isaac Brock, Sir Roger Sheaffe and Henry Procter, Captain James Brock, Chief Justice Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clark, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Nichol, Quarter-Master General of Militia during the war; Major Glegg, Attorney-General Macdonnell, Dr. John Rolph, Colonel Mahlon Burwell, Hon. William Allan, Hon. W. H. Merritt, and others of more or less note.

The earliest letter was written in 1806 by Colonel James Archibald Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, M.P. for Bossiney, afterward first Baron Wharncliffe of Wortley. The writer had served with Talbot at Quebec fifteen years before; and the two men were on terms of affectionate intimacy. The letter is remarkable as a graphic description of English feeling during that doleful year. Napoleon's star was near its zenith, the Austrian and Prussian capitals had been entered in triumph by his victorious hosts, all Europe was prostrate at his feet, while in England, Pitt and Fox, the trusted leaders of both the great parties, had passed away within a twelvemonth amid the lamentations of the whole British people.

When Talbot retired from the army in 1800, he was already a well known figure in the highest social circles, both in the British Isles and

in North America. He had served on the staff of the Marquis of Buckingham, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and on that of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe in Upper Canada. He had spent a year in garrison at Quebec, when the leader of society was his friend, His Royal Highness, Edward, Duke of Kent. He had hob-nobbed with lords and ladies of high degree at the Court of St. James. Princes of the blood were his boon companions. Ever since the Conquest, the Talbots had been influential at court both in London and in Dublin. They had distinguished themselves in many fields. The Talbots of Malahide had been, from the days of Strongbow, conspicuous among the great families of Ireland. Colonel Talbot's sale of his commission before he had completed his thirtieth year, and his decision to establish a settlement in the woods on the shore of Lake Erie, was naturally the sensation of the day. His youth and personalty, his high social position and connections, the sudden abandonment of a creditable and promising career, the many surmises as to the reasons which influenced him to exchange it for a hermit life in the American wilderness, made him at once a romantic personage. The interest was heightened by reports which from time to time reached the imperial and provincial capitals. His eccentricities of dress, employment and conduct, the curious collection of log-huts which grew up round him at Port Talbot, and which he was prone to dignify jocosely with the title of the Castle of Malahide, the semi-royal state and exclusiveness which he maintained amidst sometimes sordid surroundings, the visits of provincial magnates, and eminent noblemen and gentry from the home-land, were never failing themes for gossip in palace and cabin. On the other hand, in his winter visits to the provincial capital at York, divesting himself of his far-famed sheep-skin coat and cap, and broad-striped trousers of red and black homespun, he resumed with ease at the gubernatorial court of Mrs. Gore or the Lady Sarah Maitland the cocked hat, ruffled shirt, silk stockings and other paraphernalia, together with the formal airs, old-world manners and courtly speech of the eighteenth century gallant.

But, aristocrat as he was, and with all his eccentricities, there was a practical side to Talbot's character, and he looked forward as well as backward. His importance as one of the makers of Canada is based upon the plan of settlement which he formed, or rather adopted, and which he continued to carry out with characteristic determination for nearly half a century. As Founder of the Talbot Settlement, he attached his name to one of the richest and most prosperous agricultural regions in the world, extending from Long Point to the Detroit River. The Talbot Road is the longest and was for many years the

best, as it is still one of the best, in the province. The prosperity of the Talbot settlers was systematically and extensively advertized. The government made use of it for the purpose of attracting immigrants to all parts of the province. Throughout Upper Canada the Settlement was held up as a model for imitation.

During the war of 1812, Talbot occupied a position of responsibility in the Upper Canada militia as Colonel commanding the London and Western Districts. This brought him once more into close contact with military and naval officers. The settlers, then fortunately few in number, suffered at the hands of successive bands of raiders from the States, who plundered them of everything portable, and destroyed what they could not carry away. The progress of settlement was absolutely stopped by the war. With peace came progress and prosperity. Immigrants found themselves barred from entrance into Dunwich and Aldborough by Colonel Talbot, who claimed these townships as his reserves. In other townships the usual fees were not exacted, and officials complained loudly of the discrimination in the Colonel's favour. Controversy with the Executive Council ended in an appeal by Talbot to the Home Government. He was sustained, and thenceforward for many years he was practically uncontrolled in the work of settlement.¹

The political campaign of 1832-1833 was largely a war of petitions. Talbot's great meeting at St. Thomas was an important influence in this connection, both in the province and in England. A large and important part of the Talbot Papers consists of material relating to this meeting.

Owing to Colonel Talbot's prominence in so many ways, romantic and practical, he was and must always remain a personage of consequence in our history.

Anything, therefore that throws light upon his history, character and motives, upon his connection with settlement, or upon his relation to the military and political events which have been mentioned,

¹ The original arrangement between the provincial authorities and Talbot related solely to the settlement of Dunwich, the township of Aldborough being later added to the reserve set apart for his benefit. These townships may therefore be said to have formed the original Talbot Settlement. But in 1811 and later, under new arrangements, he undertook the superintendence of the settlement of all the townships along the Talbot Road properly so-called, from Long Point to the Detroit River, as well as of others along the River Thames. References to the Talbot Settlement during the first half of the last century apply almost exclusively not to the original townships, the settlement of which was obstructed by Colonel Talbot, but to the other townships, which prospered greatly.

possesses a distinct historical value. The Talbot Papers are, therefore, their own excuse for the demand they make upon public attention.

Among the interesting points of major or minor importance connected with the papers published, attention may be properly directed to the following:

(a) The grant made in 1475 by King Edward IV to the then Thomas Talbot, Esquire, of Malahide, is interesting not only from its intrinsic importance, but also on account of its apparent relation to Colonel Talbot's motives in establishing his settlement. As far as the changed conditions would permit, he probably desired to acquire in the new world dignities, privileges and estates worthy to be compared with those of his 15th century ancestor. The water mark of his copy (1820) would indicate that he procured it from Dublin about the time when he sent in his report to the Provincial Executive Council, showing that he had completed the settlement in Dunwich and Aldborough, according to the terms claimed by him to have been agreed upon in 1803. Like his favoured fifteenth century ancestor, he too received a grant from the Crown of a tract of land equal to a petty principality. And if the older manor of Malahide was a sort of palatinate, was not the younger Thomas Talbot also virtually exercising the authority of a king over a far more extensive region?

(b) The legend current for nearly a century as to Talbot's aversion to female domestics is shown to be in opposition to the facts down to the year 1809, Talbot's account book containing the accounts of at least four who served him in that capacity as well as the terms of agreement. It is possible that the difficulty which, according to the Duc de Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, Simcoe had found insuperable at Niagara, had been experienced at Port Talbot, and that Talbot also had found it necessary to employ only men servants if he desired continuity of service. Cecil Rhodes is another instance of a prominent colonial who limited his household in the same way, and perhaps for the same reason.

(c) In the Sessional Papers of Upper Canada for 1836, the official relations existing between Talbot and the Executive Council of the province are fully set forth. In the papers now published, fresh light is thrown upon their controversies.

(d) A large number of the papers now presented relate to the war of 1812-1815. These furnish many details not otherwise available, relating to the operations of the war. Those dealing with Simon Zelotes Watson enable us to understand to a certain extent the personal

grievances which induced him to join the invading army in 1812, and to take an active part in raiding the Talbot Settlement.

(e) The papers include what is probably the last letter written by Attorney-General Macdonnell, who fell at Queenston Heights. It bears date the day before the battle.

(f) They contain interesting details relating to Gore, Maitland, Brock, Sheaffe, Glegg, Rolph, Nichol and Procter, which enable us better to appreciate their varied qualities and characteristics.

(g) The frank references to Talbot's convivial habits by the Lieutenant-Governors, Nichol, etc., show that his weaknesses were well-known to intimate friends in high station long before Mrs. Jameson referred to them in her book.

(h) The general tone of Talbot's correspondence reveals his character, which, notwithstanding his habits, eccentricities and prejudices, has some admirable features. Altogether he remains one of the most striking and picturesque figures among the makers of Upper Canada.

(i) It has been deemed advisable to add to the present publication, Talbot's letter written from Port Stanley in 1801 to the Duke of Cumberland, and the Duke of Kent's forwarding this to the Colonial Office, and also a collection of letters in the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, from Talbot to the then Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Honorable Peter Robinson, as well as a number of letters written by him to the Honorable William Allan. The Robinson letters were brought to light some years ago by the late Mrs. Kate Westlake Yeigh, and were published in part in St. Thomas newspapers. For permission to publish the Allan letters, I have to thank Mr. Allan Cassells, of Toronto. These letters are all of sufficient value to justify their inclusion in this publication.

(k) The report of the preliminary meeting for the establishment of the Talbot Anniversary is now published for the first time from the Archives at Ottawa. The minutes bear the impress of John Rolph's mind and hand, and are amusing as well as interesting. The papers relating to the establishment of the anniversary, published in Edward Ermatinger's "Life of Colonel Talbot," and reprinted by Judge Ermatinger in "The Talbot Régime," animadvert upon Colonel Burwell's objections to the premature canonization of his patron. It is possible that some solid basis for his objections may be found in the equivocal statement in the minutes now published: "every individual returned to his family without one exception to correct conduct and sobriety. It is indeed an observation, which can be applied to few public dinners of the above description as numerous attended." Of evil results from such gatherings Colonel Burwell was not unreasonably apprehensive.

In the Introduction considerable space has been given to the negotiations which led up to the original arrangement with Talbot for the settlement of Dunwich and Aldborough, and to the subsequent disputes between him and the Executive Council over its interpretation.

For permission to publish the Talbot Papers acknowledgments are due to His Honor Judge Macbeth, who some years ago entrusted them to the editor, with authority to publish them in his discretion. Under this authority the editor has from time to time permitted portions to appear in the newspaper press and elsewhere.

It has been thought desirable to print the papers now as a collection. This will facilitate their citation, and is warranted by the importance of Colonel Talbot as a historical personage and by their inherent interest. Unless otherwise intimated, all the documents are from the collection left by Talbot.

INTRODUCTION.

The Honorable Thomas Talbot, Founder of The Talbot Settlement.

I.

THE TALBOTS OF MALAHIDE.

Malahide Castle is nine miles from Dublin. Its situation, commanding an excellent view of the town and bay of the same name, and the Islands of Ireland's Eye and Lambey; its Gothic porch and lofty circular towers; its carved oak ceilings and wainscottings; its Vandyke portraits, its altar-piece by Dürer, once the property of Queen Mary; and the remains of its ancient church, for ages the place of burial of the proprietors of the Castle; are strong attractions for the tourist and the artist.

The lordship of Malahide has remained in the Talbot family in the male heirs and name of the original grantee for more than seven centuries. One of William the Conqueror's barons was a Richard de Talbot, and it is claimed that his estates antedated the conquest. It was his grandson, Richard de Talbot, who, accompanying Henry II to Ireland, received from him a grant of the barony and castle of Malahide in the year 1174. Three centuries later, in 1475, King Edward IV granted and confirmed to Thomas Talbot, Esquire, the castle and lordship, with many feudal rights and privileges. The instrument refers to Talbot as already holding "the manor or Lordship of Malahide in our Land of Ireland of us in Chief by Knight's Service." It is witnessed by many great officers in church and state, including Cardinal Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, his brother, Lord Essex, who was the King's uncle by marriage; the King's brothers, George, Duke of Clarence, and Richard, Duke of Gloucester; Earl Rivers, Thomas Stanley of Stanley, and Lord Hastings, names familiar to students of Shakespeare and English history.

At that time few names were better known throughout western Europe than that of Talbot. What reader of Shakespeare is ignorant of the famous John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury? The chronicles of the time are full of his prowess and his victories. He was the terror of France. At the sound of his name alone the enemy despaired and fled. For ages French mothers silenced their children by the threat that Talbot would come. It was his lineal descendant, Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who, at the coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII, took rank and precedence as premier Earl of the United Kingdom. King Edward IV himself is said to have been betrothed to Elizabeth

Talbot. "Since William, the Bastard died," it has been said, "there has been no day, when the adhesion of the head of the Talbots has not been distinctly important to the acting Government of England." Court memoirs of the close of the Stuart era have much to say of the soldier, courtier, and diplomat, more familiarly known as Dick Talbot, whom James created Duke of Tyrconnel, and of his wife, *la belle Jennings*? His brother, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, is said to have been the last state prisoner of eminence who died in Dublin Castle. Another brother, Sir Robert, continued the line of the Talbots of Malahide.

It was in the castle of Malahide and of this ancient stock that Thomas Talbot, the founder of the Talbot Settlement in Upper Canada, was born on the 19th day of July, 1771. He was the son of Richard Talbot. His mother, Margaret O'Reilly, was grand-daughter of the Earl of Westmeath, and sister of the celebrated Count O'Reilly, General of Cavalry in the Austrian army. O'Reilly's history was one continuous romance. By his brilliant charges at the close of the battle of Austerlitz, he saved the remnant of that army from annihilation. But his gallantry had already displayed itself on another field. In earlier years he had killed in a duel *à l'outrance* his rival for the affections of a Bohemian countess, whom he won as the prize of victory, although himself dangerously wounded in the combat. Honours were showered upon him by the emperors, and, dying in 1832, at the age of ninety-two, he closed a career of extraordinary success and distinction.

Richard Talbot died in 1788. Forty-three years later his widow, then over eighty years of age, was created by King William IV a peeress of the kingdom of Ireland, with the title of Baroness Talbot of Malahide. At least four of her sons were then living, of whom Thomas, the youngest, was sixty years old. The two eldest, Richard and James, in turn inherited the title. The latter's grandson is now Lord Talbot de Malahide of the peerage of the United Kingdom. John, the third son, entered the navy. He won fame, knighthood and rapid promotion during the Napoleonic wars. Before he died, he wore the Grand Cross of the Bath, and was Admiral of the fleet. Another son, Colonel Neil Talbot, was slain in the Peninsula, charging at the head of his dragoons. Richard Airey, a grandson, was Quarter-Master General of the army during the Crimean war, and was afterward elevated to the peerage.

II.—THOMAS TALBOT AND ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To a family so distinguished the paths of official preferment presented few difficulties. We find accordingly that Thomas, the fourth son, received a commission as ensign in the 66th foot, before completing

the twelfth year of his age. Within a few months he had been promoted to a lieutenantcy, and then retired on half pay. It was probably at this time that he entered the Manchester Free School, where he obtained all the schooling he appears to have ever received. At sixteen, he is again on the active list as lieutenant in the 24th foot. Appointed to the staff of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis (afterwards Duke) of Buckingham, he is associated with a brother aide-de-camp, Arthur Wellesley, better known to fame by his later appellation, as the Duke of Wellington. Wellesley was a year or two his senior. Their friendship, begun in early youth, was maintained throughout their extended lives. After Talbot's settlement in America, it was his custom to make periodical visits to England, and the two friends met again and again. Shortly before Wellington's death, the hermit of Port Talbot was a guest at Apsley House, and the then octogenarians revived for the last time the faded memories of youthful days spent in the precincts of Dublin Castle. They had set out in the same profession with brilliant careers opening before them. Their paths had separated widely. Each had worked out his destiny in his own way and achieved his aim. The one became the "hero of a hundred fights, who never lost an English gun," conqueror of Napoleon, commander-in-chief, duke, prime minister. The other had opened up for settlement a portion of the almost endless forest of Upper Canada, and had seen the wilderness blossom as the rose. They died within a few months of each other. One was buried in imperial splendour in the great cathedral, at the very heart of the vast Empire he did so much to preserve,

In streaming London's central roar,
Under the cross of gold
That shines over city and river.

The other lies far from the hum of men, in a lonely, rural graveyard on a high cliff overlooking Lake Erie, where around him the earliest of his pioneers rest well after long and weary toil, the silence broken only by the song of birds and the murmur of the great inland sea below.

III.—WESTWARD HO!

In the year 1790 Talbot tore himself away from the gaieties and frivolities of Dublin Castle, and we find him with his regiment at Quebec. In August, 1791, the good ship Triton brought to the ancient capital His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, in command of the 7th Royal Fusiliers. In the same regiment was an ensign of 15, James Archibald Stuart, afterward a prominent statesman and man of letters,

and raised to the peerage as Baron Wharnccliffe of Wortley. Stuart was a grandson of King George III's early minister and favourite, the first Earl of Bute. The friendship of the Duke, Stuart and Talbot, continued during their lives, and was of service to the latter on important occasions. Among the naval officers on board the Triton was Lieutenant John Talbot, elder brother of Thomas.

Towards the close of the year, the Triton was again at Quebec, having on board the first lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, lieutenant-colonel John Graves Simcoe, on his way to the western wilderness to undertake the establishment of the new province. Among the officers in garrison he met the young Irish lieutenant of foot. Handsome in person, courtly in manner, full of the enthusiasm, gaiety and energy of youth, and withal the inheritor of a great and famous name, Talbot was a social favourite. Simcoe was endowed with an attractive personality and talents of a high order. He had won fame in the Revolutionary war, and more recently rendered political service in the House of Commons. In England, the political reaction was setting in strongly, in consequence of the French Revolution, and "the glorious constitution of Great Britain" was in everybody's mouth.

Both Simcoe and Talbot were sincere and fervent admirers of everything British, and Simcoe, as representative of the sovereign, had come to introduce into the new province a constitution, which, to borrow his own language, was "the very image and transcript" of that of Great Britain.

Simcoe was in his fortieth year, Talbot in his twenty-first. A strong attachment sprang up between them. Talbot's experience at Dublin Castle, as Buckingham's aide-de-camp, had qualified him for the position which the new lieutenant-governor now offered to him.

IV. SIMCOE'S AIDE-DE-CAMP.

To an adventurous youth Upper Canada presented at that time powerful attractions: mighty inland seas, an almost unbroken wilderness, great hunting grounds, vast unexplored regions to be opened to civilization. Moreover, the capital of the province was to be in the near vicinity of the world-renowned cataract. Already Talbot's mind had been excited by Charlevoix' glowing descriptions of southwestern Ontario, the "Paradise of the Hurons," and its wonderful forests, "the most beautiful in the world." What more could an imaginative youth demand? In a word, the young lieutenant accompanied Simcoe to Niagara in the capacity of confidential secretary and aide-de-camp. His name is attached to Simcoe's first proclamations. He remained a member of the governor's family until June, 1794, when he returned to

England, being by this time a Major in the 85th foot, and summoned to join his regiment. In January, 1796, at the age of twenty-four, he became lieutenant-colonel of the 5th foot, a regiment well-known to him from its having been stationed at Niagara during his sojourn there.

During his residence with Simcoe, he held that officer's confidence and affection. He was a member of the governor's family. Employed in several transactions of a diplomatic character, requiring tact, alertness and dispatch, he acquitted himself to Simcoe's entire satisfaction. These included visits to Philadelphia and Detroit and attendance at two important Indian councils on the Miami. On his first visit to Detroit as a member of Simcoe's staff in February, 1793, he found men of his regiment, the 24th, in garrison. Mrs. Simcoe's Journal shows Talbot's social qualities in an agreeable light. Bright, handsome, capable, eager to help, ready to put his hand to any work needed, he was indispensable at picnics and parties. Altogether, he was a young man of more than ordinary promise, and when he went back to England and to active service with a strong letter of recommendation from Simcoe, a brilliant future was predicted for him by many, in his chosen career.

V. ACTIVE SERVICE IN EUROPE — THE HERMIT OF LAKE ERIE.

These high hopes were not destined to be realized. He took part in the Duke of York's ill-fated expedition to the Low Countries, and performed garrison duty at Gibraltar for a time. But he won no special distinction. A circumstance affecting his military character during this period, which has come down to us is that, in Flanders, he was mildly censured by the Duke for disobedience of orders in leading his men by a sheltered route instead of taking the more exposed road he was directed to follow. Towards the end of 1800 military operations were seen to be practically at an end. The Peace of Luneville in 1801 and the Treaty of Amiens in 1802 formally closed them. On Christmas Day, 1800, Talbot sold his commission, and immediately after withdrew from the army. The announcement startled society and became a nine days' wonder. He had resolved to emigrate to the wilderness of Upper Canada, and to open up a large region on the north shore of Lake Erie for settlement.

For this change of plan, many reasons have been suggested, chiefly of a romantic nature. He had been disappointed in love — but rumour could not agree as to the fair object of his affections. One of the King's daughters, it was said, had fallen in love with him; but marriage with a commoner was out of the question. He disliked military service, for which he was by temperament unfitted; and there was,

perhaps, some truth in this suggestion. Being much at Court, he had become sated and disgusted with the artificiality, the frivolity, the vices, and dissipation of fashionable society: probably this had somewhat to do with his decision. Mrs. Amelia Harris intimates that he had been refused an appointment in the army he had thought himself entitled to. "Others again," she adds, "said that neither Mars nor Venus presided at his birth." This suggestion that he was not martial in his inclinations may be connected with the story already cited of his military experience in Flanders. As to "the lady in the case," Colonel Talbot is said to have stated to Tozer, a Malahide settler, "to tell you the truth, I never saw but one woman that I really cared anything about, and she wouldn't have me, and to use an old joke, those who would have me, the devil wouldn't have them. Miss Johnson, the daughter of Sir John Johnson, was the only girl I ever loved, and she wouldn't have me."

When Mrs. Jameson told him of the surmises relative to his early life and his motives for emigrating, he laughed. "Charlevoix," said he, "was, I believe, the true cause of my coming to this place. You know he calls this the 'Paradise of the Hurons,' now I resolved to get to Paradise by hook or crook, so I came here."

VI. TALBOT'S MOTIVES.

Simcoe in an official communication¹ attributed the change in Talbot's plans to his energetic disposition, which led him to prefer to the monotony of military life "the incessant and active employment which he has undertaken."

According to Fanny Kemble, whose informant was evidently Lord Daere, the latter was originally a partner in Talbot's scheme of settlement. She states that, "Lord Daere,² at the moment of his becoming heir to that estate, was on the point of leaving England with Colonel Talbot . . . to found with him a colony in British Canada, where Arcadia was to revive again, and at a distance from all the depraved and degraded social systems of Europe, under the auspices of these two enthusiastic young reformers. Mr. Brand had completed his studies in Germany and acquired by assiduous reading and intimate personal acquaintance with the most enlightened and profound thinkers of the philosophical school of which Kant was the apostle, a mental cultivation very unlike, in its depth and direction the usual intellectual culture

¹ Simcoe to Lord Hobart, *Sessional Papers of Upper Canada*, 1836.

² Lord Daere inherited his title from his mother, who had married Mr. Brand. The citation is from "Old Woman's Gossip," by Fanny Kemble, *Atlantic Monthly*, 1877.

of young Englishmen of his class. He was an enthusiast of the most generous description, in love with liberty, and ardent for progress; the political as well as the social and intellectual systems of Europe appeared to him, in his youthful zeal for the improvement of his fellow-beings, belated if not benighted on the road to it, and he had embraced with the most ardent hopes the scheme of emigration of Colonel Talbot for forming in the New World a colony where all the errors of the old were to be avoided. But his mother died, and the young emigrant withdrew his foot from the deck of the Canadian ship, to take his place in the British peerage—to bear an ancient English title, and become master of an old English estate—to marry a brilliant woman of English fashionable society—and to be thenceforth the ideal of an English country gentleman.”

Doubtless Talbot was influenced by more motives than one. The spacious free life of the woods and lakes had captivated him, as it has captivated many others before and since. His choice of one of the most picturesque spots on Lake Erie for his own demesne is a sufficient proof of his æsthetic taste and discrimination.

He was surfeited with a society, which, unconcerned about daily bread, prayed only for its daily scandal. He was yet at an age, when young men dream dreams, and like other idealists he hoped to realize his Utopia in the New World. The calling of the West was continually in his ears, and he could resist no longer. But there were practical reasons urging him to take the tide at its flood, which leads on to fortune.

VII. THE CHOSEN REGION.

As a member of Simcoe's staff, Talbot had followed the trail of the winter express from Niagara to Detroit in February, 1793. He had attended a Council of the Confederated Indians on the River Miami in August of the same year. In the following April he had accompanied Simcoe to the foot of the Miami Rapids, when the latter established an outpost there to check the aggressive movements of Wayne. He had had favourable opportunities for spying out the land, and had become impressed with the possibilities of the region between Lake Erie and the River Thames.

Tradition relates that on one of these western expeditions Talbot had shown himself particularly helpful and strenuous, collecting wood for fuel, helping to pitch the tent, drawing the boat and canoe across the Long Point portage; and, in short, to borrow the language of Fleming, one of Simcoe's boatmen, “The Colonel was the prettiest, the neatest and most active of the whole party.” Simcoe jocularly suggested to Talbot, when they rested at the mouths of Catfish and Kettle

Creeks, that he should establish himself at one of these beautiful spots, but the young officer answered, "Not yet." When, however, they arrived at the mouth of Talbot Creek, the lieutenant erected a tent on the top of the cliff, turned host at once, met the Governor at the tent door, and invited his Excellency to the Castle of Malahide. "Here, General Simcoe," said the romantic youth, "will I roost, and will soon make the forests tremble under the wings of the flock I will invite by my warblings around me."

There is some reason for laying the scene of the story at the mouth of Kettle Creek (now Port Stanley) instead of that of Talbot Creek. However this may be, the main fact is fairly authenticated, that, at the age of twenty-three, Talbot was already thinking of making his permanent abode on the shore of Lake Erie. Here he would organize a settlement of loyal British subjects, who should enable him to carry out, as far as practicable, the policy of his great leader, General Simcoe. Years of absence on military service could not obliterate the remembrance of the lofty cliff on Lake Erie, and with the restoration of peace he was ready to return to Upper Canada, to bury himself in the forest, and to hew out home and fortune for himself and those whom he might induce to follow him.

VIII.—SKITTIEWAABA ON LAKE ERIE.

Talbot came out accordingly, early in 1801, with the object of securing a township for himself. General Simcoe had promised him lands, but owing to some neglect the necessary warrants had not been issued previous to the former's departure from Canada. Since then, new regulations were in force. Patent fees and settlement duties were required, and Talbot was baffled in his desire to evade them. Making his way to a point called by him Skittie-waaba,¹ probably at or in the neighbourhood of the present village of Port Stanley, he began to make a clearing. From various circumstances it is probable that this was in the township of Yarmouth, although a reference in his earliest letter on the subject might point to Houghton. If he could secure Yarmouth, he shrewdly considered his fortune made. One of the king's sons, the Duke of Cumberland,² had promised to lend his influence when desired.

So on the 16th May, 1801, he writes the Duke, announcing his safe arrival in his "favourite settlement after the most propitious passage, and, as I am persuaded," he proceeds, "that your Royal Highness will be satisfied, I will add, that I find my situation quite what I could

¹ Ojibway for "fire-water."

² Afterward King of Hanover.

have wished—but I have one request to make, which, if your Royal Highness will have the goodness to exert yourself in carrying into effect, will complete my happiness in this world.” Referring to General Simcoe’s promise, and the expense and difficulty in the way of securing lands, he asks the Duke’s influence to have it confirmed, “as I flatter myself, that your Royal Highness will admit that I am as loyal a subject, and equally entitled to the degree of Hidalgo as other adventurers in a new country.”

“I have to petition that you will have the goodness (I may add *charity*) to ask of the King the grant of a Township in Upper Canada for yourself, exempted from the fees to Government and obligations of location—for instance, *The Township of Houghton in the County of Norfolk on Lake Erie, or any other adjacent one.*” The Duke could then transfer the property to Talbot. “Being a *Royal Patent*,” it would be exempt from fees. The Duke was to be the cat’s-paw to pull Talbot’s chestnuts out of the fire.

Houghton at that time included what is now Malahide, immediately east of Yarmouth. “I have pointed out the *Township of Houghton* as it is situated near to my place of residence. Should your Royal Highness succeed, I will have infinite happiness in paying my duty personally to express my very great obligation for the protection afforded to the once Gay Tom Talbot.”

“I promise myself the enjoyment of every comfort in this Country excepting that material one, of seeing those I most respect and love; a small income provides the necessary luxuries in this Province to a Settler, as his own industry and labour procure him provisions. I am out every morning at sunrise in my smock-frock, felling and burning the Forest to form a farm; could I but be seen by some of my St. James’s friends when I come home to my frugal supper, as black as any chimney sweeper—they would exclaim, “What a damn’d block-head you have been, Tom”—but I say, no; as I actually eat my homely fare with more zest than I ever did the best dinner in London.” The writer closes with an apology for the intrusion and good wishes for the prince, and signs “with the most unfeigned gratitude, Your Royal Highness’s most dutiful and faithful servant, Thomas Talbot.”

IX.—ROYAL LOBBYISTS IN LONDON.

Nearly five months later, the Duke of Kent, at his brother of Cumberland’s request, encloses this letter to Lord Hobart, the Colonial Secretary, whom he writes at some length, enlarging upon Talbot’s merits. The Duke of Cumberland did not wish his name to appear

in the transaction "any further," says the Duke of Kent, "than that your Lordship should know he is extremely anxious, that whatever indulgence can be shown Colonel Talbot should be afforded him, and that he will consider himself personally obliged to you, by anything done in his favour. The object, therefore, of this application is to solicit your Lordship's good offices, that an instruction may be sent, if not contrary to established rules, to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, to make a Grant of the Township to Colonel Talbot, and preferably of that which he himself has pointed out, exempted from Government fees." The Duke adds that the application is made on two grounds: In the first place General Simcoe's omission, and in the second, "that the services he rendered Gen. Simcoe while in that country, and the opinion entertained of him by that excellent officer render him very deserving of this small indulgence."

"I have now only to add that in meeting *my Brother's* wishes upon this Subject, Your Lordship will also oblige *me*, and I therefore flatter myself, that as far as in your power lays (*sic*), you will be good enough to attend to this application in behalf of Colonel Talbot. With sentiments of high regard and esteem, I remain, my Dear Lord, ever your most faithfully and sincerely, Edward."

The strained relations between the King and his sons were at this time aggravated by the former's mental condition. Alluding perhaps to this circumstance, the Duke mentions Talbot's "ignorance of the difficulty there is for any of His Majesty's sons to address him with a request of *any* sort, but more especially of the nature of *that* which *he* points out."

How long Talbot remained at Skittiewaaba is uncertain. It was apparently long enough, however, to enable him to ascertain that Yarmouth soil was well adapted to the growth of hemp. But it would appear that further efforts were necessary before he could secure his grant. In October of the following year, we find him back in London. He addresses a letter to the Government, giving information and advice as to the soil, climate and inhabitants of Upper Canada. He extols the character of the country, but reflects on settlers from the United States, and complains of hardships often caused by magistrates. He proposes, if his grant is made free of fees, to use his capital in the establishment of agricultural works, especially the cultivation of hemp, would like to divert emigration to Upper Canada instead of the States, and suggests payment by government of their passage, tools, etc. Talbot would himself provide persons to take charge of settlers to their destination. He urges that in any case he should have his grant of land.

X.—TALBOT'S SCHEME OF SETTLEMENT.

Simcoe was now in London, and on the 11th February, 1803, he writes Lord Hobart, Colonial Secretary, strongly pressing Talbot's claim for 5,000 acres, and also for further lands under a new scheme of settlement that he proposes. It was briefly as follows:

He desired that the allotment of 5,000 acres, to which he was entitled as a field officer settling in Canada, should be granted in the Township of Yarmouth, and the remainder of the Township reserved "for him to settle with proper subjects of his own selection," according to his plan. This was, that for every family established by him on a 200 acre lot, 50 acres should be granted to the settler in perpetuity, and the remaining 150 to Talbot "for the expense and trouble of collecting and locating them." Simcoe considered it "an object of the greatest national importance to turn the tide of emigration which was then flowing to the United States, ultimately to rest in this Province." This would speedily, in his opinion, fulfil his favourite idea "of elevating this valuable portion of His Majesty's Dominions from the degrading situation of a petty factory, to be a powerful support and protection to the British Empire." Simcoe proceeds:

"His (Talbot's) plan is to introduce himself amongst a large body of Welsh and Scotch families who arrived in New York in the summer of 1801, and who have temporarily fixed themselves in the interior of that state, many of whom are already disgusted with the dissolute principles of the people there, and feel strong inclination to return under the Government of England, but do not possess the means of purchasing land or paying the fees demanded by the Provinces on grants."

The cultivation of hemp in Canada, to supply the Royal Navy, had been a subject of study by Simcoe, as early as 1791, before leaving England for his Governorship. In 1792 and later years, Russians were introduced into the Province to instruct farmers in the proper system of planting and gathering it, and prizes were offered to the settlers who should be most successful in its growth. Talbot had been very successful in cultivating it "on proper principles and to a greater extent, perhaps," wrote Simcoe, "than any other settler in the Province." The soil of Yarmouth was well adapted in his view to the production of this valuable commodity, and he proposed to extend its cultivation through the whole township.¹ Simcoe manifests throughout the strongest affection for his former secretary, and a high appreciation of his qualities, his ability and his record. Referring to Talbot's ser-

¹ See Brymner's Archives Reports for 1891, pp. XLII-XLIII, and for 1903, pp. XXII-XXIII.

vices whilst Simcoe was Lieut.-Governor, the latter says, "He remained in my family four years, when he was called home as Major of the 85th Regiment, then ordered to Flanders. During that period he not only conducted many details and important duties incidental to the original establishment of a colony in matters of internal regulation, to my entire satisfaction, but was employed in the most confidential measures necessary to preserve that country in peace, without violating on the one hand the relations of amity with the United States, and on the other, alienating the affections of the Indian Nations, at that period in open war with them. In this very critical situation, I principally made use of Mr. Talbot for the most confidential intercourse with the several Indian tribes; and occasionally with His Majesty's Minister at Philadelphia: these duties without any salary or emolument he executed to my perfect satisfaction."

Simcoe defends the policy adopted by himself as Lieutenant-Governor, of extending the King's bounty to all field officers who should settle in the Province upon the same terms as to those who had served in the American war, "it being obvious," he writes, "that it was for His Majesty's interest that a loyal set of European gentlemen should, as speedily as possible, be obtained to take the lead in the several districts." He warmly commended the Colonel's object "by precept and example to enforce principles of loyalty, obedience and private industry, amongst those with whom he will be surrounded."

XI.—THE TALBOT SETTLEMENT.

With such letters of recommendation it is not to be wondered at that, within four days after the date of Simcoe's communication, Talbot was the bearer of a letter from Lord Hobart to Lieutenant-General Hunter, then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, in furtherance of his plans, but with certain modifications. If Yarmouth was already appropriated, the bearer was to have his lands in any other Township he might select. The settlers were to be either from the continent of Europe or from America and to be placed on Talbot's original grant of 5,000 acres. This would provide for one hundred families. A sufficient proportion of the Township was "for the present" to "be reserved for the purpose of hereafter appropriating to him according to circumstances" 200 acres for every family he might induce to settle there.

This arrangement would call for a maximum grant of 20,000 acres for Colonel Talbot's own benefit. He actually succeeded, as will appear hereafter, in securing grants amounting to upwards of ^{sixty five} ~~seventy~~ thousand acres.

The letter recommended Talbot to the Governor's protection and good offices. It professed to be based upon the hemp project.

At this time considerable grants had been made in the south of Yarmouth to the Baby's, sons of Pontiac's friend, and Talbot chose the Township of Dunwich as that from which his grant of 5,000 acres should be selected. Dunwich and, at a later period, the Township of Aldborough, were reserved for his experiment. To Dunwich he accordingly hastened as soon as the necessary preliminaries had been arranged with the provincial authorities at York.

XII.—PORT TALBOT.

There is a sluggish, little stream in Dunwich; which at certain periods may be said, without too great a stretch of the imagination, to flow into Lake Erie. At other times it is quite stagnant, being dammed back by a sandbar across its mouth. The isthmus thus formed is dry and solid, a thoroughfare for men and teams, until a stiff southeaster comes along and unceremoniously tears open the channel again.

On either side are lofty cliffs of sand, extending for many miles along the shore. Here and there they overhang the lake, which is constantly gnawing at their feet. Huge fragments fall from the top directly into the water. The process has been going on for ages, and thus the lake grows ever wider and shallower. At times a tall tree will remain for years, clinging to the very edge with its roots almost bare of soil. But at last it yields, and topples over. If it strikes the cliff-side, it remains reversed, its top buried in sand, its roots tending skyward. But the lake gnaws steadily below. Sooner or later the inexorable current seizes its reluctant prey.

The creek is bordered by rich, though narrow, flats and verdant hillsides. Enough of the forest still remains to diversify the landscape, which forms one of the most picturesque bits of scenery along the lakes.

It was at the mouth of this little stream that Colonel Thomas Talbot landed with four followers on the 21st day of May, 1803. He seized an axe, and with his own hands chopped down the first tree, thus formally inaugurating the new settlement. Since that day the spot has been called Port Talbot, the stream Talbot Creek, and the region the Talbot Settlement. From it extends the Talbot Road, eastward to Fort Erie, and westward to the Detroit River.

In the following year he brought carpenters from Niagara, and they were employed during the years 1804 and 1805 in the erection of a house and outbuildings. Here, except for occasional visits to the provincial capital and to Europe, the remainder of his life was spent.

XIII.—THE TERMS OF CONTRACT.

Talbot waited a year before taking out his patent for the five thousand acres, which formed the basis of the scheme of settlement as sanctioned by Lord Hobart's despatch of February 15th, 1803. He selected them in one block, with the exception of a single isolated lot.¹ The terms of agreement required him, if he wished to claim other lands in the proportion of 200 acres for each family settled upon 50 acres, to place the families "upon his original grant."

The advantage to the settlers, if he had carried out the terms, was obvious. Although their allotments might be small—only one-quarter of the usual allowance—yet they would be close together. The construction of roads, the erection of a school and a church, the transaction of business, social intercourse, would be facilitated, and there would be within a very brief period a compact society of one hundred families. This would be the nucleus of the wider settlement to be composed of the reserved township. One-fourth of the reserve, it is true, would be appropriated to the Founder as his compensation, but the whole would be presently available for other settlers, to whom one of the principal attractions would undoubtedly be the existence of a compact settlement in their near neighbourhood. But the stipulation was ignored by Colonel Talbot. He retained the original block of land in his own hands. The hemp project, upon which the promise of the Crown was founded, was dropped. No settlers came from the continent of Europe, and very few, perhaps a dozen at most, from the United States; and yet immigrants from other countries, by the terms of contract, were excluded. Instead of settlement in the reserved townships being accelerated, it was greatly retarded by the scheme of settlement as actually worked out by Talbot for his own benefit. Roughly speaking, the south halves of Dunwich and Aldborough were made over to him. The settlers were scattered along Talbot Road, and in Aldborough the Middle Road as well, on quarter lots, the Colonel taking as a rule the residue. As he systematically held back his lands from settlement and sale, the result was necessarily disastrous to the settlers' hopes. Improvements were practically impossible, where so large a proportion of the land was unoccupied and covered with the primeval forest. Much of it was swamp-land, rich, but almost useless without

¹ His letters patent from the Crown are dated May 7, 1804, and include the following lots, all of them being in the Township of Dunwich: In Concession IX, Lots 22, 23, 24; Concession X, Lots 5, 21, 22, 23, 24, and A; Concession XI, Lots 14 to 24 inclusive, also A and B; Concession XII, Lots 14 to 24 inclusive, also A and B.

a general system of drainage. It is little to be wondered at that good roads in these townships were unknown until they were thrown open after his decease, that clearings were few and scanty, and that the townships began their real growth after the Colonel had passed away.

XIV.—GRIEVANCES OF THE RESERVED TOWNSHIPS.

In other townships east and west, there was no one more strenuous than he in denouncing the retention of reserves which interfered with the rapid formation of compact settlements. He was the champion of the resident owner against the non-resident, of the settler against the Executive Council. But in Dunwich and Aldborough the position was reversed. In these townships he himself was to all intents and purposes the non-resident owner; the reserves belonged to himself; he was the person directly and exclusively responsible for the hindrances to settlement; and naturally and with reason the pioneers, mostly Argyleshire Highlanders, resented his injustice towards them.

1318 Many of them had come out in consequence of proclamations promising each settler two hundred, or, at a later period, one hundred acres of land. Their language was Gaelic. Few understood a word of English. When a settler found himself restricted to fifty acres and learned that Colonel Talbot himself, who had done nothing, was to receive the remaining 150 acres of his lot, it is easy to understand the indignation that was aroused. And so it happens, that while in other townships of the Talbot Settlement his memory is treated with respect and with a measure of gratitude, in Aldborough and Dunwich his name is regarded with abhorrence. The exceptions are largely to be found near Tyrconnel, where Talbot's first immigrants settled in 1809 and 1810. They had seen the better side of his character, and experienced many acts of kindness, for which their descendants to this day hold him in grateful remembrance. But when the celebration of the Talbot Centennial was held in 1903, there were bitter complaints from the Highland townships, and from descendants of the first Highland settlers in other parts of the county of Elgin, until it was made clear that the celebration was to commemorate the establishment of the settlement itself and to honour the pioneers in general, and not to honour the memory of the founder.

XV.—ORIGINAL TERMS VARIED IN TALBOT'S FAVOUR.

The limitation of 20,000 acres as the extent of the allowance Colonel Talbot was to receive for his services was scouted by him. He claimed absolute control of the two townships, and to be entitled inde-

finitely to his allowance for every settler placed by him on 50 acres, whether of the Colonel's land or the Crown Land. The Executive Council intimated in 1817 that under his contention he could go on claiming forever in geometrical progression 150 acres for every 50 acres on which he might place a settler. At this time he had actually received in all 15,800 acres under the scheme of settlement. The Executive recommended accordingly that without waiting for him to complete his settlement, 4,200 acres additional should be selected by him "in the reserved townships of Dunwich and Aldborough to make up the full allowance for 100 settlers as originally arranged, and that the remainder of the land should be thrown open to ordinary settlement." They mention that half of the townships named had been left at his selection, equal to 61,000 acres; that these surveyed townships were lying idle, whilst the ingress of settlers from the United Kingdom called for fresh surveys. As a result of the war, United States settlers were hereafter to be prohibited, and the source of supply, according to Talbot's original plan was therefore cut off. They added the remark, "When the emigrant possessing an authority to receive 100 acres of land, finds himself limited to the possession of 50, and that the Government actually bestows on a stranger 200 acres on that account, no reasoning can remove the impression of something worse than mere absurdity." Talbot did not wait to argue, but immediately proceeded to England, and the Colonial Secretary, whilst upholding the construction placed by the Provincial Cabinet on the original grant, was induced by him to direct the latter to vary the terms of it by extending the period for completion for five years from 26th February, 1818. All those portions of the two townships, which were vacant at the commencement of the Talbot Settlement, were for this period to be reserved at Colonel Talbot's disposal, all settlers authorized by statute were to be counted for the purpose of his claim, not merely those mentioned in the plan of settlement as originally agreed; and fees were not to be exacted until the patents were called for. On account of the poverty of many of the settlers this last point was specially insisted on by the Colonel, contrary to the views of the provincial executive, who desired payment of survey fees to be made at the time of location.

In January, 1820, Talbot formally notified Sir Peregrine Maitland that he had completed the location of the lands especially put under his direction according to the orders from the Imperial Government above referred to. In March, 1821, he submitted a list of 185 settlers located. Sixty other names are mentioned in his papers. This would entitle him at most to 49,000 acres. What pretext or justification there was for going beyond this amount it is impossible to ascertain. No

explanation appears in the archives. The bare fact remains. As his compensation he received grants in these townships exceeding in all 65,000 acres.

XVI.—EXTENSION OF TALBOT'S SETTLEMENT.

In addition to these two townships, the control and regulation of settlement in the greater part of the London and Western Districts, some twenty-two townships in all, had been entrusted to him in 1811 by the Provincial Government. He performed this work ostensibly without compensation. It enabled him, however, to procure the completion of the Talbot Road, extending from Delhi in the Long Point Settlement to Sandwich, with a branch from Port Talbot to London. This was effected through the conditions of settlement imposed and enforced by him. For sales of School Lands and Crown and Clergy Reserves situated in the London District, he succeeded afterward in getting an allowance of 3 per cent. From 1st January, 1826, under orders from the Colonial Secretary, in addition to his percentage, a pension of £400 per annum was directed to be paid to him from funds to be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government by the Canada Company. This was received by him annually until his death.

At this time Talbot claimed a population of 20,000 for his settlement, and declared that he had expended £20,000 in rendering them comfortable. In 1831 he puts the population at nearly 40,000 souls, and in 1837 at 50,000. In a letter to Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor in 1831, he asserts, "*I was the first person who exacted the performance of settlement duties and actual residence on the land located, which at that time was considered as most arbitrary on my part, but the consequence is now that the settlers that I found to comply with my system are most grateful and sensible of the advantage they could not otherwise have for a length of time derived by the accomplishment of good roads, and I have not any hesitation in stating that there is no other settlement in North America, which can for its age and extent exhibit as compact and profitably settled a portion of the new world as the Talbot Settlement.*"

In all, 540,443 acres of land, spread over twenty-eight townships, were at various times down to the year 1824 placed in Talbot's hands for settlement by orders-in-council or personal orders from the Lieutenant-Governor.

These townships include the most westerly townships of Norfolk, and, speaking generally, all those between the latter and the Detroit River. A range north of the Thames from Zone in Kent to London Township inclusive, are also comprised in the list.

XVII.—THE TALBOT ROAD.

The Colonel's policy was to have a compact settlement of loyal British subjects. For this purpose it was necessary to have a good road, and the settlement duties included clearing ten acres of land and one-half the road itself in front of each lot, as well as 100 feet adjoining the road. It was also necessary that the Talbot Road should have no large blocks to obstruct settlement, and the Crown and Clergy Reserves were accordingly shifted to the back concessions. The settlers were in most cases poor and unable to pay survey and patent fees; therefore they should not be molested by the Toronto officials until it was entirely convenient to pay them; and lastly, no certificates for patent should issue except to persons who had erected a house 15 feet by 20 feet, and been actual settlers for five years. This prevented them from selling out to speculators, and induced continuous improvements.

The Talbot Road was the first good road of any considerable length in the province, and in 1837 it was described by Mrs. Jameson as the finest in the province. Situated between the lake and the ridge which forms its watershed, it was within convenient reach of excellent gravel on both sides. This natural advantage, and the Colonel's policy, combined to make it an excellent highway; and it became an object lesson to the settlers on the back concessions, who vied with each other in improving their roads. The result is seen in the excellent highways which form a network over the county of Elgin. The "Paradise of the Hurons" is now the Paradise of the motorist and the cyclist.

XVIII.—THE BEGINNINGS OF SETTLEMENT.

The progress of the settlement was at first very slow. There is a tradition that the Colonel resided near Fort Erie from 1803 until 1806 for the purpose of learning the art of farming, but this is not borne out by the documents. A few men came in, apparently as domestics or mechanics, and left again after a short stay. For his own needs apparently, for there were few or no settlers, or else in anticipation of immigration, the Colonel erected a grist mill and a saw mill on Talbot Creek, near Port Talbot, in the year 1807 or 1808. The event was celebrated by the Indians with a war dance to which the Colonel was invited. He became by adoption, probably at this time, a member of the Delaware or of the Munsey tribe. The mills were burnt down by American marauders in 1814. George Crane, who came with Talbot in 1803, and, on marrying, had a farm allotted to him in Dunwich in 1806, was the first settler located by Talbot. He had not, however, come in as a settler, but as an employee.

In 1809 the first settlers came in with the intention of settling. Landing from small boats at the mouth of Talbot Creek, they were welcomed by the Colonel on the beach, and treated with great kindness. It was a few miles west of Port Talbot that the Pearces, Storeys and Pattersons, numbering thirteen in all, established themselves in Dunwich along the lake shore. They came from Pennsylvania, but were all of Irish descent. Stephen Backus, also from Pennsylvania, followed in 1810.

The settlement of the townships lying eastward was rapidly effected after Colonel Burwell's survey of Talbot Road. The line of this famous highway followed generally an old Indian portage path a few miles north of Lake Erie. The first settlers on land now occupied by the city of St. Thomas were Daniel Rapelje and David Mandeville, both of whom came from Long Point Settlement.¹ They were also the first settlers on Talbot Road.

In February, 1811, thirty persons petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for grants on Talbot Road, almost all claiming to be residents of Yarmouth or Southwold. One of these, Garrett Oaks, in his printed reminiscences, claims to have settled on his lot (now part of New Sarum), in 1811, and to have aided in chopping out three roads, including one from Talbot Road to Port Bruce in 1810, the road from St. Thomas to Port Talbot in 1811, and one from Yarmouth to Norwich Mills in 1812.

Failure on the part of Talbot settlers to pay patent fees was a constant source of irritation to the provincial government. In 1831 the Home Government was informed that upwards of 5,000 deeds on which, of course, fees were unpaid, remained to be taken out by settlers. The Colonel replied that for this he was not responsible, except in so far as he made it a matter of policy not to issue his certificate to a settler for performance of settlement duties, until he had performed them and was an actual resident on the lot he had located him for, and further, that he was opposed to settlers receiving their patents until after a five years' residence on the land. After receiving Talbot's certificate, a settler might postpone indefinitely taking out his patent, and (an important matter in the early days) paying the survey and patent fees. In many instances a patent was not taken out for twenty or thirty years or even longer.

¹ They were recommended for a grant of 200 acres each by order-in-council, December 7, 1809. Mandeville received Lot 45 on the south side of Talbot Road in Southwold, and Rapelje the lot lying eastward, Lot 1 in the 8th Concession of Yarmouth. The lands were divided only by the township line.

Generally speaking, the three townships of Aldborough, Dunwich, and South Dorchester, and the North of Yarmouth, were settled by Highlanders; Talbot Road East, including the North Branch in Southwold, by a miscellaneous immigration from the United States, the Long Point settlement, the Niagara District, Southern England and elsewhere; the south of Yarmouth by members of the Society of Friends from Pennsylvania and New Jersey; Malahide by settlers from New York State, Long Point and Nova Scotia, and Bayham by immigrants from all quarters; London township by immigrants from Ireland under Richard Talbot, a very distant connection of the Colonel.

XIX.—THE WAR AND SIMON ZELOTES WATSON.

The war of 1812 was a complete bar to settlement, and the pioneers suffered greatly from plundering bands of Americans, largely from Kentucky, who repeatedly moved up and down the Talbot Road, destroying mills and farm buildings, and carrying off not only live stock and all kinds of produce, but beds and bedding, household utensils and everything portable. Some of these marauding parties were composed of or guided by disaffected settlers from the township of Delaware, amongst whom a surveyor name Simon Zelotes Watson,¹ and one Westbrook were especially prominent. These had personal grievances against Talbot in connection with land grants, and were loud in their threats against his life if he should fall into their hands.

¹ Lieutenant-Colonel Cruikshank has kindly contributed the following interesting note with reference to Watson and Westbrook: "In the *Quebec Mercury* of July, 1812, Simon Z. Watson is described as a land surveyor and late a J.P. for the District of Montreal. In the Registry of the U. S. army for 1813 (See Am. State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. I, p. 387), his name appears as Topographical Engineer for Military District No. 8, comprising the States of Ohio and Kentucky, and the Territories of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and Illinois. The date of his appointment was August 20, 1813, and he seems to have accompanied Harrison in his invasion of Canada in September of that year. You will find other references to him in my *Doc. Hist.*, Vol. 3, p. 146, and Vol. 4, pp. 23 and 25. The names of Simon Z. Watson, Andrew Westbrook and James Westbrook are included in an alphabetical list of persons "having landed property in Upper Canada, who did voluntarily withdraw from the Province without license during the late war," of which I have a MS. copy. Andrew Westbrook seems to me to have been the prototype of Desborough in Richardson's *Canadian Brothers*. You will find references to him in *Doc. Hist.*, Vols. 1 and 2, pp. 21, 193, 224 and 397, and Vol. 4, p. 23. McKenney, in his book entitled "Tour to the Lakes," 1827, found him settled on lands granted by the U. S. Government near Fort Gratiot, and describes him as a large, red-haired, rough-featured man, and a noted partisan during the war."

Watson had been authorized by the Governor-in-Council to lay out a road in Westminster and place on each side of it settlers he was to bring from Lower Canada. Watson, however, maintained that no limitation had been imposed as to the origin of his settlers, until Colonel Talbot, who was to certify to their character and fitness, notified him that none from the United States should be admitted. Watson further asserted that he had travelled 700 miles through the States collecting his immigrants, 300 of whom he claimed were ready to come in and pay him \$100 each when settled, or the difference between \$100 and the Government fees of \$37.50. Talbot's prohibition meant ruin to him. He charged Colonel Talbot with duplicity in having intimated that no objection would be raised to the right class from the States. The Colonel admitted that he had spoken loosely, inconsiderately and without authority, but was determined to exclude all settlers from the United States. In this he was supported by the Executive. The result was a series of stormy interviews, letters and urgent and emphatic memorials. Talbot ordered Watson out of his house, and threatened to deliver his answer by the constable, if Watson intruded again. Watson, whose reason would appear to have been quite unsettled by brooding over his grievance, answered by threats against the Colonel's life. The Executive took action forthwith to put him under bonds to keep the peace. His grant was rescinded, except as to settlers from Lower Canada who might come in during 1811. When the war broke out, Watson, with some other settlers in Delaware and Westminster, including one Westbrook, joined the enemy. A detachment of Hull's army of invasion penetrated to Westminster in July, 1812, and threatened the Talbot settlement. Watson and Westbrook were with them, assisting with their local knowledge. About the beginning of August, Watson narrowly escaped capture at Allan's house in Westminster at the hands of Col. Bostwick and Wm. Hamilton Merritt with a few militia under their charge.

Colonel Talbot commanded the militia of the London and Western Districts during the war. With them he was at the battle of Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie. He was energetic in forwarding, and to some extent, in furnishing supplies. As commanding officer he was in constant correspondence with the civil and military authorities, and many of his letters are preserved. He directed for a time the patrol service near Port Dover, but can hardly be called a conspicuous figure in the war. It is significant that while there was doubt about the loyalty of many parts of the province, there was none respecting the loyalty of Talbot's settlers.

XX.—EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

The close of the war found the settlement diminished and impoverished. The destruction of the mills was a serious inconvenience. It was now necessary to revert to primitive methods, to grind wheat by hand in stumps of trees, hollowed by fire, or else the settler had to carry it on his back (horses being almost unknown and oxen scarce) to the mill at Long Point, seventy or eighty miles away, wait there his turn, sometimes for days, and then trudge home again through the woods with the flour on his back.

Some found it more expeditious and economical to row in an open boat to Buffalo, one hundred and fifty miles distant, to purchase flour. A letter is extant from a new settler, Singleton Gardiner, who late in October, 1816, after a perilous voyage in an open skiff from Port Talbot succeeded in securing but a single barrel; there is pathos in its reference to the dangers of the return voyage over the treacherous lake in a rowboat so late in the autumn. His brother, Thomas Gardiner, was the first schoolmaster in the settlement.

XXI.—IMMIGRATION.

After the war, as has already been intimated, immigration from the United States was prohibited. A few Irish and Scotch settlers who had lived for some years in the States arrived, however, in 1816 and subsequent years, and located in Dunwich and Aldborough. Several families of the Selkirk Settlement of Kildonan in the Red River Settlement came in about the same time. About 1819 these were followed by a large immigration of Argyleshire Highlanders, who took up land in Aldborough. These settlers, Scotch and Irish, formed a very desirable addition to the population. So numerous were those from Argyleshire, that when their descendants presented an address at St. Thomas in 1881 to the son of the great MacCallum More, the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General, they assembled by thousands at St. Thomas. An address in classical Gaelic, the composition of the late Rev. Dr. MacNish, perhaps the most accomplished Gaelic scholar then living, and himself an Argyleshire man, was presented to the Marquis and fittingly responded to. It is said that the Marquis informed those present that he had never in Argyleshire itself seen so many Argyleshire people present at one time.

XXII.—ST. THOMAS AND THE TALBOT ANNIVERSARY.

The village of St. Thomas dates back to the year 1817, when a general store was opened at Kettle Creek, and another on the hill above.

Beginning with that year, the 21st of May in each year was observed by the settlers in commemoration of the founding of the Settlement. The celebrated Dr. Rolph had settled in Malahide in 1813; in 1817 he was living in Southwold, just west of St. Thomas. He was well acquainted with Talbot, having acted as paymaster and military secretary during the war. The Talbot anniversary was instituted upon his advice and with his aid. The correspondence which took place before its institution has been preserved, and is curious enough.¹ The first celebration was held at Dr. Lee's hotel, a mile or two east of St. Thomas. It continued to be held each recurring 21st of May, until the close of the Rebellion. After the first few years it was held in St. Thomas, which Colonel Talbot was in the habit of calling his "capital," except on one occasion, when it was moved to London. It began with a dinner. The standard toasts were, "The King," "The day and all who honour it," and "The Honorable Thomas Talbot, the founder of the Talbot Settlement." The Colonel, who made a point of attending the annual celebration, always responded briefly, but with pride, and deeply touched by his uniformly enthusiastic reception,² always concluding in the most affectionate and emphatic manner, 'God bless you all.' The dinner was followed by a ball, opened by the Colonel, who selected for his partner the prettiest girl amongst the farmers' daughters present. During the two years of the Rebellion, the presence of a garrison at St. Thomas added splendour to the festivities. On one of these occasions the scarlet uniforms of the officers of the 85th Regiment were conspicuous amongst the gaily dressed dancers. It was the same regiment Colonel Talbot had served with as Major on the continent of Europe nearly half a century before. The presence of the military proved in the end fatal to the anniversary. It had become too gay and fashionable for the guests in homespun. Their attendance fell off, and the departure of the military deprived the festival of its chief attraction for the fashionable visitors. Shortly after the rebellion, the Talbot anniversary was numbered with the things of the past.

¹ A report of the preliminary meeting is published herewith for the first time. The remainder of the papers may be found in Edward Ermatfnger's "Life of Colonel Talbot," and in Judge Ermatfnger's "Talbot Régime."

² The settlers in Dunwich and Aldborough were always conspicuous by their absence, with the exception of the few Irish families at Tyronnel, who had come in in 1809-1810.

XXIII.—THE CASTLE OF MALAHIDE ON LAKE ERIE.

His house has been described by Mrs. Jameson, Mr. Ermatinger and others, and the old settlers love to explain its plan and mode of construction. A long range of low buildings made of logs and shingles was the Castle of Malahide. The approach to it from the east was by a beautiful winding road running for miles through the Colonel's wood. Descending the high banks of Talbot Creek half a mile from its mouth, and ascending on the opposite side, it wound round the brow of the hill under an avenue of walnuts a considerable distance to the residence. The visitor's arrival is greeted by the Colonel's dogs with loud barking. He steps on the Dutch verandah, disturbing the poultry roosting thereon. Farm implements are ranged along it, and, perhaps, the skin of a panther or lynx is nailed on the wall. He enters the granary or store-room in the east end, where hung on the walls "the venerable yellow-dyed sheepskin coat and cap," as well as the host's saddle, bridle and martingales. He passes on through this room to "the audience chamber and dining-room, whence, by an easy transition, Jeffrey was wont to slip out and in from the kitchen." The centre room was plainly furnished as befitted a forest home. A solid pine table, a few chairs with skin or basket-work seats, some chests and a cupboard, a plain bookcase with a few books, a large map on the wall, comprised its equipment—all but the ample fire-place, whose cheery blaze added light and warmth and life to the otherwise comfortless apartment.

Another contiguous frame structure contained a range of bedrooms for his guests. This is described by Mrs. Jameson in 1837. In his later years a loftier building of the same material was added, with suites of rooms for state occasions, and distinguished guests. A cellar well stocked with choice whisky, and a goodly supply of wine in double casks, carefully selected from Montreal, was an important adjunct. The wine was reserved for the higher grade of guests, the whisky was for the Colonel and his settlers.

XXIV.—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO PORT TALBOT.

Many distinguished guests were entertained at Port Talbot. For a long period of years no visitor to Upper Canada considered his tour complete until he had paid his respects to the autocrat of Dunwich. Governors, visiting noblemen and gentlemen, judges, litterateurs, and occasionally ladies of distinction, were amongst his guests. Francis Gore, General Brock, the Duke of Richmond, Labouchere, M.P. (afterwards Lord Taunton), James Stuart Wortley, M.P., afterwards the

second Lord Wharnclyffe, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Sir John Colborne, Sir George Arthur, Lord Aylmer, Chief Justice Robinson, his brother, Hon. Peter Robinson, Edward Stanley, M.P., afterwards Earl of Derby ("the Rupert of Debate"), Richard Talbot (afterwards Lord Talbot of Malahide), and William Talbot, brothers of Colonel Talbot, Richard, afterwards Lord Airey, Julius and John Airey (Talbot's nephews), Dr. Howison, Dr. Dunlop, Bishops Stewart and Strachan, Mrs. Jameson, Lady Emeline Stuart-Wortley and her daughter, now the Lady Victoria Welby, and others of note, were sheltered beneath his hospitable roof. On the other hand, in his occasional visits to England he met on equal terms the greatest of the land. His predilection for pioneer garments and rustic customs at Port Talbot did not preclude him from resuming at need the habits of refined civilization; and, whether at Government house, or the Speaker's dinner, at York, or before his own ample fire-side, he met his fashionable and distinguished friends with the courtly grace of a scion of the old Talbot stock. Of military visitors he appears to have had a surfeit. In 1832 he concludes a letter to Peter Robinson with the curt announcement: "Pestered with half pay officers. Please don't introduce any of them to me."

XXV.—PERSONAL PECULIARITIES.

Mrs. Amelia Harris gives an interesting account of a visit paid by him to Port Ryerse before his own mill was completed: "He had come with a boat load of grain to be ground at my father's mill. The men slept in the boat, with an awning over it, and had a fire on shore. In front of the fire, Colonel Talbot was mixing bread in a pail, to be baked in the ashes for the men. I had never seen a man so employed, and it made a lasting impression upon my childish memory. My next recollection of him was his picking a wild goose, which my father had shot, for my mother to dress for dinner." This was in accordance with his habits at Port Talbot. Mrs. Jameson remarks, "For sixteen years he saw scarce a human being except the few boors and blacks employed in clearing and logging his land, he himself assumed the blanket-coat and axe, slept upon the bare earth, cooked three meals a day for twenty woodsmen, cleaned his own boots, washed his own linen, milked his cows, churned the butter and made and baked the bread. In this latter branch of household economy he became very expert, and still prides himself on it." He dressed in homespun even on journeys abroad. His sheepskin coat and fur cap, celebrated wherever his name was known, was a familiar sight on the streets of York when he paid his winter visit to the provincial capital, to present his annual accounts and pay over his collections as Land Agent to the Govern-

ment. On these occasions he drove from Port Talbot in a "good, strong, high-shouldered box sleigh, wrapped up in the well-known sheep-skin coat, and covered with buffalo robes." In the same coat he was frequently seen driving Lady Maitland or other ladies of the vice-regal circle through King or Yonge Streets, an object of curiosity to all on-lookers, to whom his name was a household word. An artist friend painted a portrait of him, in the costume of the period, but with trousers of homespun in broad stripes of black and red, forming a somewhat startling and picturesque pattern.¹ His customary shabby apparel was, as has been stated above, the means of preserving his liberty and perhaps his life during the war of 1812, on the occasion of one of the numerous visits of raiding parties to Port Talbot.

A tradition in the settlement, confirmed by the statements of writers such as Mrs. Jameson,² and Mrs. Amelia Harris, asserts that until a comparatively late period, he carried out his misogynist views to such an extent that he persistently refused to have female domestics at Port Talbot. His papers, however, show that, whatever may have been the custom in later years, he was not so exclusive in the earlier period, his account book showing that, from 1804 until 1809 at least, he had one or two always in his employ. His famous valet and man of all work, Jeffrey Hunter, married while in the Colonel's service, and husband and wife resided in the house during the remainder of the Colonel's life at Port Talbot. The exclusion of domestics of the female sex cannot therefore have been of longer duration than from 1809 until Hunter's marriage. On the other hand, not a few ladies were from time to time welcome visitors at Port Talbot.

XXVI.—RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.

In the early days of the settlement he was careful about religious observances, as a sort of weekly drill, a survival of garrison discipline. Service was held each Sunday and the settlers were expected to attend. The Colonel himself read the service. To insure punctuality of attendance, the bottle was regularly passed around at the close. The result, it is hardly necessary to add, was satisfactory on both sides. The practice was kept up until the erection of St. Peter's church, four or five miles away, put an end to the Colonel's ministrations. The same method was adopted with equal success when the militia assembled for their annual drill on the King's Birthday, the 4th of June. Their

¹ See frontispiece, which, however, shows only the upper portion of the original.

² Mrs. Jameson speaks of his reputation as "a sort of woman-hater, who had not for thirty years allowed a female to appear in his sight."

devotion to military exercises, it may be surmised, was only surpassed by the sometimes startling character of their subsequent proceedings.

The Colonel's clerical duties were not confined to those just mentioned. As the nearest local magistrate, he was frequently called upon to perform the marriage ceremony, there being no clergyman resident within eighteen miles. I have seen several marriage certificates bearing his signature, amongst others, that of the well known Colonel McQueen.

It has been said that Talbot sometimes baptized infant settlers, but that is among the apocrypha of the Settlement. After a few years he abandoned all pretence of religious observance. He never attended church, and at times he paid slight respect to such clergymen as visited him, although he is said to have contributed to the funds of the Church of England, and was on friendly terms with the bishops, both Anglican and Roman Catholic.

XXVII.—THE SLIDING WINDOW-PANE.

The settlers loved to tell of interviews with Talbot through the well-known window-pane. Many were the schemes to wheedle or hoodwink the Colonel into granting a location. Meanwhile, his temper, always irascible and domineering, grew more surly and morose in dealing with applicants. His valet, steward and man of all work was famous throughout the settlement, and, indeed, wherever the name of Talbot was known. It was Jeffrey Hunter, his faithful attendant and henchman, who gave notice of the approach of the crafty settler, and of his designs. In his choice of settlers Talbot was discriminating. Those who took his fancy were allowed to settle in the nearer, others were sent to remoter townships. He knew by intuition whom he could persuade to settle on a poor farm, and whom it was impossible to put off without a good location. The masterful settler, however, occasionally had his own way, even if he had to resort to physical force. The name of Duncan Patterson is held in honour to this day for having thrown the Colonel to the ground, and held him there until promised the location desired, which the Colonel had at first refused. To prevent the recurrence of such inconveniences, the inventive genius of the Colonel and the faithful Jeffrey contrived an expedient, which resulted satisfactorily. No longer was the designing homesteader admitted within the precincts of the Castle of Malahide. He presented himself outside, opposite a window, in which a sliding pane was fitted; and behind the open pane, at a signal from Jeffrey, the florid face and gleaming eyes of Colonel Talbot confronted the applicant. Tradition has preserved the Colonel's form of salutation, even to the tones of his

harsh and husky voice. "What do you want?" was the peremptory inquiry which opened the interview with the trembling and anxious immigrant unskilled in the ways of Talbot. Having made known his desire for a particular location, the intending settler was obliged to undergo a rigid cross-examination as to his antecedents, means and motives. If the application was granted, he went away rejoicing that he had escaped so easily. If refused, the applicant exercised his democratic privilege of abusing and cursing the Colonel and all his belongings. Then came the conclusion of the ceremonial. The Colonel's rough voice called out, "Jeffrey, set on the dogs," the pane of glass was closed, and with it the interview.

XXVIII.—THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

A hard drinker himself, Talbot was shocked beyond measure at the rise of the temperance movement in the early 30's. He quickly disposed of moderate drinkers by classing them with the objectionable triumvirate of Radicals, Ryersonians and Rebels. Sir James Alexander, an officer in the garrison at London, who visited him about the year 1842, with the regimental doctor, expecting to spend a week at Port Talbot, was promptly undeceived. Dinner was served shortly after their arrival. The host grew more and more observant, as the officer passed the decanter without replenishing his glass, and, at the conclusion of the meal, calling him into another room, said, decisively: "I have ordered your horses to be got ready; you will be able to reach St. Thomas before dark." In his book entitled "L'Acadie," Sir James records the incident with much gusto; but local tradition asserts that he was not even permitted to finish his dinner before Talbot ordered Jeffrey to have the horses saddled and bridled.

His deterioration in habits and manner was owing partly to early military and court training, but largely to his situation. He never associated with the settlers; he lived aloof from his neighbours. Human sympathies perished from atrophy. Mrs. Jameson was moved to tears by the pathos of his situation as he recited it to her. She adds: "He has passed his life in worse than solitude. He will admit no equal in his vicinity. His only intercourse has been with inferiors and dependents, whose servility he despised, and whose resistance enraged him—men whose interests rested on his favour—on his will, from which there was no appeal. Hence despotic habits, and contempt even for those whom he benefitted: hence, with much natural benevolence and generosity, a total disregard, or rather total ignorance, of the feelings

of others—all the disadvantages, in short, of royalty, only on a smaller scale. Now, in his old age, where is to him the solace of age? He has honour, power, obedience, but where are the love, the troops of friends, which also should accompany old age? He is alone—a lonely man. His constitution has suffered by the dreadful toils and privation of his earlier life. His sympathies have had no natural outlet; his affections have wanted their natural food. He suffers, I think; and not being given to general or philosophical reasoning, causes and effects are felt, not known.”

An amusing story is told, typical, it would seem, of many hard drinkers in the spacious days, when George III was king. Talbot used to say that a man who drank in the early morning was sure to die a drunkard. To show the sincerity of his belief, and his resolve not to expose himself to this danger, he placed a mark on an out-building, showing where the sun would cast his shadow at 11 o'clock. Long before the hour, the Colonel would sit in his armchair gazing intently at the moving shadow. Precisely when it reached the mark, Jeffrey was ordered to produce the decanter, and the rest of the day was devoted to indulgence. To have ample time for this dissipation, he had an inflexible rule that no business should be transacted after 12 o'clock. Settlers who had walked scores of miles following a blazed track in the woods to get their land, found on their arrival that they could not see the great man, because the noon hour had struck. Back they had to trudge to the nearest inn, two miles or more, or sleep in the woods, so as to be on hand to interview the distinguished Government Agent next morning.

When the Colonel was absent from home his domestics could sample the wine, and there were times when he found an empty cellar on his return. Returning from England with one of his brothers, who found the wines in the United States detestable and longed for the choicer brands of the old country, he consoled him with the promise of good wine at Port Talbot. Arrived at the castle, he called for some of Logan's best port, to redeem his pledge, and cleanse his brother's palate of the villainous stuff he had been drinking. To his horror there was none in the cellar. "None," asked the Colonel, "what has become of it?" The Hibernian domestic was ready with his answer, "None, yer honour, it all dried up with the hot weather."¹

¹ This, with some other anecdotes, are reproduced from Edward Erma-tinger's "Life of Colonel Talbot," with some additions supplied by local tradition.

XXIX.—PUBLIC DUTIES.

The Colonel was not enthusiastic in his devotion to his somewhat numerous public duties. He was Lieutenant for the County of Middlesex in 1804. A member of the Legislative Council of the Province since the year 1809, it is doubtful if he ever took his seat. A Justice of the Peace, he took his place at the Quarter Sessions at Charlotteville for one day in 1806, but there is no record of his doing so afterwards. In the following year he was appointed one of the four members of the Court of Request for the County of Middlesex; but there is no record of his having officiated, as far as published accounts go. It was doubtless on his advice that during this year Ebenezer Green was named Constable for Dunwich and Aldborough; in 1808, John Quick, Constable of Dunwich, and Samuel Guarnsey, collector; and in 1809, Joseph Smith, Constable for Dunwich. As magistrate, Talbot never issued a summons or warrant. His admirer, Colonel George Munro,¹ accounts for the fact partly by the conspicuous morality of the settlers, and partly by the Colonel's kindness of heart. An additional cause is probably to be found in less laudable idiosyncrasies, and especially in his indifference and aloofness.

In 1826 Talbot, Burwell, Hamilton, Charles Ingersoll and John Matthews were appointed by statute Commissioners for the purpose of erecting the London Gaol and Court House, and to levy a rate therefor. The Court House is still used for its original purpose. In its original construction its general outlines conformed to those of the Castle of Malahide.

An ardent Tory of the old school, before the days of responsible government, he did not condescend to vote personally at elections. This may have been owing to his position as a Legislative Councillor, but it was more likely owing to his peculiar temperament. The intensity of his views on political questions was, however, well known and tended to produce in his pugnacious Highland neighbours an equal if not greater fervour of opinion in the opposite direction. It is significant, but not perhaps to be wondered at, that the Scotch township of Dunwich in which he lived is to-day the most strongly Liberal township in the county. There are streets in which for miles every voter, until a recent period at all events, cast his ballot on that side. On the other hand, it is equally significant that the southern portion, including Port Talbot, is to this day strongly Conservative. This section contains descendants of the original immigrants from Pennsylvania who came in 1809 and 1810, and who experienced special kindness and hospitality at his hands.

¹ In letters to the press of St. Thomas, several years ago.

XXX.—TALBOT'S POLITICAL MEETING AT ST. THOMAS, 1832.

From the considerable volume of papers preserved by Colonel Talbot, relating to the great political meeting at St. Thomas on St. George's day in 1832, it would appear that he regarded his success on this occasion as the crowning triumph of his career. A brief reference to the meeting and the Colonel's speech, the only political address he is known to have delivered, will therefore not be out of place.

The accession to power of a Reform Government in England and the passage by the British Government of the Reform Bill, greatly extending the franchise and wiping out many "rotten boroughs," gave the Liberals in Upper Canada grounds for hoping for a change in the system of administration here. Anxious for the overthrow of the Family Compact and for urgently desired reforms, responsible government being as yet hardly dreamed of, they began to hold caucuses and public meetings for the formation of what were called political unions, and to petition for the recall of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Colborne, a well meaning military officer of high character, who was believed to have placed himself entirely in the hands of the Family Compact.

The Liberals included almost all Methodists, Baptists and Scotchmen, and a very large proportion of the immigrants from the States. They represented an overwhelming majority of the electorate. But the Family Compact, occupying all the places in the Provincial Government, Legislative Council and all official positions great and small throughout the province, went on serenely vetoing bills passed by the assembly for furthering the development of the Province, punishing the popular leader with repeated expulsion from the Legislature, to which he was repeatedly re-elected, and contemptuously disobeying explicit instructions of the home government to put themselves in touch with popular sentiment, until the crash came in the rebellion of 1837. Then followed Lord Durham's famous report, the introduction of responsible government, and the downfall of the Compact.

In the spring of 1832 the spirit of reform was in the air. The temperance question began to loom up large, and was favourably considered by religious bodies. Temperance societies were formed. Their members were to a considerable extent, and in some places exclusively, Liberals. The rigid conservatism of the day regarded with suspicion all innovation of whatever character it might be.

Colonel Talbot snuffed rebellion in the air, and made up his mind to put down the movement at once as far as the Talbot Settlement was concerned. Fly leaves were distributed as follows:

NOTICE.

Having seen the proceedings of different meetings held in the Talbot Settlement, on the subject of imagined grievances, and finding that it is now necessary to ascertain the real sentiments of the inhabitants, so as at once to put down the fever (by a few only) manifested, to encourage disaffection to the British Government, I give this notice, recommending a general meeting of my settlers on St. George's day, the 23rd of April next, at the King's Arms,¹ at St. Thomas, at noon, when I shall attend.

THOMAS TALBOT,

Father of the Talbot Settlement,
Port Talbot, March 14, 1832.

The result was a large gathering of the electors, many of them armed with bludgeons and prepared for battle. The number was estimated at 1,500 to 2,500. E. A. Talbot, of the London "Sun," a friendly newspaper, computed it at 2,000, of whom 800 signed an address dictated by the Colonel and moved by the late Edward Ermatinger, who appears to have been one of the leading spirits. Apparently the Colonel's party did not preponderate at the meeting, but his political friends were enthusiastic and his opponents refrained from hostile demonstrations. At one point in his address there was some noise in the outskirts of the crowd, which made the orator pause for a moment. Taking out his snuff-box, giving it the usual formal tap, he administered a large dose of the powdered tobacco to his nostrils, shook his extended fingers a few inches from his nose, and called out: "Gentlemen, I am an old man—but tough." His admirers spoke of him familiarly afterwards as "Tommy Tough."

XXXI.—TALBOT'S SPEECH AT ST. THOMAS.

The MS. of the speech is an interesting document. The Colonel wrote it out on foolscap, beginning economically at the top of the page. After its conclusion he discovered that he had omitted the opening words. But there was no line left, and he had to crowd them in close to the upper edge of the paper, and there we read them in his own autograph, "Silence and attention." Imagine a political orator of the present day beginning his address to a mass meeting of electors in this

¹The King's Arms Hotel was at the southwest corner of Church and Talbot streets, where the Lisgar House stood until it was torn down a few years ago.

fashion! But the old Colonel was on parade, and he remembered that he was one having authority.

The reference to "the sheep with the rot," provoked shouts of laughter. The Colonel was pleased, smiled, took snuff, and shook his finger jocularly at the audience. So also with the reference to "the flagstaff," by which was meant one of the Teeples of Malahide, who was remarkable for his height. The reference to "nation and denomination" was intended to apply to the Americans and Methodists. The Colonel was clearly not prejudiced in favour of "d——d cold-water-drinking societies." As father of the settlement, he closed with the benediction. But he was not a Universalist. Only the elect should get the benefit of it, and the rest were cheerfully consigned to the place of punishment they deserved for their political sins. "You that are true British subjects" are exclusively to be blessed. The temperance societies he had already "damned." The speech is given in extenso from the Colonel's own draft, and the reader is referred to the text for a complete understanding of this important episode.

The political excitement was by no means allayed by the success of Talbot's meeting. The Government, however, profited by it through the influence it produced in the rest of the province and in England. Mackenzie found himself confronted on his visits to Downing Street, as the bearer of petitions for Colborne's removal, by counter petitions, with signatures exceeding the number attached to those in his charge, approving of Colborne's conduct, and effusively loyal in their sentiments of devotion to the king. In the Talbot Settlement, as elsewhere, the agitation was continued, and the parties were not content to rely upon argument alone. Acts of violence, some of which would appear, if not instigated, to have been approved by Talbot, followed. In a letter to Hon. Peter Robinson in January, 1833, he exults over the riotous acts of his henchmen from Dunwich. "My rebels," he writes, "endeavoured to hold a meeting at St. Thomas on the 17th, Dr. Franklin's birthday, as I am informed, but in which they were frustrated by my loyal guards, who routed the rascals at all points, and drove them out of the village like sheep, numbers with broken heads, leaving their hats behind them, the glorious work of old Colonel Hickory. In short, it was a most splendid victory. Mr. Fraser, the Westlian (*sic*) Methodist, behaved admirably on the occasion, and I scarcely think they will venture to call another meeting, at least not at St. Thomas. Their object was to form a political union, the articles of which were to elect the legislative council, the magistrates, etc." But the rebels, who made themselves obnoxious by drinking cold water and advocating revolutionary sentiments so startling as those specified, did not acknowledge them-

selves beaten. On the contrary, they claimed victory all along the line, and asserted that their meeting was an eminently successful one.

XXXII.—TALBOT'S SYSTEM OF LAND TRANSFER.

The Torrens system of land transfer has well known advantages. Questions of title are settled by it once and for all. Transfers are effected with simplicity and dispatch, formalities are waived, and a claimant knows exactly how his title stands. But this system was anticipated by Colonel Talbot long before Torrens was heard of. His townships maps were long famous. They are now preserved in the Crown Lands Department, and in future ages will be interesting relics of the pioneer age of Upper Canada. Copies of the Surveyor's maps were in Talbot's custody. When an applicant's claim was allowed, the Colonel with a lead pencil wrote the name across the lot selected. There the entry remained for years until the settlement duties were performed to the Colonel's satisfaction, and the certificate issued, which would entitle the settler to his patent on payment to the Government of the survey and patent fees. If the applicant failed to perform the conditions, an eraser in the Colonel's hands soon cancelled the name, and the settler's chance of reading his title clear vanished. If the settler sold out to an approved successor, the name of the transferee was as readily substituted by the successive use of the eraser and pencil. What could be simpler, fairer or more effective? Let the lawyers answer. Probably the answer would be that every Crown Land Agent might not be as honest or as methodical as the crusty Colonel. His merits as superintendent of settlement were acknowledged even by those who denounced the objectionable features of his language and conduct.

He tried to discriminate between the honest and industrious applicant and the crafty, shiftless or dishonest. He refused to admit bad characters amongst the settlers, and insisted in general on a reasonable compliance with the settlement conditions.

In receiving pay for lands, however, he was especially strict on one point. Notes of the Bank of Upper Canada were always legal tender with him; but woe betide the man who asked him to accept bills of the Agricultural Bank, or the Farmers' Joint Stock Bank, or any other new fangled institution.

XXXIII.—TALBOT AND THE AIREYS.

Being unmarried, Talbot's desire to acquire a great estate included the wish to leave it to some near kinsman, who should thereby be able to sustain in the New World the ancestral dignity of the Talbots de

Malahide, and to preserve their memory. His brother William had visited him in 1810. His sister Margaret's son, Julius Airey, had afterwards been invited to reside with the Colonel. A residence of a year or more had satisfied young Airey, just verging on manhood, with the home life of Port Talbot. His experiences were anything but pleasing. The youth found no suitable companions among the neighbouring settlers. The life was intolerably dreary. Its monotony was varied only by the uncle's eccentricities of habit and temper. For a year or more the nephew endured it. Then he returned to England, cheerfully, no doubt, relinquishing his hope of inheritance of the vast estate. Richard Airey, his brother, was Secretary to Lord Aylmer during the latter's Governor-Generalship. He had visited Colonel Talbot while holding this position. Afterwards, during the rebellion, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 34th Regiment, he had been quartered at St. Thomas, only thirteen miles distant. Some years later, being then Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, he removed from England with his family, and came to Port Talbot to reside. Talbot denied that he held out inducements to him to come to Canada, but maintained he had reluctantly assented to Colonel Airey's own proposition. At all events, when Airey arrived, it was with the understanding, on his part at least, that he was to settle at Port Talbot and succeed to the estate.

The old residence was soon transformed by the new occupant. The hours for meals were changed and new ways of living introduced, to suit the fashion of the Old World. Disagreements resulted. Talbot built a new house close by, where he might live as he pleased. "But," as Mr. Edward Ermatinger says, "all would not do,—the old bird had been disturbed in his nest, and he could not be reconciled." He determined to spend the rest of his days in England or on the Continent and actually resided in England for a year and more.¹

Before leaving Port Talbot, however, he effected a settlement with his nephew, by conveying to him the Port Talbot estate, worth then about ten thousand pounds, and including some 1300 acres, as well as all his lands in Aldborough.² Whilst Talbot was in England, Airey returned thither with his family, and resumed his military duties. He became Sir Richard Airey, was Quarter-Master-General during the Crimean War, some years before his death, and was elevated to the House of Lords.

¹ See letters of Colonel Talbot and George Macbeth to H. C. R. Becher in the Appendix to "The Talbot Régime," by Judge Ermatinger.

² The deed is dated 16th March, 1850. It describes Aldborough lands containing 27,650 acres, more or less, but includes expressly all other lands owned by Talbot in the Township.

XXXIV.—THE COLONEL'S DEATH.

After fifty years of residence in the forest, it was hardly to be expected that Talbot would feel permanently at home in England. He renewed his acquaintance with his old friend, the Great Duke, at Apsley House, and with many others in high station, but pined for the lake and cliffs and the winding waters of Talbot Creek. He returned to find his old home rented by Colonel Airey to a stranger. He was obliged to take a small room in the house of Mrs. Hunter, the faithful Jeffrey's widow. Here for some time he lived, cooped in a small apartment, within sight of the hilltop where he had spent nearly half a century of his life.

Mr. George Macbeth, the careful manager of the estate, became his sole devisee and legatee. Mr. Macbeth, having on his marriage removed to London, the Colonel left Port Talbot, and resided at Mr. Macbeth's until his death, which occurred on the 5th February, 1853, only a few months after that of his friend, the Iron Duke. The funeral proceeded on the 9th as far as Fingal. There, through the misconduct of the undertaker, according to one account, but more probably by reason of the crowded condition of the little tavern, the coffin was left over night in a shed or lean-to attached to the rear portion of the building. The following day, the little procession went on to Burwell's Corners, and thence over hill and dale by the winding road through "The Colonel's Woods" to Port Talbot. Here the body lay for a short time in the old familiar home. St. Peter's church is four or five miles farther west. There the brief service for the dead was recited. It was a bitterly cold day, and comparatively few were present. Near by, on the high cliff overlooking the lake, is the final resting place of many of the brave pioneers. There, in their midst, and close to the grave of Lord Airey's little daughter, under a plain slab, lie the mortal remains, as the epitaph bears witness, of

"The Honorable Thomas Talbot,
Founder of the Talbot Settlement."

XXXV.—COLONEL TALBOT'S APPEARANCE.

Colonel Talbot was rather under medium height. As a youth he must have been strikingly handsome, and he possessed an engaging and courtly manner. His disposition was amiable, and he sought opportunities to make himself useful. Mrs. Simcoe in her journal refers to this trait in terms of warm appreciation. Fleming, who, in the capacity of boatman, accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor on an expedition up the lake in 1793 or 1794, used to speak with enthusiasm of Talbot's conduct on the occasion. "The Colonel," he said, "was the

prettiest, the neatest and the most active of the whole party." Mrs. Amelia Harris in her interesting reminiscences observes that while in the army Talbot was regarded as "quite a dandy." Her recollection went back almost to the beginning of the settlement, when he was between thirty and forty years of age. William Lyon Mackenzie saw him on the hustings at St. Thomas in 1824, and was strongly prepossessed in his favour by what he saw and heard. "His air," he writes, "is that of a military officer of distinction. In youth he must have possessed a handsome person and well-formed features; for even now, and he is nearly sixty years of age, his features have nothing harsh, and his appearance is rather prepossessing."¹ Two years later, Mrs. Stewart saw and conversed with Talbot when he accompanied Sir Peregrene Maitland to Peterborough. His eccentricities were widely known; but they were not in evidence on state occasions, and she, like Mackenzie, was disappointed to find that there was nothing remarkable about his manner. Having heard from his own lips a recital of the strategy by which he avoided capture by so-called "Indians" who invaded Port Talbot during the war, she writes, "He gives me the idea of the most cool courage imaginable."²

His portrait in water-colours, painted when he was probably upwards of sixty years of age, shows a full, florid face, beaming with intelligence and good-nature, twinkling eyes, features and expression strongly resembling those of King William IV, on the whole a striking and attractive figure. With advancing years, he became more corpulent. Mrs. Stewart thought him "fat and short." A pathetic picture is furnished by one of his neighbours,³ who remembers the Colonel as a feeble old man, bent nearly double, and creeping about the old place, laboriously leaning on a stout walking-stick.

Proud of the homespun, manufactured and worn by his settlers, Talbot followed their fashion, and was hardly to be distinguished in attire from the poorest among them, as he moved about his estate. The portrait represents him in trousers with broad stripes of scarlet and black,⁴ the whole costume probably of home manufacture. On his travels, even in England, and in visits to great houses, where he was a welcome guest, he persisted in wearing garments of Port Talbot manufacture, whose excellence he vaunted in comparison with English cloths. When Mrs. Stewart saw him he wore a "greatcoat made of sheepskins with the wool on, either of natural black or dyed, and a

¹ "Sketches of Canada and the United States," London, 1833, pp. 113-114.

² "Our Forest Home," pages 90-93.

³ Mr. George McKay, who still resided near Port Talbot until a few months ago.

⁴ These do not appear in the frontispiece.

pair of boots of the same, which he wears over his other boots; and," she continues, "as he is fat and short, you cannot think what a curious figure he is in this Arctic dress."¹ The sheepskin coat was famous on both sides of the Atlantic, as was also the high box-sleigh, in which he made his annual winter visit to the provincial capital, attended by his almost equally famous valet and man-of-all-work, Jeffrey Hunter. The settlers along Talbot Road watched for its coming, and often was its progress delayed by messages to be delivered and commissions to be executed in York or at intermediate points. To Jeffrey was entrusted the task of keeping these in mind, that none might be overlooked.

The Colonel's coat and sleigh were familiar sights at York, where, buried in sheepskins, he was not infrequently seen driving Lady Sarah Maitland, and in earlier days Mrs. Gore, along King Street.

XXXV.—CONCLUSION.

The keynote of Talbot's character will be found in his pride of birth, his military and court training, his domineering temperament, his isolation, and his desire to accumulate a great landed estate. Talbot Road and Settlement were merely incidental to his main object. His virtues, common to all the settlers, were unflinching loyalty and the welcome of the open door. To religious, political and moral reform he was blindly opposed or contemptuously indifferent. He lacked initiative: his schemes of settlement and road-building were borrowed. His merit was that he alone exacted a strict performance of settlement duties. His signal demerit was that he ignored his own moral and civic duty to the two townships, for whose isolation he was alone responsible. They found in Henry Coyne, an Irishman from Belfast, who settled in Dunwich in 1817, a sympathizing friend and champion. Under his and his son's leadership, public sentiment was aroused, reforms and municipal improvements effected, wild lands subjected to taxation, and the Colonel forced to lease portions to meet the assessment, relieving to some extent the intolerable burden on the settlers. Talbot never forgave, nor did the settlers. The mention of his name to-day flushes the cheek of their descendants with anger. Who can blame them? "Seek other cause 'gainst Roderick Dhu"?

The editor, to whose hands the irony of fate has entrusted Talbot's papers, has approached the task in, as he trusts, the modern historic spirit. If he has erred, it has been on the side of a generous treatment, for there are few to say the kind word to-day. It is for the romance of his career that Talbot will be chiefly remembered, apart from the fact of his being the eponymous founder of a famous settlement.

¹ "Our Forest Home," page 90.

THE TALBOT PAPERS

GRANT BY KING EDWARD IV TO THOMAS TALBOT,¹ 8 MARCH, 1475.

(*Indorsed*).—TRANSLATION of a Grant of the Manor of Mulaghide in the County of Dublin To Thomas Talbot Esquire dated the 8th of March 1475 in the 15th year of the Reign of King Edward the fourth.

EDWARD by the Grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland to all Archbishops Bishops Abbots Priors Dukes Earls Barrons Justices Sheriffs Portrives Ministers and to all Bailiffs and Faithfull Subjects through our whole Kingdom of Ireland Greeting Know ye that We of our special Grace and of our certain Knowledge and mere motion and also on mature deliberation and with the Assent of our Council and with the Assent of our most dear Brother George Duke of Clarence our Lieutenant of our land of Ireland² &c. and for certain considerations Us thereunto Otherwise moveing We have given and granted and for us our Heirs and Successors and according to the Tenor of these presents We do give and grant and by this our present Charter have confirmed To our dearly beloved and Faithfull Thomas Talbot Esquire Who holds the Mannor or Lordship of Mallahide in Our land of Ireland of us in Chief by Knights Service that he and his Heirs may have hold and Receive All and Singular Customs as well as Great as Small which to us our Heirs and Successors lately were Due or Ought to come or belong to us of Woole Hides Sheepeskines Lead Tin and all and all Manner of Other³ Merchandize Coming to the Town or Creeke of Mullay hide in the County of Dublin in Our land of Ireland as well by Land as by Water or Coastwise or by an arm of the Sea or Otherwise from thenceforth to be Taken and applied And that the Afforesaid Thomas and His Heirs may have all the Customs Aforesaid of all Goods and Merchandize comeing in anny Ships

¹ Thomas Talbot represented the tenth generation of lords of Malahide in unbroken male line from Richard Talbot, chevallier, who had received the manor and lordship in 1174 directly from King Henry II. Thomas died 23rd July, 1487.

² Born in Dublin 1409, when his father, Richard, Duke of York, was Lord Lieutenant. Put to death by his brother, King Edward IV, in 1478. In 1462 the latter had appointed him Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for life. Clarence was a patron of Caxton, who dedicated his first book to him. 4/

or Boats below or to the Town Creeke or arm of the Sea Aforesaid and Hereafter there to be loaded or unloaded Charged or discharged and all such Woole Hides Sheepskins Tin Lead and other the premisses from the said Town Creeke or Arm of the Sea Aforesaid to Anny our Citties or Towns of us our Heirs or Successors in our said land of Ireland may take and Carry away in Boats Barges or Lighters or other Vessels Whatsoever or in anny other manner remove from the Said Town of Mallaghide by land And that the Said Thomas and His Heirs may Receive all the Customs Aforesaid and All Other Customs or Duties Usually Accustomed to be Paid or Payable within our said Land or in or Within any Other our Ports Cities or Towns of Our land of Ireland Aforesaid nor may anny of the Officers or Ministers of us Our Heirs or Successors within Our said Land Receive the Same without the Impeachment of Us our Heirs or Successors or any of our Justices Lieutenants Deputies or other Officers or Ministers of us our Heirs or Successors in anny Manner Whatsoever and that the said Customs of Us our Heirs or Successors within our said Land of Ireland Towards Us our Heirs or Successors or our Justices Lieutenants or other our Deputies therefrom Shall and may be Acquitted and Discharged for Ever. To Have Levy and Recieve the Customs Aforesaid to the aforesaid Thomas and his Heirs by His own proper hands or that of his Ministers Servants or Officers Whatsoever for Ever And that the said Thomas and His Heirs may have a private seal or seals for the sealing of letters of Cocquet¹ for the Receipt of the Customs on all kind of Merchandize Comeing to or Going from the said Town Creeke or Arm of the Sea of Mallaghide² as well by Land as by Water Coastwire or by Anny Arm of the Sea from Henceforth which said Cocquets So by the Aforesaid Thomas or His Heirs Officers or Ministers So Sealed and under the Seal or Seals Afforesaid Shall be sufficient and Valid in law and of as much Authority as such Cocquets are made and Sealed with in any other Cities or Towns of our land of Ireland

¹ A custom house seal. Letters of Cocquet were sealed documents certifying that goods had been duly entered.

² According to Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of Ireland (1837), the inlet of Malahide is four miles from Howth, and extends four miles up the country; it is dry at low water, but at high water vessels drawing ten or eleven feet may enter the creek and lie afloat in the channel. At the entrance is a bar having one foot at low water, and the channel is divided by a gravel bank called Muldowney; both the channels are narrow and tortuous, and are of dangerous navigation without the assistance of a pilot. Malahide Castle commands a fine view of the town and Bay of Malahide. Contiguous to the castle are the remains of the ancient church, for ages the place of sepulture of the proprietors of the castle.

Or As they heretofore Were or Hereafter Shall be without any account or Return thereof or by any other inday To Us our Heirs or Successors Lieutenants Justices or other Our Officers or Ministers of us Our Heirs or Successors to be Recovered or paid for Over Any Statute Act Ordinance Provision or Restriction in our Kingdom of England or Our land of Ireland or any Mandate to the contrary before this time made ordained or Provided as in future to be made Notwithstanding.

And further we have given and by these presents granted for us Our Heirs and Successors to the Aforesaid Thomas and His Heirs the Office of our Admiral of the Seas of us our Heirs and Successors at the Town Creeke or Arm of the Sea of Mullaghhyde Aforesaid in our County of Dublin in our land of Ireland from Moldowne to the Watermill of the said Thomas and Also the Office of our Admiral and that of our Heirs or Successors Below the Town and Place Aforesaid To Have And Hold the Same of us our Heirs and Successors Immediately after the death of Robert Bolde Knight or by Restitution of our said Letters Patent by the said Robert or by Resumption or Forfeiture deprivation of or any other cause matter or thing Whatsoever or by any other lawful means to become vacant or into our Hands or our Heirs or Successors or into the hands of our Lieutenants or Deputies Justices of us our Heirs or Successors of our Land of Ireland or which might Come to Happen or Belong thereto by Gift Disposial or Grant of We our Heirs or Successors or by the Gift Disposial of or Grant of anny our Lieutenants or Deputies or Justices of us Our Heirs or Successors as aforesaid.

And that the said Thomas from Thenceforth for ever may be Admiral of Us our Heirs or Successors within our Land aforesaid from the Place and Town above specified and that no Admiral of us our Heirs or Successors of Ireland or England for the time being from Thenceforth any thing to the Office of Admiral belonging within the said Town Creeke or Arm of the Sea aforesaid may Intrude themselves to Execute and Exercise hereafter Neether that the Vassals Tenants or Stewards of the aforesaid Thomas or his Heirs within the Town of Mallaghhyde aforesaid or any of the Tennants or Residents within the Town aforesaid to our Admiral or of our Heirs or Successors whether English or Irish for the Time Being from Thenceforth in any manner may be obedient or answer or in our courts or any or either of them by any Manner of Means may answer nor be Compelled to answer forever for any Trespasses Contracts or other Offences done or to be done perpetrated or to be Perpetrated upon the High Sea or Elsewhere but as well before the said Thomas or His Heirs or of his

Deputies in a Court of Admiralty before the said Thomas or his Heirs or their Deputy in the Town of Mullaghide aforesaid held or to be held.

And that the said Thomas and His Heirs may have full power and Authority of hearing and determining and Correcting of all and all manner of Trespasses Covenants Contracts or any other Offences done or to be done up the High Seas or elsewhere by the Vassals or Tenants of the said Thomas or his Heirs or any other the Tenants or Residents in the aforesaid Town of Mullaghde in a Court of Admiralty before him the said Thomas or his Heirs or their Deputies held or to be held.

And that the said Thomas and his Heirs may have All and Singular Amerciments Ransoms Issues Forfeitures and all Things to be Forfeited in a Court of Admiralty before hi mor his Heirs or their Deputies within the Town or place aforesaid to be held Adjudged or heard to be had Levied and Recieved by the said Thomas and his Heirs by his own proper hands or of his Servants without any account or Return thereof or in any other manner to Us our Heirs or Successors Lieutenants or their Deputies Justices or other Officers whatsoever or Ministers of Us our Heirs or Successors there for to be Rendered or paid for Ever any Statute Act Ordinance Provision or Restriction in our Kingdom of England or Land of Ireland or any our Mandate to the Contrary made or Provided or in future to be made notwithstanding.

And further we will and have given for us our Heirs and Successors to the said Thomas and his Heirs for Ever that they may have hold occupy and Recieve by himself or his deputies the Offices of Keeper of the Ferries and Water-bailiff and also of Gauger or searcher within the town or Creeke or Arm of the Sea of Mullaghde afforesaid and all advantages and Profits to such Citie officers belonging after such Officers or either of them by the death of William Armover or by the Restitution of Letters Patent to the said William made thereof or by the Resumption or forfeiture or deprivation or by means of any other cause matter or thing whatever or by any means become Vacant or into the Hands of us our Heirs or Successors or into the Hands of our Lieutenants or their Deputies or Justices of us our Heirs or Successors of our said Land of Ireland may Come fall into or belong or be in the Gift disposal of or grant of Us our Heirs or Successors or the Gift disposal of or Grant of our Lieutenants or their Deputies or Justices of us our Heirs or Successors. To Have Levy and Recieve the Same to the said Thomas and his Heirs by the proper hands of the said Thomas or his Servants without any account or any other Return thereof in any manner to us our Heirs or Successors or our Lieutenants

or Deputies or Justices of Us our Heirs or Successors or any other our Officers or Ministers of Us our Heirs or Successors there for to be Rendered or made for Ever any Statute Act Ordinance Provision or Restriction in our Kingdom of England or in our land of Ireland by our Mandate made Ordained or Provided to the contrary or in future to be made Notwithstanding.

And further we have given and granted for us Our Heirs and Successors that the said Thomas and his Heirs for ever may have hold Occupy and receive by himself or by his Deputies, officers or Gaugers within the Town Creek or Arm of the Sea aforesaid of Mullaghde aforesaid and all other advantages and Profits to such Officers belonging Immediately after the said Officers become Vacant by the death of Richard Ellis or by Restitution of our Lieutenant by the said Richard made thereof or by the Resumption forfieture or withdrawing thereof or by any other cause matter or thing whatsoever in anny other manner become vacant or come to our hands or that of our Heirs or Successors or to the hands of our Lieutenants or other our Deputies or Justices of us our Heirs or Successors in our Land of Ireland or which might happen to Come fall or belong to us by means of the donation disposition or Grant of us our Heirs or Successors or to the Gift Disposition or Grant of our Lieutenants Deputies or Justices of us our Heirs or Successors.

To Have Levy or Recieve the Same by the said Thomas and his Heirs to his own propper use or that of his servants without any account or Return thereof or by any other means made to us Our Heirs or Successors Lieutenant or Deputies or other our Officers or Ministers to be Rewarded or made for ever anny Statute Act or Ordinance Provision or Obstruction in our Kingdom of England or land of Ireland or anny other Mandate to the contrary made ordained or provided or in future to be made Notwithstanding.

And further we do grant and give for us our Heirs and Successors to the afforesaid Thomas and his Heirs for Ever all that Sea-coast from the place called Moldowne to the Water-mill of him the said Thomas at Mullaghde Together with all and every profits thereof whatsoever comeing Thereto in manner and form and as We had if this Grant had never been made To Hold Levy and Receive the same to the said Thomas and his Heirs by his own propper hands or of his Servants So that no person coming in Ships or Boatts into the said Arm of the Sea at Moldowne aforesaid or to the mill aforesaid may for Ever Pay anny of the Customs To any Person or Persons but only to the said Thomas or his Heirs without any account or any return or in any other manner to us our Heirs or Successors or Lieutenants or

other our Justices or Deputies or any Other Ministers or Officers of us Our Heirs or Successors there for to be Rendered or made for Ever any Statute Act Ordinance Provision or Mandate of us to the contrary made or ordained or provided or in future to be made notwithstanding.

And further we do give and grant for us our Heirs and Successors to the Aforesaid Thomas Who of us Holdeth in Chief by Knight's Service the Mannor of Mullaghyde aforesaid in our County of Dublin in our Dominion of Ireland and who now oweth Homage to Us for his Mannor aforesaid by reason of the Teanure aforesaid that he may have the respect of his Homage for the term of Fifty years next after the date of these presents So that neither we our Heirs or Successors Sherriffs Escheators or any other of our Officers or Ministers of Us our Heirs or Successors the said Thomas for his homage aforesaid during the term aforesaid many not be disturbed nor in any manner molested.

And also we grant for us our Heirs and Successors that the aforesaid Thomas by us our Heirs or Successors or Officers or Ministers of us our Heirs or Successors whatsoever may not be obliged nor Compelled to take upon him the Order of Knighthood contrary to his will.

And also we give and grant to the aforesaid Thomas and his Heirs for Ever that they may have Out fangthoff¹ and affree warren² in his mannor or Lordship of Mullaghyde aforesaid So that no one may Enter the Mannor or Lordship aforesaid to Hunt therein or to take any thing which to afree warren belongeth without the Licence of the said Thomas under Forfeiture of Ten pounds one half of which we Will to be Leveyed and Retained to our use and the other half of us our Heirs and Successors to be levyed and applied to the use of the said Thomas and his Heirs.

And also we do give and grant for us our Heirs and Successors that he the said Thomas and his Heirs and all his Vassals and Tenants or any other Residents in the said Mannor or Lordship that whether he or they shall or may be Compelled or Restrained to answer the Sheriffs Court in the County of Dublin.

And further we give and grant for us our Heirs and Successors to the aforesaid Thomas and his Heirs that he and his Heirs may have

¹ Or outfangtheff. A privilege whereby a lord was enabled to call any man dwelling on his manor, or taken for felony in another place, to answer in his own court.

² Warren, a franchise, either by prescription or royal grant, to keep in an enclosure "beasts and fowls of warren," that is, animals that are by nature wild.

and hold in the aforesaid town of Mullaghide a View¹ of Frank pledge by his Seneschal and Leet and Landays together with all things to them or either of them Appertaining and with all other Advantages and profits Arising therefrom and to a view of Frank pledge Appertaining or to either of them Belonging To Hold Levy and Receive the same to the use of the said Thomas and his Heirs for their own proper hands or that of their servants without any account or any other return thereof or in any other manner to us our Heirs or Successors or any or Either of our Deputies Justices or Servants of us our Heirs or Successors there for to be Rendered or made for Ever anny Statute Act Ordinance Provisoe or Mandate to the contrary made Ordained or provided or in future to be made Notwithstanding.

And further we do give and grant for us and our Heirs and Successors to the said Thomas and his Heirs that he and his Heirs as well in our presence and of that our Heirs and Successors as in our absence and that of our Heirs and Successors by themselves or by their servants in the Mannor or Lordship aforesaid may have and hold an Assize² for Strengthening and Correcting the Assize of Bread Wine and Ale and of all other kind of Victuals and of Measures and Weights Whatsoever and All other Matters to the Office of Escheator³ or Clarke of the Market and Inns of Us our Heirs and Successors thereunto belonging and Punishing for the same and of Doing and Exercising whatsoever to the same belongeth when and as often as shall be found necessary so farr and as fully as any Clarke of the Market of us and our Heirs might or ought to do in our presence or that of our Heirs And that the aforesaid Thomas and His Heirs may have all Amercements Fines and other Profits therefrom Arising to be received and levied by him and his Servants without Impeachment of us our Heirs and Successors or our Ministers whatsoever without any account or Return thereof or by any other means to us our Heirs or Successors or our Lieutenants or their Deputies and Justices or any other officers or Ministers of us our Heirs or Successors whatsoever there for to be

¹ *View*, an official inspection; *Frank pledge*, a system of mutual suretyship that required all men to combine in associations of ten to stand as sureties for each other's good behaviour; *Seneschal* (etymologically, *old servant*), steward, presiding officer or military commander; *Leet*, petty criminal court for manor; *Landays* (Land-Tag), a local representative council.

² *Assize*, standard of weight, measurement price, &c.; hence size, measurement, dimensions.

³ *Escheator*, a county official, who looked after escheats (or forfeitures), and certified them to the treasury.

Rendered or made for Ever any Statute Act Ordinance Provision or Mandate of us to the Contrary made ordained or Provided or in future to be made Notwithstanding So that the aforesaid Clerke of the Market Or Escheator in Ireland of us our Heirs or Successors may not enter into the Mannor or Lordship aforeside of Mullaghyde to do or Execute there any thing to the said office or Officer in Any manner Appertaining

We have given moreover and granted for us our Heirs and Successors to the said Thomas and his Heirs that he and his Heirs may have forever the Return of our Writts or Precepts and of our Heirs and Successors and the Execution of all such Writts or Precepts as well as of those which touch us our Heirs and Successors an deither of them at the Suit of us our Heirs or Successors as any other Writts or Precepts whatsoever in the said Mannor or Lordship So that no Sherriff Bailiff or Minister or any other officer Whatsoever of us our Heirs or Successors may enter the said Manor or Lordship for the Execution of any Writt or Precept Summons or any Attachment Pleas of our Crown or of any other pleas Whatsoever to be there done unless in default of the said Thomas or His Heirs or Ministers.

And further of our special grace We have given and Granted for us our Heirs and Successors to the said Thomas and his Heirs that he the said Thomas and his Heirs and the Tennants of his said Mannor or Lordship shall not be Collectors of any of our taxes or Subsidies granted or to be granted to us our Heirs or Successors or to the Lieutenants Deputies or Justices of us our Heirs or Successors howsoever.

And further of our special grace we have given and Granted for us our Heirs and Successors to the said Thomas and his Heirs for ever that no Sheriff Bailiff or other Ministers of us our Heirs or Successors or Either of them may Attach Take or Distrain any of the Vassals Tenants or Servants of the said Thomas or his Heirs or any of his Dwellers or Residents whatsoever or any of our Leigemen or Foreigners at that time dwelling in the said Mannor by virtue of any precept or other warrant Cause or thing whatsoever within the County where they are resident So that the Execution of such Writts precepts or other warrants Whatsoever within the Mannor or Lordship aforesaid be done by the said Thomas and his Heirs or Servants in due form if not made by failure of the said Thomas his Heirs or Servants and although of our officers or Servants aforesaid or the Servants of us our Heirs or Successors Enter the said Mannor or Lordship aforesaid to do and perform any thing contrary to the Privileges and Liberties by us in our Letters Patent Granted to the said Thomas and his Heirs in form aforesaid then it shall be lawful for the said Thomas his Heirs Ten-

nants and Servants in such case to oppose and Resist them without impeachment of us our Heirs or Successors or Either of them Whatsoever.

And further we do give and grant for us our Heirs and Successors to the said Thomas and his heirs that they may be for Ever exonerated and discharged of all fines as well by Grant of Confisiation of us our Heirs and Successors as by all other Charters Letters Patents and Writts of us our Heirs and Successors to the Aforesaid Thomas and his heirs Made or to be made and allso for all Fees for our Sealing thereof and of our Heirs and Successors Whatever in all our Courts in our Land of Ireland as before as our Heirs and Successors in Our Chancery of us Our Heirs and Successors or the Justices of our Common Bench and others as before the Treasurer and Barrons of us our Heirs and Successors.

And further of our more abundant Grace We have given and Granted for us our Heirs and Successors to the said Thomas and his Heirs for Ever that they shall not be Sherriffs nor Coroners or Escheators of our Counties of Dublin Meath Kildare or Louth in our Land of Ireland for Ever against their will.

We have granted moreover and given for us our Heirs and Successors to the said Thomas and his Heirs for Ever that they may Have and Hold and from Thenceforth for Ever may have power to determine according to Law all Matters within the Courts of him the said Thomas and His Heirs within the Mannor or Lordship of Mullaghyde aforesaid in Our Land of Ireland and County of Dublin before the Senischall of him or his Heirs all and All manner of pleas as well real as Personal of Assize or Mixet whatsoever or Whatever sums they may account Hereafter there to be held. And that the said Thomas and his Heirs all such like Pleas in his Court saforesaid and may have hold hear and determine the Same by Plaints or by Bill before the Senischall of him or His Heirs for the time being and from Time to Time and as often as to them shall seem expedient and that they may have power to prosecute all persons who by such Plaint or Process of Law may be moved against and may allso have power to Arrest and Attach their Bodies Goods and Chattels within the Liberties and Precincts of the Lordship or Manor Aforesaid and Such their Bodies may commit to prison for Ever and may have Authority to make due Execution thereof.

We have granted also and given for Us our Heirs and Successors that the aforesaid Thomas and his Heirs from Henceforth for Ever may have and hold all and every the places aforesaid before his Seneschall or Seneschalls and also a View of Frank pledge Leets and Landays

as aforesaid and a Court Barron¹ together with all Things to the Same or Either of them Belonging as often as to them or Either of them shall seem expedient within the Manor or Lordship of Mullaghde in our County of Dublin and Land of Ireland aforesaid (alho the Justices of us our Heirs or Successors or the Itinerant Justices holding pleas before us our Heirs or Successors or any other our Justices who may there come or there may ajied up the Holding of any Pleas Whatever) without the Impeachment of us our Heirs or Successors or any other officers of us our Heirs or Successors Whatsoever.

And that the said Thomas and his Heirs may have hold and Receive all manner of Fines and Amerciments Issues and by means of any Forfeiture Whatsoever in the Court aforesaid made before any his Seneschall or Seneschalls from thenceforth to him and his Heirs to his own proper hands or that of his Servants to be Taken without any account or any other Return therefor or in any other manner to us our Heirs or Successors Lieutenants Deputies or Justices or other our officers or Ministers of us Our Heirs or Successors to be Rendered or paid for Ever any Statute Act Ordinance provision or Restriction to the contrary made ordained or Provided or in future to be made Notwithstanding.

And also We have Given and Granted for us our Heirs and Successors to the said Thomas and his Heirs that he the said Thomas and his Heirs from Henceforth for Ever may have Cognizance of All and all manner of Pleas as well Real as Personal and of Assize and Mixt in and from Every our Courts and before All our Justices as well before us our Heirs and Successors in the Chancery of us our Heirs or Successors of our Bench and any of our treasurers or Barrons of us our Heirs and Successors of our Exchequer Sherriffs Escheators Admirals Coroners Clerk of the Market as before the Keepers of the Paie of us our Heirs or Successors in our land of Ireland of anny other Cause matter or thing within the Manor aforesaid or the Precincts thereof Howsoever arising or happening and upon Such their pleas in the Courts aforesaid before his Seneschall may hear and determine and may have authority to put the same in due Execution from Thenceforth and from time to time According to the Laws and Customs of our Kingdom of England there to be done though the said Thomas and his Heirs may be Parties Complainants or Defendants.

And also we have given and granted for us our Heirs and Successors for Ever to the aforesaid Thomas and his Heirs for Ever that they may Take and Receive in their Courts aforesaid by his

¹ A Court held by a steward of a manor for settling controversies between tenants, punishing misdemeanours, &c.

Seneschall or Sen eschalls aforesaid and before such Seneschall or Senischalls may take cognizance of all Complaints of Menaces against us or our people or of us Our Heirs or Successors of Assaults of their Bodies or of House Burning and may make them give good and sufficient security for their Paie and Good Behaviour Towards us and our people and of our Heirs to be taken before our Seneschall or Seneschalls aforesaid for the time being and if such securities shall be found Insufficient then there to Keepe in Prison within the Manor aforesaid until they find such security may Keepe them in safe custody when and as often as it shall be found necessary.

And also we have given and granted for us and our Heirs and Successors to the said Thomas and his Heirs all Amerciments Ransoms for any escapes of Fellons Fugitives or Murderers done or to be done in the County of Dublin assessed or to be assessed presented or to be presented by the said Thomas or his Heirs Vassals Tenants or Residents within the Manor or Lordship of Mullaghide to the use of us our Heirs or Successors on that account Shall be had Levied and Received by the said Thomas and his Heirs by his own proper hands or that of his Servants without any account or Return thereof to us our Heirs or Successors to be Rendered or made there for So that Neither the said Thomas nor his Heirs nor anny of his Tennants or Residents within the Precincts of the Lordship of Mullaghide aforesaid of any part of such Redemption or Amerciments or any such like Escape Towards us Our Heirs and Successors in any Manner shall or may be charged or any of them shall be charged but from all such Escapes against us Our Heirs or Successors may be for Ever acquitted for Ever.

And moreover we do give and grant for us and our Heirs and Successors to the said Thomas and his heirs Liberty of going out of our Land of Ireland to any parts he pleases to Reside in and out of our said Land of England to go and at his pleasure to Reside in and Therefrom in Return as often as to him shall Seem meet without any Hindrance or Disturbance of us Our Heirs or Successors or the officers of us or Servants of us our Heirs or Successors whatsoever any Statute Act Ordinance Provision or Restriction of us to the Contrary time heretofore made ordained or Appointed or in future to be made Notwithstanding.

And further we have given and granted for us our Heirs and Successors to the said Thomas and his Heirs all Amercements Fines and Redemptions Issues Forfeitures and all to be Forfieted as well of the said Thomas and his Heirs as all his Vassals and Tenants and Others as well Tenants as Residents of and in the Lordship Town and Manor aforesaid in any Courts or before any our Judges within our

Realm of Ireland forfeited adjudged or determined or held or to be held in any other manner as well before us our Heirs and Successors in the Chancery of us our Heirs and Successors and the Justices of our Common Bench and of our Treasurers and Barons of us our Heirs and Successors of our Exchequer Sheriffs Escheators Admirals Coroners Clarkes of the Market as before any of our Keepers of the Paie of us our Heirs and Successors in our said Land of Ireland to be held levied and received to the use of the said Thomas take all the aforesaid Amerciments Fines Redemptions and Issues for ever by his own proper hands or that of his Officers or Servants without any account or any Return thereof or in any other manner to us our Heirs or Successors or Lieutenants Deputies Justices or any other Officers or Ministers of us Our Heirs or Successors there for to be Rendered or made for Ever Any Statute Act Ordinance Provision or Restriction of us to the Contrary made Ordained or Provided in our Land of England or in our Land of Ireland in Future to be made Notwithstanding.

And moreover of our more abundant grace We have Pardoned Remitted and Released the said Thomas and his Amectors from all manner of Gifts Alienations and Provisions by them or Either of them Arising out of any of their Lands Tenements or held by us or our Progenitors heretofore Kings of England by means of any other Defect or not held by Right of any other our Kings in Capite.

And we have further of our more abundant grace Granted for us our Heirs and Successors to the Aforesaid Thomas and his Heirs that they may have hold and for ever Take and may also have power and Authority to take and Receive for all kinds of Wares Comeing for Sale to the said Town of Mullaghide as well by Land as by Sea or Arm of the Sea aforesaid and from Thenceforth Issuing out of the Same the Duties and Customs under Written To Witt for Every Cramock of Corn Meal or Salt Comeing for Sale one Halfpenny for Every Cramock of Wode for Sale Two pence for Every Cramock of Corke or the like for Sale One Penny for Every Cramock or Barrel of Tan or Bark Comeing for Sale One Farthing for Every Twelve Cramocks or Barrels of all manner of Coals fourpence for Every Twelve Barrels of Lime for Sale one penny for Every horseman Hobby¹ Ox or Cow comeing for Sale One penny for every five Hoggs for Bacon one penny for Every dozen of Fleeces of Woole for Sale one halfpenny for Every Twenty Gross of Fish for Sale one halfpenny for every hundred groce of Fresh Water Eels one penny for Every Salmon for Sale one farthing for Every Lamper for Sale one farthing for Every

¹ *Hobby*, an ambling nag or pony.

hogsed of Wine or Cyder for sale fourpence for Every Cask of Honey for Sale one penny for Every horse Hobby Bull or Cow hide fresh Salt or Tanned for Sale One farthing for every hundred Skins of Lambs Goats Hares Foxes Catts or Badgers for sale One Halfpenny for Every Hundred Skins of Sheeps Goats Staggs Bissons or Does for Sale One penny for Every dozen Martin Skins for Sale one penny for Every Millstone for Sale two pence for two Hand Millstones one halfpenny for Every Groce of Sacks for Sale four pence for every Horse Load or Mease¹ of Herrings for Sale one Halfpenny for Every Horse-load of Ashes for Sale One penny for Every whole Cloth of English Assize two pence for every twenty peices of Striped Cloth made of Irish Woole Salewith or Worsted one halfpenny for Every Twenty pieces of Striped or Streaked Cloth or Flax for Sale one penny for Every Twenty peices of Striped Canvass for Sale one farthing for Every Ten Caps made of Goats Hair for Sale one halfpenny for Every peice of Tapestry Shalens or other coverings for Beds for Sale one halfpenny for every cloth of Gold one penny for every peice of Cloth of Cerue Bawdkyns² or Camblets for Sale One halfpenny for every peice of Irish cloth for Sale one halfpenny for every Horse-load of Cloth or other Wares one halfpenny for every Bundle³ of Iron for Sale one halfpenny for every hundred Gadds⁴ of Steel one halfpenny for Every hundred pounds of pitch or Rosin for Sale one halfpenny for every stone of Onions Tallow Butter or Cheese for Sale one Halfpenny for every Ten pounds of Onion Seeds or Leeke Seeks for Sale one penny for every thousand of Onions for Sale one farthing for every bundle of Boards of any kind for Sale one Farthing for every hundred of Small Boards for Sale one Farthing for every hundred of large Boards for Sale one penny for every thousand of nails for Sale one halfpenny for every hundred of Horse nails or Clouts for Carrs one halfpenny for Every new basket or Hamper for Sale one farthing for every thousand Wickers of Wood for Sale one halfpenny for every dozen Cordwans Corwayes and Basyns⁵ for Sale one halfpenny for every hundred weight of Brass or Copper for Sale Two pence for every hundred of Knives

¹ A measure of 500 herrings.

² *Cerue Bawdkyns*, a rich brocaded silk fabric, with warp of gold and silk filling; *Camblets* (camlets), camel's hair, imitation or substitute (as mixed wool and silk), once much used for cloaks; *Bolt of Syndons*, a particular number of yards of a woven fabric of fine texture (muslin, cambric or shawls, &c.).

³ A definite measure or quantity.

⁴ Spikes, pointed bars, or wedge-shaped bars.

⁵ *Cordwans*, *Corwayes* and *Basyns* (Cordovans), Spanish leather for boots of the wealthy.

Lancets &c for Sale one penny for every Ten Stone of Hemp or Flax one Penny for Every hundred of Flaxen yarn one penny for Every Ten Flaggens of Olive or Rape Oile for the Use of men for Sale Two pence and for every Ten Flaggens of Lamp Oile for Sale One Halfpenny for every dozen of Baltains for Sale one halfpenny for every hundred of Sale Wode for Sale one penny for every hundred of Vitriol for Sale one penny for every hundred of White Vitriol for Sale one penny for all manner of Wares of the Value of two shillings one halfpenny for every dozen of English Cloth or others Comeing from beyond Sea for Sale Two pence for every kind of Carrs Carts or Tables of the Value of Two Shillings for Sale one halfpenny for every dozen Pounds of Wax for Sale one penny for every pound of Ginger for Sale one halfpenny for every pound of Saffron for Sale one penny for every pound of Pepper for sale one farthing for every pound of Galingal cloves Mace Grains of Paradise for Sale one halfpenny for all kinds of Spice of the value of Twelve pence one farthing for every hundred pounds of Almonds or Raisins Two pence for every Traile of Figs or Raisins for Sale One halfpenny for every hundred of Alum for Sale Two pence for every Bolt of Elisanders for Sale one Halfpenny for every Groce of Hinges for Sale one penny for Every hundred Stone of Iron for Sale Two pence for every hundred Slabbs or Piggs of Iron for Sale One penny for every hundred Stone of Spanish Iron for Sale Four pence for every Load of Tin for Sale one penny for Every leaden Vessel for Sale one Halfpenny for every hundred pound of Scroos for Sale one penny for every Dozen Coulters or Ploughshars One Penny for every Pipe of Wine for Sale Two Pence For every half pipe of Wine One penny for Every Calf for Sale one farthing for every Hogg or Goat for Sale one farthing for Every Cramock or Barrel of Salt for Sale one halfpenny for every last or Dicker¹ of Hides for Sale sixpence for every Hide of Leather of the Value of Twelve pence for Sale one farthing for every Hyde of Tanned leather for sale one halfpenny for every kind of ware of the value of twelve shillings of which no mention is made for sale one penny for all kinds of Goods not above mentioned of the value of Ten shillings for Sale One Halfpenny To Have Recieve Levy and Collect the Customs of all the afforesaid wares To the said Thomas or his Heirs for Ever by his own proper hands or that of his Servants without any account or other Return or in any other manner to us our Heirs or Successors or our Lieutenants or other our Deputies or Justices or any other our Officers or Ministers of us our Heirs or Successors to be Rendered paid or made therefore

¹ Dicker, Ten.

for Ever any Statute Act Ordinance Provision or Restriction in our Kingdom of England or in our Land of Ireland or any other our Mandate to the contrary thereof Made Ordained or Provided or in future to be Made Notwithstanding.

And further of our special grace aforesaid we have granted for us our Heirs and Successors to the aforesaid Thomas and his Heirs and Tenants of the Lordship or Manor aforesaid that none of them from Henceforth may be put or impaneled upon any Juries Inquisitions Recognizance or other wise However touching us our Heirs or others Whatsoever for Ever out of the said Town or Lordship.

We will also and do give and grant for us our Heirs and Successors that it Shall be lawful for the aforesaid Thomas and his Heirs that Notwithstanding the Liberties or Privileges aforesaid or anny or Either of them have been abused or not used through mischance or Negligence or from any other cause arising as to then may seeme expedient on account of such misusing of such the Liberties and Privileges aforesaid or anny or Either of them they shall not be hindered impeached molested or in any manner aggrieved Whatever.

Wherefore we Will and firmly enjoining Command for us our Heirs and Successors that the aforesaid Thomas and his Heirs for Ever May Have and Hold all the Liberties and Privileges aforesaid will Truly and in Paie and that they and every of them may fully enjoy the same as aforesaid without any other occasion or Impediment of our Heirs or Successors or our Justices Escheators Sherriffs Coroners or any other our Bailiffs or Ministers.

We grant also for us our Heirs and Successors to the said Thomas Talbot and his Heirs that if these our present Letters patent as to the Premisses or any of them shall be found Invalid or Insufficient in Law or for any other Cause or Hereafter may happen to be found Invalid or Insufficient in law by reason of any resumption or Authority of Parliament in England or in our land of Ireland hereafter to be held or for any other cause Whatsoever that then our Chancellor of England or Chancellor of Ireland of our Heirs and Successors for the Time being to the said Thomas or his Heirs Such the like and as many Letters Patent anew to be made Valid Sufficient and in due form of law bearing date year and day of the perfection of the Same under our Great Seal of England or under the Great Seal of our Kingdom of Ireland Shall cause to be made and delivered without any prosecution by Bill under our Privy Signet or Signets there for by Command of us our Heirs and Successors we cause to be made Such and so many as to him the said Thomas or his Heirs Shall seeme necessary on his behalf and this Without any fine to us our Heirs and Successors to be

made or paid Except only the Sum of Twenty Shillings and four pence for the Fee of the Great Seal of us our Heirs or Successors So that Express mention of the true annual value of the Premisses or any other value of Premisses of any other Gifts or Grants to the aforesaid Thomas or his Ancestors by us or any of our Progenitors heretofore made by these presents or in no wise made any Statute Act Ordinance Restriction Use Custom or provided in our Land of England or in our Land of Ireland to the Contrary thereof made Ordained Used or Provided or any other cause matter or thing whatsoever Notwithstanding.

Witness to these the most Venerable Father in Christ Thomas¹ Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Bishop of Lincoln our Chancellor of England and our most Dear Brothers George Duke of Clarence and Richard Duke of Gloucester and also of our most Dear Cousin Henry Essex our Treasurer of England and Anthony Rivers Chief Purveyor of England Earl Delewere and To our Faithfull Thomas Russel Clerk Keeper of our Private Seal and Thomas Stanly of Stanly Seneschall of our Household and William Hastings Chamberlain of our

¹ Thomas Bouchier, born 1404 (?), died 1486; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1454; Chancellor of Oxford University 1434; Lord Chancellor, 1455-56; a Lancastrian, but crowned King Edward IV, 1461 and his queen, Elizabeth, 1465; nominated Cardinal 1467, installed 1473; one of the four arbitrators to whom the differences between England and France were referred by the Peace of Amlens, 1475; officiated at coronation of Richard III, 1483, and at marriage of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York, 1486.

Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III.

Henry Essex, i.e., Henry Bouchier, first Earl of Essex, brother of the Cardinal Archbishop, was lieutenant-general under the Duke of York in France, 1440. He married Isabel, aunt of King Edward IV. Treasurer of England, 1455-6 and 1471 to 1483; created Earl of Essex, 1461; died 1483.

Anthony Rivers, i.e., Anthony Woodville, 2nd Earl Rivers, born 1442 (?); succeeded his father, Richard, 1st Earl 1469; died, 1483. His mother was Jacquetta, widow of John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford. A Lancastrian, he went over to Edward IV, who loaded him with honours.

He wrote several translations from the French, which were issued by Caxton.

Thomas Stanly, 1st Earl of Derby, born 1435 (?), died 1504; succeeded his father, Thomas, as 2nd Baron Stanly, 1459; married Eleanor Neville before 1460. Held commands in France, 1475, and Scotland, 1482; married for second wife about 1482, Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond; held various offices and honours under both Yorkist and Lancastrian kings; neutral at battle of Bosworth Field, 1485; but crowned the victor, Henry VII, who created him Earl of Derby.

William Hastings, born 1430 (?), created a peer 1461 by Edward IV; Lord Chamberlain, 1461-1483; commanded troops in France 1475; opposed Rivers on accession of Edward V; beheaded by Richard of Gloucester, 1483. (As to circumstances of his execution, see the various histories, and especially Shakespeare's Richard III).

Household Knights and others Given under our Hand at Westminster the Eighth day of March in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Fryston.

By the King himself and of the date aforesaid by Authority of Parliament.

L. S.

In rolled among the Rolls of the Chancelor of the Exchequer of our Lord the King the Eighth day of March in the Fifteenth year of the Reign of King Edward the Fourth Pleaded and Allowed that William Talbot now of Mullaghide Shall not be made Sherriff Coroner Escheator of the Counties of Dublin Meath Kildare or Louth. Among the Memorandums of the Exchequer of our lady the now Queen of Ireland To Witt Among the Records of the Term of Saint Hillery in the year of the reign of our Lady Queen Elizabeth the fifth On Behalf of the Chief Remembrances of the Exchequer aforesaid.

DRAYCOTT; R R.

Colonel Talbot to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland.

Archives Series Q, Vol. 291—2—p. 517.

Sir, Skitteewaabaa,¹ Upper Canada, May 16th, 1801.

Although I am separated from England by some thousands of miles Your Royal Highness will find that I am not beyond reach of proving troublesome, to which intrusion I am led, by command of Your Royal Highness, when you condescended so far to interest yourself in my welfare, as to desire that in whatever manner I could find your influence necessary to solicit it. I am now to have the honour to acquaint Your Royal Highness of my safe arrival in my favourite Settlement after the most propitious passage and as I am persuaded that Your Royal Highness will be satisfied, I will add, I find my situation quite what I could have wished—but I have one request to make which, if Your Royal Highness will have the goodness to exert yourself in carrying into effect, will complete my happiness in this world.

Owing to some neglect of General Simcoe's, I find that the necessary Warrants for my lands, were not issued previous to his quitting the Government of this province, and since then there have been new regulations adopted which renders the possession of lands more expensive and difficult of obtaining than when I left the Province in 1794,²

¹ Probably the mouth of Kettle Creek, where is now the Village of Port Stanley.

² Talbot left Upper Canada about the 20th June, 1794, to join his regiment, the 85th, of which he was Major.

and as I flatter myself, that Your Royal Highness will admit that I am as loyal a Subject and equally entitled to the Degree of *Hidalgo* as other *adventurers* in a new country, I throw myself on Your Royal Highness's power to have it confirmed, and to prevent its producing discontent, I will beg leave to point out a mode for its execution. There are parcels of land under the name of *Townships* granted in this country to Heads of Societies, which possibly may in time prove beneficial to the proprietor, now what I have to petition to Your Royal Highness, is that you will have the goodness (I may add *charity*) to ask of the King the grant of a Township in the Province of Upper Canada for yourself, exempted from the fees to Government and obligations of location—for instance, *The Township of Houghton*¹ in the County of Norfolk on Lake Erie, or any other adjacent one, which may not be already granted. Which, when Your Royal Highness has procured His Majesty's Patent for, it must be transmitted through the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Governor and Council of the Province of Upper Canada, in order that the necessary Provincial Deeds may be made out for possession—Your Royal Highness can on receiving the Royal Patent, make a legal transfer of the Grant to me, and permit me to request that you will have the goodness to cause duplicates to be made of the transfer, as the conveyance of letters to this Country is irregular and uncertain. My Sister Barbara² will take charge of them or any other Communication Your Royal Highness may honour me with, she having the directions how to forward them.

I have pointed out the *Township of Houghton* as it is situated near to my place of residence. Should Your Royal Highness succeed, I will have infinite happiness in paying my duty personally to express my very great obligation for the protection afforded to the once Gay Tom Talbot, it will materially assist me. Your Royal Highness's managing so, that the Grant is exempted from the usual fees to Government, which there cannot be any difficulty in effecting, it being a *Royal Patent*.

I promise myself the enjoyment of every comfort in this Country excepting that material one, of seeing those I most respect and love, a small income provides the necessary luxuries in this Province to a Settler as his own industry and labour procures him provisions. I am out every Morning at Sun-rise in my smock frock felling and burn-

¹ Houghton was then understood to include not only the township now so-called, but also Bayham and Malahide. The adjacent one, which was then in Talbot's mind, was Yarmouth, as appears by the correspondence published in U. C. Sessional Papers for 1836, No. 22.

² Talbot's eldest sister, who married Sir William Young, Bart., M.P. Sir William was appointed Governor of Tobago, where Lady Young died in 1830.

ing the Forest to form a farm; could I but be seen by some of my St. James's friends when I come home to my frugal supper—as black as any chimney sweeper—They would exclaim, “What a damn'd block-head you have been, Tom,”—but I say, no, as I actually eat my homely fare with more zest than I ever did the best dinner in London—it is time that I should beg a Thousand pardons for this intrusion, but I am satisfied of the goodness of Your Royal Highness's heart, and sincerely praying that you may experience every blessing of this life, I have the honour to be with the most unfeigned gratitude,

Your Royal Highness's
Most Dutiful
and Faithful Servant,
THOMAS TALBOT.

To H.R.H. The
Duke of Cumberland,¹
In H.R.H. the Duke of Kent's, of
11th October, 1801.

H.R.H. the Duke of Kent to Lord Hobart.
Archives Series Q, Vol. 291, p. 514.

(Indorsed.)

His Royal Highness
The Duke of Kent.

Castle Hill Lodge, Middlesex,

My Lord, 11th October, 1801.

It is at the request of my Brother, the Duke of Cumberland, that, as Secretary of State, for the Colonies, I trouble Your Lordship with the inclosed.² It is a letter to him from Colonel Talbot, late of the 5th Regiment of Foot,³ who was very useful to General Simcoe, when that respectable Officer was Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada. Your Lordship must understand that he is now retired from the Service, and is busily occupied establishing himself as a settler in Upper Canada. It appears he had a promise from General Simcoe of Lands, at the time they were together in that Country, but from some oversight, the Warrants for putting him in possession of them, were not made out, previous to the General's leaving North America,

¹The Duke of Cumberland, son of King George III, became King of Hanover, on the death of his brother, William IV, in 1837, the Salic law preventing the accession of Queen Victoria to the Hanoverian throne. “A harsh and narrow-minded despot” (Encycl. Brit., XI, p. 447).

²See the preceding letter, pages 75 to 77

³Talbot had sold out on Christmas Day, 1800.

in consequence of which, instead of obtaining the Lands, as would then have been the case, exempted from fees to Government, and the Obligation of location, he will now be compelled, unless there is a special order in his favour from the Secretary of State to the contrary, to incur a considerable expense in order to get possession of his grant. To obviate this, from his ignorance of the difficulty there is for any of His Majesty's Sons to address him with a request of *any* sort, but more especially of the nature of *that* which *he* points out, he has made an Application to my Brother to ask for a Township in his own name, to be hereafter transferred to him. But this is quite out of the question, for the Duke of Cumberland by no means wishes, that his name should appear in this Transaction, any farther, than that your Lordship should know, he is extremely anxious, that whatever indulgence can be shown Colonel Talbot should be afforded him, and that he will consider himself personally obliged to you, by anything done in his favour. The object therefore of this application is, to solicit your Lordship's good offices, that an instruction may be sent, if not contrary to established rules, to the Lieut.-Governor of the Provinces of Upper Canada, to make a Grant of *a* Townships to Colonel Talbot and preferably of that which he himself has pointed out, exempted from Government fees. The grounds, on which such an application is made in his favour, are, in the first place, that had General Simcoe not omitted doing what was necessary to complete his promise, before he left Canada, the Colonel would then have become possessed of his lands on these terms, and in the second, that the services he rendered General Simcoe while in that Country, and the Opinion entertained of him by that excellent Officer render him very deserving of this small indulgence.

I have now only to add that in meeting *my Brother's* wishes upon this Subject, Your Lordship will also oblige *Me*, and I therefore flatter myself, that, as far as in your power lays, you will be good enough to attend to this application in behalf of Colonel Talbot, with sentiments of high regard and esteem.

I remain,

My Dear Lord,

ever yours

most faithfully and

sincerely,

EDWARD.¹

The Right Honorable

Lord Hobart,

&c., &c., &c.

¹ Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III, and father of the late Queen Victoria.

(The following are copies of entries in one of Colonel Talbot's note books, all in his handwriting):

(On inside of cover, at opening of book)

Credit Sorter, six Dolrs, 4s. York for Hinton.
 11th July 1804 lent Sorter to buy Tobacco, one Dolr.
 13th July Sorter and Chase went to Kettle River to mow at a Dolr. per day
 23d Sorter & David went to mow in the Ever.¹

15

4

20th July settled with Sorter. balance due him 1s.
 22d July 1804 lent Sorter 2 Dolrs.

The following are the entries in the notebook.

N.Y.C.²

1804	JAMES WHITTON ³	£	s.	d.
25th June	two pr of Socks.....		10	..
26th June	to cash at Chippawa.....		8	..
Do.	To Mr. Muirhead for chisels.....		10	..
28th June.	Fort Erie, chalk lines.....		2	..
Do.	Do two knives.....		4	..
6th July	to cash.....		16	..
28th June	to a pr. Shoes from Tim.....		10	..
15th Augt.	cash.....		8	..
18th Do	Do.....		8	..
11th Sept.	Credit Corney Ellis ⁴		11	..
4th Octr.	To cash.....	5	10	..
24th Novr.	To Youngs ⁵ bill of Sundries.....	5	12	6
Do.	To Crooks ⁶ Do Do.....	89	19	7
Do.	To Cummings Do.....	3	15	6
Do.	To Nichol ⁷ fr Ser't Troute.....	3	8	6
Do.	To an axe.....		18	..
28th Novr.	To 130 lb of beef @ 3d.....	1	13	6
Do.	To 1 Bushl. of Salt.....		16	..

¹ Abbreviation for Kettle River probably.

² New York Currency, 8 shillings to the dollar.

³ A Niagara carpenter and builder, employed by Colonel Talbot, to go to Port Talbot to erect a dwelling, &c.

⁴ Cornwall Ellis, first settler at Port Rowan (about 1802), a great hunter and trapper.

⁵ Probably "Young's Store," Vittoria.

⁶ Crooks Brothers, merchants of Queenston.

⁷ Probably Robert Nichol of Port Dover, afterward M.P.P. and Quarter Master General of Militia during the war of 1812.

Dr.	JAMES WHITTON. N.Y.C.	£	s.	d.
1804	Brought forward.....	116	0	7
4th Decr.	To 1 lb. Putty, 2s. & 1 lb. Nails 2s.....		4	..
7th Decr.	To Cash.....		2	..
18th Decr.	To 1 Bushl. Indian Corn.....		4	..
19th Decr.	To a Leg of Venison.....		2	6
28th Decr.	To Whelan for Shoes.....	1	12	..
31st Decr.	To 1 Bushl. Corn 4s.....		4	..
Do.	To 1 lb. Souchong Tea.....		14	..
1805				
14 Jany.	To Cash.....	1	8	..
12 Jany.	To 1 Bushl Corn.....		4	..
17th Jany.	To an axe.....		18	..
Do.	To Credit Corney Ellis.....	1	16	6
27th Jany.	To 1 lb. Souchong Tea.....		14	..
29th Jany.	To 1 Bushl. Indian Corn.....		4	..
31st Janv.	To 1 lb Nails.....		2	..
2nd. Febr.	To 17 lb. Beef @ 6 d.....		8	6
7th. Febr.	To Cash.....	5	4	..
26th. Novr.	To 217 lb. of flour in Bar'l.....	2	..	4½
Do.	" To Transport of Bar'l.....	1	2	3
12th. Feby.	To 1 Bushl Corn.....		4	..
		£133	8	8 ½

Dr.	JAMES WHITTON. N.Y.C.	£	s.	d.
1805	Brought forward.....	133	8	8½
14th Feby.	To 1 lb. Souchong Tea.....		14	..
18th Feby.	To 1 Bushl. of Wheat.....		6	..
20th Feby.	To 1½ lb of Hogs lard.....		2	3
27th Feby.	To 1 Bush of Wheat.....		6	..
2d March	To 2 Bushl. of Wheat.....		12	..
2d March	To 1 peck of Corn.....		1	..
Do.	" To 1 lb. Souchong Tea.....		14	..
3rd March	To Cash.....	1	4	..
4th March	To 9 lbs. of Salt Pork @ 9 d.....		6	9
20th March	To 52½ lb. of Flour @ 3d. ¾.....		16	5
25th March	To 1 lb. Souchong Tea.....		14	..
30th March	To 47 lb. flour @ 3¾.....		14	8¼
30th March	To 4¾ lb. of Mutt'n Suet @ 1s.....		4	9
3d Apl.	To 3 Bushl. of Potas. @ 8s.....	1	4	..
4th Apl.	To 17 lb. Pork @ 9d.....		12	9
6th Apl.	To 1 Bar'l. of Flour.....	2	8	..
13th Apl.	To 5 lb. Pork @ 9d.....		3	9
15th Apl.	To 4½ of sole Leather, 3d.....		1	1½
16th Apl.	To 5 lb. Pork @ 9d.....		3	9
		144	17	11¼

Dr.	JAMES WHITTON	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward.....	144	17	11¼
1805				
19th Apl.	To 1 lb. Souchong Tea.....	..	14	..
22nd Apl.	To Hinton for Potas.....	1	4	..
2nd May	To 2½ lbs hard Soap @ 2s.....	..	5	..
7th May	To 1 lb. Souchong Tea.....	..	14	..
9th May	To 1 Bar'l. Flour.....	2	8	..
15th May	To Cash for a Hoe.....	..	6	..
18th May	To Duncan McCall ¹	1	4	..
23d May	To 15 lb. Indian Meal @ 4d.....	..	5	..
26th May	To Cash.....	..	16	..
28th May	To 13 lb. Pork @ 9d.....	..	9	9
31st May	To Cash for a cow.....	..	16	..
1st June	To Mr. Nichol for sundries in Oer, 1804.....	..	17	10½
4 June	To 20½ lb. Pork @ 9d..	..	15	4½
11th June	To Cash.....	..	14	6
13th June	To 46 lb. Flour @ 3 d. ½.....	..	13	5
13th June	To 14 lb. Pork @ 9 d.....	..	10	6
15th June	To 1 pr. Stockings.....	..	8	..
		157	19	4¼

Dr.	JAMES WHITTON. N. Y. C.	£	s.	d.
1805	Brought forward.....	157	19	4¼
17th June	To 2 & ½ Cotton check @ 6s. 6.....	..	13	10
17th June	To 4 yds. Shirting @ 6s. 6d.....	1	6	..
17th June	To 8 yds. cotton Shirting @ 6s.....	2	8	..
17th June	To 1 oz. No. 18 & 1 oz. No. 8 @ 2s. ....	..	4	..
19th June	To 1 lb Souchong Tea.....	..	14	..
19th June	To 5 yds Shirting @ 6s.....	1	10	..
20th June	To 20 lbs. Flour @ 3½d.....	..	5	10
22nd June	To Hinton for Bar'l Flour.....	2	12	..
26th June	To 17 lbs. Pork @ 9d.....	..	12	9
1st July	To 12 lb. Pork @ 9d.....	..	9	..
3rd July	To an adze.....	..	12	..
3rd July	To 4 yds. mixed cloth @ 16s.....	1	12	..
3d July	To 1½ yds. B. Holland @ 4s.....	..	6	..
3d July	To 24 Coat Buttons at 2d.....	..	4	..
5th July	To 2 yds. Mixed cloth @ 16s.....	1	12	..
5th July	To 1 yd. B. Hol'ds 4s. & list thread 2s.....	..	6	..
6th July	To 17 lb. Pork @ 9d.....	..	12	9
9th July	To 1 lb. Coffee.....	..	4	..
11th July	To 9 lbs. Pork @ 9d.....	..	6	9
		174	10	3¼

¹ Of Vittoria.

Dr.	JAMES WHITTON N. Y. C.	£	s.	d.
1805	Brought forward	174	10	3¼
13th July	To Wilson — ye. Taylor	1	4	..
15th July	To Hinton for 1 Barl Flour	3	4	..
16th July	To 9 lbs. Pork @ 9d .....	..	6	9
17th July	To 1 lb. Souchong Tea .....	..	14	..
20th July	To 10 lb. Pork @ 9d .....	..	7	6
25th July	To 12 lb. Pork @ 9d .....	..	9	..
30th July	To 12 lb. Beef @ 6d .....	..	6	..
2d Augt.	To 12 lb. Beef @ 6d .....	..	6	..
7th Augt.	To 1 lb. Coffee .....	..	4	..
8th Augt.	To 16 lb. Beef @ 6d .....	..	8	..
12th Augt.	To ½ Bushl. Wheat .....	..	4	..
13th Augt.	To 10 lb. Beef @ 6d .....	..	5	..
15th Augt.	To Cash	1	..	..
16th Augt.	To 1 Bushl. of Wheat .....	..	8	..
22nd Augt.	To 13 lb. Beef @ 6d .....	..	6	6
24th Augt.	To 9 lb. Beef @ 6d .....	..	4	6
24th Augt.	To 1 quart Onandago Salt .....	..	..	6
		184	8	¼

Dr.	JAMES WHITTON.	£	s.	d.
1805	Brought forward	184	8	¼
24th Augt.	To Cash to Mirich	1	..	..
27th Augt.	To 15 lb Beef @ 6d .....	..	7	6
27th Augt.	To ½ Bushl. of Wheat .....	..	4	..
30th Augt.	To 17 lb. Beef @ 3d .....	..	4	3
30th Augt.	To 10 lb. Beef @ 6d .....	..	5	0
4th Sepr.	To 16 lb. Beef @ 6d .....	..	8	0
8th Sepr.	To Hinton .....	..	8	..
10th Sepr.	To 6 lbs. Beef @ 6d .....	..	3	..
10th Sepr.	To ½ Bushl. of Wheat .....	..	4	..
12th Sepr.	To 5½ lb. Salt Beef @ 6d .....	..	2	9
14th Sepr.	To 11 lb Salt Beef @ 6d .....	..	5	6
14th Sepr.	To Wheat 1 peck .....	..	2	0
16th Sepr.	To 8 lb. Salt Beef @ 6d .....	..	4	0
18th Sepr.	To ½ Bushl. of Wheat .....	..	4	..
19th Sepr.	To 17½ lb. Beef @ 6d. & 6½ lb. Suet @ 1s .....	..	15	3
25th Sepr.	To 14 lb. Salt Beef @ 6d .....	..	7	0
28th Sepr.	To 1 lb. 13 oz., of Sole Leather .....	..	5	6
		189	17	9¼

Dr.	JAMES WHITTON, N. Y. C.	£	s.	d.
1805	Brought forward.....	189	17	9¼
30th Sept.	To Mr. Bostwick for Lines.....	..	8	..
1st Octr.	To 1 Barll. Flour	2	12	..
3rd Octr.	To Cash.....	1	4	..
19th Octr.	To 2 Pr. Socks @ 6s.....	—	12	..
21st Octr.	To 1 pr. Stockings.....	..	8	..
25th Octr.	To ½ oz. Thread .....	..	1	..
29th Octr.	To 1 Bushl. of Wheat @ 8s.....	..	8	..
30th Octr.	To 2 Bushl. of Wheat @ 8s.....	..	16	..
Novr. 2d	To Cash.....	..	8	..
Novr. 5th	To 10 lb. Salt Beef @ 6d.....	..	5	..
Novr. 6th	To 4 yds Forest Cloth @ 18s.....	3	12	..
Novr. 6th	To 3 Skeins Cold. Thread @ 2d.....	..	..	6
Novr. 7th	To 2 yds. Forest Cloth @ 18s.....	1	16	..
Nov. 11th	To 11 lb. Salt Beef @ 6d.....	..	5	6
No. 12th	To 14½ lb. of Beef Tallow @ 6d.....	..	7	6
Novr. 12th	To 1 lb. Nails.....	..	2	..
Novr. 14th	To pd. Cramer yr Debt	9	9	3
		£ 212	12	6¼

Dr.	JAMES WHITTON N. Y. C.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward.....	212	12	6¼
Novr. 17th	To 8 Skeins Col'd Thread @ 2d.....	..	1	4
Novr. 18th	To Hinton .....	..	6	..
Novr. 22nd	To 1 lb. Souch'g. Tea.....	..	14	..
Novr. 22d	To 12 lb. Beef @ 6d.....	..	6	..
Novr. 30th	To 25 lb. Beef @ 6d.....	..	12	6
3d Decr.	To 2 quarts Salt @ 1s.....	..	2	..
7th Decr.	To 12 panes glass 7 by 8 @ 2s.....	1	4	..
12h Decr.	To 10 lb. Beef @ 6d.....	..	5	..
14th Decr.	To pd. John Smith ¹ for work.....	..	9	..
17th. Decr	To 3 Skeins of thread @ 2d.....	..	..	6
19th. Decr	To Cash to Kitty .....	..	16	..
21st. Decr	To 11 lb. Beef @ 6d.....	..	5	6
23rd. Decr	To 1 lb. Souchong Tea.....	..	14	..
23rd. Decr	To 1 peck of Salt .....	..	8	..
24th. Decr	To 2 Promal Hand fs. @ 4s.....	..	8	..
27th. Decr	To 1 Bushl. Indian Corn.....	..	6	..
31st. Decr	To 17 lb. Beef @ 6d. & 10 lb. Suit @ 1s..	..	18	6
		£ 220	8	10¼

¹ On 19th May 1807, Talbot claimed 200 acres on account of having surrendered 50 acres of his original grant to John Smith, and the claim was allowed by Order in Council.

		JAMES WHITTON. Dr.	£	s.	d.
1806	Brought forward.....		220	8	10¼
4th	Jany To 1 Bushl. Indian Corn			6	
	To Mr. Edwards of Niagara yr. debt.....	27	10		
13th	Jany To 14 lb. Beef Suit rend'd @ 1s.....			14	
15th	Jany To ½ Bushl. Indian Corn			3	
17th	Jany To 1 Bushl. Indian Corn			6	
18th	Jany To ¼ lb. Glue 6			1	6
20th	Jany To. 1 lb. Nails 2/			2	
22nd	Jany 17/- for 1 pr. Shoes			17	
	Do. To Soling 1 pr. Shoes Jas. Now 'd			3	
23rd	Jany To 11 yds. Printed calico @ 8s.....	4	8		
	Do. To 1 lb. Souchong Tea 14s. & 2 lb. Wool 8s.....	1	2		
	Do. 6 Skeins Col'd thread 1s. & 3 skeins White 9d. . .			1	9
25th	Jany To 1 Bushl. Corn 6/-			6	
27th	Jany To 3 lb. Hogs Lard @ 1/6			4	6

1806

JOSEPH SMITH.¹ Dr.

4th	Febr. To 1 Bush. Corn 6/-	0	6	0
	Do. To 1 lb. Tea @ 14/-		14	

1806

ISABELLA FINDLAY.

		£	s.	d.
June	28th To 2 yds. cotton check @ 9/-		18	
	Do. To a paper pins 3/6		3	6
July	9th To 4 yds. Turkey cotton @ 9s.....	1	16	
	Ditto to 2 Skeins Nun's thread @ 3d.....			6
July	10th To 3 yds. Indian callico @ 4/6		13	6
July	10th To 1 Skein thread			3
July	19th Pd. Mrs. Lockard 6/-		6	
16th	Augt. To 8 yds. Prin'd. Cal'o @ 6/6	2	12	
	Do. To 4½ yds. Dimmity @ 10/-	2	5	
	Do. To 1 crooked comb 2/		2	
18th	Augt. To 1½ yd. Irish Linen @ 6/-		6	9
26th	Augt. To Pd. Mrs. Lockard 3/-		3	
30th	Augt. To 3 yds. B. Hol'ds @ 4/-		12	
	Do. To 1 skein Nuns thread 3d.			3
9th	Sept. To 1 Skein Nuns thread @ 3d.			3
	Do. do. To pd. Mrs. Porter 10/-		10	

 £ 10 9

¹ One of Talbot's men, who received a grant of 400 acres by Order in Council of 3d April 1806, and on Colonel Talbot's particular recommendation a further grant of 800 acres by order dated 26th Jan. 1808. In 1809 he was appointed Constable for Dunwich. On May 19, 1807 the Executive Council ordered a grant to Talbot of 200 acres in respect of Joseph Smith, a settler to whom he had surrendered 50 acres of his original grant.

1806

ISABELLA FINDLAY

hired 12th May @ 5 Dollrs pr month.
 12th July hired for six months @ 5 \$.
 absent from work from 20th to 24th July.

I hereby engage to hire with Col. Thos. Talbot for space of three months from the hereof. Given under my hand

Witness

This 7th day of Augt. 1806

present

her

Jos Smith

Isabella × Findlay
mark

left my service the 13th Dec 1806

T. T.

Dr.	FANNY REED. N. Y. Cy.	£	s.	d.
June "	To 1 pr. Slippers 12/-.....	12	..	..
June 19th	To 4 Sk'ns. N. Thread @ 3d.....	1	..	..
June 23rd	To 1 yd cotton check 9/6	9	6	..
July 16th	To 2 yds. white calo. @ 4/6	9	..	..
July 22d	To 3 yds. white calo. @ 4/6 thread 1/-.....	14	6	..
Augt. 19th	To ½ lb. Tobaco. @ 4/-.....	2	..	..
Augt. 22d	To 1 Banda. Handf. 12/-.....	12	..	..
Sepr. 9th	To Cash 8/-Oct. 1 lb. wool 4/-.....	12	..	..
Octr. 23rd	4 Skns. N. Thread @ 3d.....	1	..	..
Octr. 29th	To ½ lb. pepper 3/- Knitg needles 1/-	4	..	..
Novr. 7th	To Cash 4/- ¼ lb. Ginger 1/-	5	..	..
Novr. 16th	1 Darning needle 3d .....	..	..	3
Deer. 3d	To 1 Set Knitting needles 1/-	1	..	..
Deer. 5th	To pd. Jo. Cook 9/-.....	9	..	..
Deer. 8th	To 1 pr. Shoes 17/6 ½ lb. Tobo. @ 4/-.....	19	6	..
Deer. 31st	To 2 yds Imm. Sheeting @ 6/6.....	13	..	..
1808				
Jany. 6th	To 7 yds. im. Sheeting @ 6/6.....	2	5	6
Jany. 9th.	½ lb. Tobao. @ 4/-.....	2	..	..
Feby. 4th.	To 4 Skeins N. thread @ 3d.....	1	..	..
Feby. 5th.	To 2 lb. Hogs Lard @ 1/6.....	3	..	..
		8	16	3

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

Dr.	FRANCES REED	£	d.	d.
1808	To amount brought forward.....	8	16	3
Feb. 20th	To 1 Shawl 16/.....		16	
Feb. 20th	To 1 pr. Slippers 12/6		12	6
Feb. 27th	To Cash 8/.....		8	
March 14th	½ lb. Tobacco @ 4/		2	
March 17th	To pd Archmiler 2 q'ts whis'y 5/.....		5	
March 20th	pd T. Coates Cash 16/		16	
March 29th	1 pr Wool cards 7/6		7	6
Apl. 1st	pd Dunbar Davis 3/		3	
April 6th	Cash to Myres 16/		16	
April 18th	To 1 lb B. Tea 8/-½ lb pepper @ 6/		11	..
Do	7½ M. Sugar @ 1/-1 Qt Mug 6/.....		13	6
Do	½ doz. Knives & Forks @ 8/		4	
Do	1¼ yd Blue Cloth @ 36/	2	5	..
Do	¼ yd B. Hold @ 4/-Silk 2/-thred 1/.....		4	..
April 19th	Two lbs Salt @ 9d		1	6
April 20th	1 lb Nails 2/		2	0
April 20th	Cash 24/.....	1	4	..
May 12th	Cash 4/		4	..
May 19th	To 6¼ lb Sugar @ 1/		6	3
		18	17	6

Dr.	FANNY MYRES	£	s.	d.
1808				
May 28th	To pd Thos. Coates 16/.....		16	..
	To amount brought ford	18	17	6
June 2nd	1 Qr Rock Salt 1/6		1	6
June 18th	To Pd Thos Coates 4/.....		4	..
June 29th	To 7lb Wool @ 4/	1	8	..
June 30th	To 4 lb Sugar @ 1/		4	..
July 28th	To 2 yds check @ 10/	1	..	..
Augt. 15th	To 2 Skns thread @ 3d .....		..	6
Augt. 16th	To 1 yellow Shawl 12/ 6		12	6
Augt. 20th	To 4 Baskets 8/.....		8	..
Augt. 22nd	To 1 Skn thread 3d.....		..	3
Sepr. 5th	3 yds white calo @ 4/6.....		13	6
Sepr. 5th	1 lb. Bohea Tea @ 8/		8	..
Sepr. 7th	½ lb. Tobao @ 4/6		2	3
Octr. 11th	1 Set knitg needles 1/		1	..
Do	½ paper pins 1/6		1	6
Octr. 22nd	6 lb Beef @ 6d thread 1/		4	..
Novr. 12th	To 7 yds White Calo @ 4/6	1	11	6
Novr. 12th	To 4 Skns N. thread @ 3d		11	..
Nov. 29th	To ½ yd White cotton @ 8/		4	..

FANNY MYRES.

Acct as foregoing settled to Apr. 1st 1809

T. T.

Cr.	FANNY REID	£	s.	d.
1807	To 2 days work @ 4/		8	..
May 28th	hired @ 4\$ pr. month			
	To cr for Ann Lawler 4/		4	..
Sept. 19th	Cr pr Cummings 11/		11	..
Oct. 7th	Cr pr Henry Berger 18/		18	..
1808				
March 16th	Cr H Berger 6/		6	..
March 16th	To cash recd 8/		8	..
Apl. 19th	Went away. Wages to this date	17	4	..
April 19th	cr pr Henry Berger ¹ 3/		3	..
April 25th	26th, 27th June 1st, 2nd @ 2/		10	..
June 3d.	4th, 17, 18th, 21st, 22nd @ 2/		12	..
July 8th,	9th, 10th, 16th, 18th, 23rd @ 2/		12	..
	brought forward			
July 25th	26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, @ 2/		12	..
Aug. 1st	2nd, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, @ 2/		18	..
Augt 11th	Cr pr Caleb Turner 8/		8	..
Augt 10th	11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, @ 2/		16	..
Augt. 19th,	20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, @ 2/		10	..
Augt. 29th	@ 2/		2	..
Sepr. 19th	To Sping 4 lb Wool @ 4/		16	..
		25	18	..
Cr.	FANNY MYRES.	£	s.	d.
1808	To amount brought forward	25	18	..
Sepr. 20th,	21st, 22nd, Oct. 7th, 11th, @ 4/	1	..	..
Oct. 12th	13th, 14th @ 4/		12	..
Oct. 22nd	½ 24th @ 2/		3	..
Oct 28th	29th, @ 4/—Oct. 30 @ 2/		10	..
Novr 1st	2nd, 3d, 4th, 5th @ 3/		15	..
Novr. 12th	26th @ 2/		4	..
Novr. 26th	to run'g 2 prs stockgs		2	..
Nov 28th	29th. Decr 1st 1/2 2nd @ 3/		7	6
Decr. 3d	To mending 2 pr Stockgs 1/		1	..
Dec. 12th	13th, 14th, 1/2 15th @ 3/		10	6
Decr. 13th	To Knit'g 3 pr socks @ 2/6		7	6
1809				
Jan.	5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th @ 3/		18	..
Jany	½ 20th ½ 21st March 24th @ 3/		6	..
	Apr. 1t			Settled T. T.
	April 4th returned to pr. month.			
	Ap'l 5 By over paid Tobaco 2d			2

¹ On 9th Feb 1809. the Executive Council ordered a grant of 200 acres to Talbot in respect of Heinrich Beirgar, a settler on 50 acres (in Dunwich).

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

ACCOUNT OF JAMES WHITTON'S WORK AS A CARPENTER.

	Days.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Days.
1st July 1804. Sunday	1	..
2nd Do. Monday.	1	..
3rd Tuesday on board Ship... . . . .	..	..
4th Wednesday do . . . . .	..	..
5th Thursday arrived at Port Talbot.....	1	..
6th Friday.....	1	..
7th Saturday	1	..
8th Sunday . . . . .	..	..
9th Monday	1	..
10th Tuesday	1	..
11th Wednesday	1	..
12th Thursday	1	..
13th Friday	1	..
14th Saturday . . . . .	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
15th Sunday . . . . .	..	..
16th Monday	1	..
17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, July	5	..
22nd Sunday 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, July	6	..

1804

	Days.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Days.
29th Sunday 30th Monday Wet. two Stools . . . . .	..	1
31st Tuesday 1st Augt Wednesday 2nd Thursday	3	..
3rd Augt arrived ye Camden. . . . .	..	1
4th Augt. Saturday 5th Sunday	1	..
6th Monday 7th Tuesday, Sick	1	..
8th Wednesday 9th Thursday	2	..
10th 11th 12th Augt. Sunday.....	2	..
13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th Augt Sunday.	6	..
20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th Augt. Sunday.	6	..
27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, Augt. 1st Sepr, 2nd Sunday	6	..
3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th Sepr. Sunday	6	..
10th, 11th Sepr. Two half days.....	1	..
12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, Sunday Sepr.....	4	..
17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd Sepr Sunday.	6	..
24th, 25, 26, at the boat 27th, 28th, 29th Sepr	6	..
1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, Octr set off for Niagara	4	..
6th, Decr. recommenced work.	1	..
7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15, 17th, 18th, Decr	10	..
19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 27th, 28th, 29th Decr.	7	..

JAMES WHITTON.

	Days.	½ Days.	Days.
1804			
31st December.....	1	..	
1805			
1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, Jany.....	7	..	
9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, Jany.....	7	..	
19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th Jany.....	7	..	
28th, 29th, 30th, Jany. ¼ of 31st Jany.....	3	¼	
1st, ½ 2nd Feby. 4th, 5th, ½ 6th Feby.....	4	..	
8th, 9th, 10th, Apl making north fence @ 4d.....	2	..	
11th, 12th, 1-3 13th making Tables.....	2	1-3	
13th May. making Door & Table for Jo.....	1	..	
5th Augt to 2-3 of a day laying thrashing floor.....	..	2-3	
Sepr. 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, ¼ 12th making Harrow....	5	¼	
Sepr. 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 2-3d, 28th.....	5	2-3	
Sepr. 27th To credit for Bark 5 Dolrs.....	..	..
Sepr. 29th, Octr 1st, 2d 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th...	9	..	
Octr. 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, ¾ 25th.....	7	¾	
Octr 21st. To 1 pr Socks returned by Smith 6s.....	1	..	
9th July To credit for McLaughlin, Kitty 16s.....	..	..
27th Octr To making Shirt for Root, Kitty, Davy, Min 4s.	..	..
Octr 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, ½ 5th Novr.....	4	½	
Novr. 6th, 7th, ¼ 8th, 9th. ½ 10th, 21st, 22d, 25th, 26th	7	¾	
	Days.	½ Days.	Days.
Novr 27th, 28th, ½ 29th Deer. 2d, 3d, 4th.....	5	1	
Nov To 5 Turkeys @ 4 s £1 0 0.....	..	..
12th Deer. To Kitty for making one of Roots' Shirts 4s..	..	..
Deer. 19th commenced @ 5s. pr day.....	1	..	
Deer. 20th ½ 21st, 23d ½ 24th @ Do.....	3	..	
1806			
23rd Jany credit for Crane 20s & Gamble 40s.....	..	..
24th Jany.....	..	1	
25th Jany. To a dressing Table 1 Dolr.....	..	..
1808.			
Jan'y 21st hired Elizabeth Meridith @ \$6 pr month.			
Jany. To Sundries at Mr. Hatts.....	14	..	
Febry. 13th To 1 pr Soles 1/6.....	1	6	
Febry. 15th To pd Jas Whitten 2 chairs 7/.....	7	..	
Febry. 15th To pd Geo. Craue soling pr. shoes 3/.....	3	..	
Febry. 20th To pd Dr. Archmiler 1 Qt Bran'y 5/.....	5	..	
Febry. 26th 1 Sken Silk 1/.....	1	..	
Apl. 2nd Pd Archmiler 1 pint Brandy 2/6.....	2	6	
April 4th ½ yd Check @ 10/—1 skn thread 3d.....	5	3	
April 9th 1 pr Slippers 10/.....	10	..	
June 4th 1 Skn N. Thread 3d.....	..	3	
	2	10	..
June 18th To pd 4 months & } 3 weeks wages ----- }	8	18	..
	11	8	..

Settled T. T.

ELIZABETH MEREDITH.

	N.Y.C.	£	s.	d
1808				
June 18th. To wages for 4 months & 3 weeks at \$6 pr month	11	8	0
Settled T. T.		8	18	..

(On Separate sheet of paper)

Received of Thomas Talbot Esqr. the sum of seven pounds two shillings and six pence provincial currency (being the amount of wages at the rate of one pound Ten Shillings per month) for four months and three weeks wages.

Port Talbot June 18th 1808

her
ELIZABETH x MERIDITH
mark

		N.	Y.	C.
Dr.	ANN LAWLER.	£	s.	d.
1804				
5th Octr.	To order on Crooks by Whitten	1	12	..
1805				
31st May	To Whitten for a cow.....	7	4	..
12th June	To pr Shoes		16	..
13th June	To pr. Stockings Wortsed.....		8	..
14th June	To 1½ yd. of Striped cotton @ 6s		9	..
17th June	To ½ yd. of Do. @ 6s.....		3	..
17th June	To 1 Skeine No. 8 thread @ 3d.....		—	3
14th June	To 1 yd Cotton check @ 6s. 6d.....		6	6
9th July	To Cash.....		8	..
At Niagara	.....	2		..
12th July	To 2 yds. Mixed Cloth. @ 16s.	1	12	..
24th July	To 2 Skeins of thread			4
24th Aug.	1 Promat Handf.		4	..
Sepr. 17th	To Cash 16s. & 2 Skeins thread 4d		16	4
10th Ocr.	To 4 Skeins thread @ 3d		1	..
Nov. 5th	To 1 lb. Wool 4s. & pr. of Soles		4	9
Nov. 18th	To 1 yd Black Silk Mode		13	..
1806				
1st Jany	To ½ lb Souchong Tea @ 14s.		7	..
13th Jany	To 2 skeins cold. Thread @ 2d.....			4
14th Jany	Prod. Handf. 4/-		4	..

Dr.	ANN LAWLER.	£	s.	d.
1806	Brought forward			
15th. Jany.	To 1 Skein White Thread.....			3
22 Jany.	To 1 pr. Shoes 17/-	17		
8th March	To 1 Skein Nuns thread.....			3
Ditto	To 1 Skein Colour thread.....			2
Aprl. 21st	To 4½ yds. W. Calico @ 4/6.....	1	0	6
Aprl. 30th	To Cash for Mrs. Locd. 3/-	3		
14th May	To 2 Skeins Nuns Thread @ 3d.....			6
26th May	To 1¼ yd. White Callo @ 4/6		5	7½
29th May	By Credit to Mrs. Lockard 3/-	3		
June 27th	To 6 yds. Imitation Sheet. @ 6/6	1	19	
Do. "	To 1 Set cups & saucers 8/-.....		8	
Do. "	To 6 Plates 6/- 1 pint mug 4/-.....		10	
Do. "	Tea pot 8/- Sugar bowl 8/-		16	
Do. "	Cream Ewer 4/- Slop bowl 6/-.....		10	
Do. "	1 doz. Knives & Forks 8/-		8	
Bo. "	½ doz. Tea Spoons @ 4½d.....		2	3
Do. "	1 Japaned pint mug 3/-		3	
Do. "	To a Shawl 12/-.....		12	
Do. "	To 1 oz. Nuns Thread .. 2/-.....		2	
		8	0	6½

Dr.	ANN LAWLER.	£	s.	d.
1806	To amount brought forward	8		6½
28th June	To 1 yd. Cot. Check		9	
Do. "	To 1¼ Bengal Striped cotton @ 9/-.....		11	
Do. "	To 1 paper pins 3/6.....		3	6
30th June	To 1¼ yd. Ben Gal Cotton @ 9/-		11	3
Do. "	To 4 yds White Baize @ 5/-	1		
Do. "	To 1 Skein Nuns Thread 3d			3
Do. "	To 2 yds. Bengl. Cotn. @ 9/-		18	
Do. "	To 2 Skeins Nuns thread @ 3d			6
July 8th	To Pd. Nancy Kingsland.....		8	
10th Augt.	pd. Dixon Shoe maker.....		2	
15th Aug.	To 1 Iron Pot 15lb. @ 1/6.....	1	2	6
16th Aug.	To 6 yds. Prind. Calo. @ 5/6.....	1	13	
21st Aug.	To 1 opend. & 1 Crookd. Comb @ 2/-		4	
30th Augt.	To 3 yds. B. Hold. @ 4/-		12	
Do. "	To 1 Skein Coloured thread @ 4d.....			4
		£15	15	10½

Dr.	ANN LAWLER.	£	s.	d.
1806	To amount brought forward.....	15	15	10½
9th Sept	To ¼ lb. Hyson Tea @ 24/-.....		6	
15th Sept	To 7 needles.....			8
17th Sept	To pd. Mrs. Porter 17/-.....		17	
6th Octr	To Cash 8/-.....		8	
Novr. 5th	To 1 pr. Socks 6/-.....		6	
Nov 12th	To Kingsland for Barl.....		4	
1st Decr	To 1 lb. Wool Mrs. Garnsay.....		4	
4th Decr	To 8 lb. Fresh Pork @ 6d.....		4	
12th Decr	To 2¾ Benl. Cottn. @ 9/-.....	1	1	4½
Do. "	To 1 Skn. Cold. Thread 4d.....			4
Decr. 17th	To Pd. Mrs. Garnsey 5/-.....		5	
Decr. 30th	To 5 lb. Fresh Pork @ 6/-.....		2	6
Do. "	To ½ lb. Tea To Mrs. Woodin 4/-.....		4	
1807				
Jany. 9th	To 5 lb. Fresh Pork @ 6d.....		2	9
Janry. 14th	To 5½ lb. of Fresh Pork @ 6d.....		2	6
Jany. 27th	To Pd. John Phillips 8/-.....		8	
		20	12	

Dr.	ANN LAWLER N. Y. C.	£.	s.	d.
1807	To amount brought forward.....	20	12	
Febry. 9th	To Pd. John Cook for Oxen.....	12		
March 12th	To 1 skein Silk 1/-.....		1	
March 13th	To Pd. Creamer 12/-.....		12	
April 1st	To 2½ Cottn Check @ 9/6.....	1	3	9
Do. "	To 1 Skn. N. thread 3d.....			3
April 15th	1 lb. Wool to N. Kings @ 4/-.....		4	
April 16th	To 1¾ cotton check @ 9/-.....		12	4½
June 4th	1 skn. N. thread 3d.....			3
June 8th	To Pd. Creamer for Whitten.....	11	4	
June 9th	To 1 pr. Shoes for Nancy 6/-.....		6	
June 10th	To 4 Skns. N. thread @ 3d.....		1	
June 17th	To Cash \$10.....	4		
		50	16	7½

June 17th.	To Pd. Fanny Reed 4/-.....		4	
1808				
Febry. "	Pd. James Whitten pr. yr. order.....	2	8	

Cr.	ANN LAWLER	£	s.	d.
hired to Mrs. Powers the 26th July 1804 at Niagara at 6 Dolrs per month.				
	To lent Mrs. Powers 3/-		3	
1805				
28th. June.	½ Dolr. lent self		4	
28th. June.	½ Dolr lent self		4	
1st. Augt.	To Cret. for 2 yds cloth & thread to Reed	1	12	4
15th. Aug.	To an Iron Pot returned	1	2	6
8th. Sept.	To Cr. for Davd. Phillips 8/		8	
1807				
June 5th.	To 4 plates taken back		4	
June 10th.	To 1 Stick Silk returned ¼		1	
June 17th.	To Wages for 34½ months	82	16	
		£ 86	14	10

Acct. of James Newlands Work as Apprentice to Whitton.

	Days	½ days
5th. July 1804 Thursday	1	
6th. Friday	1	
7th. Saturday	1	
8th. Sunday		
9th. Monday	1	
10th. Tuesday	1	
11th. Wednesday	1	
12th. Thursday	1	
13th. Friday	1	
14th. Saturday		½
15th. Sunday		
16th. Monday	1	
17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, July	5	
22nd. Sunday 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, July	6	
29th. Sunday 30th, Monday Wet		
31st. July Tuesday 1st., 2d. & ½ 3d Augt.	3	1
4th. Augt. Saturday 5th Sunday	1	
6th, 7th., 8th., Augt	3	
9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, August Sunday	3	
13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, Augt. Sunday	6	
20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26t Augt Sunday	6	
27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, Augt. 1st Sept. 2d Sunday	6	
3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, Sepr. Sunday	6	
10th, 11th, Sepr. no work 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, Sepr.	4	
16th, Sepr Sunday 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d	6	
23rd Sepr. Sunday 24th., 25th., Sepr no work		
26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, Sepr. Sunday	4	
1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, Oer set off for Niagara	4	
1805 Sept. 5th., 6th.	2	

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

Amount of Flour &c from Mill.

Apl. 26th 1 Bushl. Wheat return goods.

Apl. 29th., 16 Bushl. 17 lb. Wheat

return

	lb	lb	lb
Flour	551 ½	Shorts 100	Bran 216
		lb	lb

Toll 41 lb. Total 908 ½ wt of Wheat 977
lb

deficiency 69 ½

May 3d. 56 Bushl. 34 lb.

Memn. of Bond's Wheat Sown in ye Garden 13th. Sepr. 1809 from the
fence of the Gully.

5 Rows Yorkshire red wheat.

6 ½ Do. Do. round Do.

(On separate slip of paper.)

Amount of things of Lawler. delivered to Mr. Smith.

6 cups & 6 Saucers.

1 Sugar Bowl & Cover.

2 pint Bowles.

2 Soup Plates.

1 Cream Ewer.

1 Tea Pot.

(On inside of cover at end of book)

Amt. of wheat sent to my Bin at the Mill, 1809.

	Bushl.	Peck.
Apl. 12th.	74	45
April 20th.	54	13lb.
April 21st.	80	4lb.
May 3d.	56	34lb.
May 6th.	14	35lb.
May 7th.	18	10
May 9th.	44	..
May 15th.	6	—
May 19th.	62	27
May 29.	30	52
June 5th.	57	30
June 13th.	89	..
June 17th.	67	..
June 22d.	105	44
June 23d.	85	..
June 26th.	67	47
June 30th.	39	38

954

Col
Thomas Talbot

Amt. of wheat ground from the bin.

Bushl. lb.

April 26th..... 1 11
 April 29..... 16 17

813 41

39 38

853 19

Bushl

954

Bushl

June 3d 1½ taken for house..... 974

Bushl. lb

588 10

67

655 10

190 44

745 54

67 47

813 41

962
 8
 974

Colonel James Archibald Stuart-Wortley¹ (afterwards Baron Wharnccliffe of Wortley) to Colonel Talbot.

Addressed.

" Thomas Talbot, Esq., Port Talbot, Niagara, New York State, North America:

" Immediately forward to the care of Messrs. Crooks, merchants, Niagara:

" Wortley Hall, Dec. 1, 1806.

" My Dear Tom, — Amidst all the miserable events that Europe furnishes it gives one considerable relief to think that one has a friend in America at so great a distance as to be totally out of the reach of their influence and to be able to look upon them, comparatively, at least, with indifference. You will see by the papers that after a campaign of three weeks only the Prussian army has been either entirely taken prisoners or destroyed, that the King of Prussia himself is wandering, God knows where, and that his kingdom is no longer to exist as a separate State. It really appears to be a fatality, and a person

¹ James Archibald Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, the writer of this letter, eldest surviving son of James Archibald Stuart, was born 1776, died 19th December, 1845; entered the army 1790 as an ensign in 48th foot; exchanged into the 7th Royal Fusiliers in May following, and accompanied his regiment in August to Quebec. The 7th was commanded by H.R.H. Edward, Duke of Kent. Talbot was already in garrison at Quebec as lieutenant in the 24th Foot. Stuart was grandson of John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute, and nephew of John, 1st marquis of Bute. The names Wortley and Mackenzie were added to that of Stuart on succeeding to estates of relatives; that of Wortley coming from his great-grandmother, the famous Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whose letters were afterwards edited by the subject of this note. He spent three years in Canada. He became Colonel of the 12th Foot, and quitted the army at the peace of 1801. From 1797 until 1818 he was M.P. for Bossiney, a family borough; from 1818 until 1826, M.P. for Yorkshire. In the latter year he was created Baron Wharnccliffe of Wortley. Wortley Hall is in Yorkshire. In 1834 he was Lord Privy Seal in Peel's cabinet. From 1835 until 1841 he was in opposition. In the latter year he was chosen Lord President of the Council. He married in 1799 Lady Caroline, daughter of John, 1st Earl of Erne, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. The daughter married Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot (of the Shrewsbury Talbots, not the Talbots of Malahide). The present Marquis of Wharnccliffe, the Right Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, M.P., for the University of Oxford, and the Bishop of Southwark, are grandsons of the first Lord Wharnccliffe. Col. Talbot gave the names of Wharnccliffe and Wortley Roads (now in London, Ontario) in honour of his early friend. Lord Wharnccliffe was able to render valuable assistance to Colonel Talbot through his influence with the hon. governments.

can scarce persuade himself that he is not dreaming, nor does one see how the sort of progress the French make is to be stopped by any means short of the interposition of Providence.

“Bonaparte already threatens the Emperor of Russia to drive him also from his capital. To-day, too, we hear that Hamburg and all the posts in the north of Germany are occupied by him and that he has confiscated all the English property he can find anywhere and put the merchants into prison. I don't think your American neighbours will very much admire this last intelligence. There is but one consolation in it all, namely, that Prussia has brought it all upon herself. Her conduct last year in not joining the coalition at that time formed against France has been the cause of all her misfortunes, and that policy that has all along led her to refuse doing anything for the common cause has proved the means by which her own punishment has been effected.

“For my part I am not joking when I say that I really become quite low-spirited at thinking over all this and rather envy you your situation beyond the reach of it all. For our parts, here in England, we have had a general election to amuse us and that has served not a little, I can assure you, to take our thoughts off the events upon the continent. The new Parliament will, however, meet on the 15th and then we shall see what this will produce, and how the taxes are to be raised to carry on the war. I am afraid I give you too gloomy a picture of the state of this part of the world, and perhaps I do. With regard to myself and my family concerns, I go on as well as usual. My dearest wife and three boys are in good health and they grow as stout as they ought to grow. My father and mother and all my family are quite well, too. I am again a member of Parliament, and so is my father also, his brother, Lord Bute, having returned him for the county of Bute.

“My farm and all my occupations here go on as well as usual and give me great plenty of employment. By-the-bye, talking of farming, puts me in mind of your clover seed, which I trust the fall ships have carried to Quebec for you. I got it from Mr. Gibbs, the most famous seedsman in London, and I don't doubt he will send it to you good. I would have sent you some from here, if I had thought this a good soil for growing it, which I do not, and in consequence I always buy it for my own use. By the time I am forced to emigrate I suppose I shall find your farm a pattern for the whole inhabitants of the old world to copy after, and the border of Lake Erie as highly cultivated as the banks of the Tweed. I have not heard of it from you, though, these five or six months past, and perhaps you answer me the same

way, but don't let that prevent you; the more letters the more chance there is of their coming to hand. Lady Erne is well and desires to be most kindly remembered to you. She has been very ill this summer, but has got quite stout again, and I hope Wortley air will set her quite up. Corbett and his six children are quite well, and he desires everything kind to you. Caroline herself sends you her kindest love, and I am ever, my dear Tom,

Your affectionate friend,

J. A. S. W.

"Pray do you ever intend to come and pay us a visit here in England again? I think the poor old country is still worth looking at, notwithstanding all her misfortunes and the losses of her greatest men that the last year has produced. Poor Fox, you see, could not live to enjoy the power he had so long and so eagerly coveted. He now lays within eighteen inches of his great political rival.¹ Most certainly two such men are a great loss at any time, but more when times are such as we live in. Once more good-bye, my dear Tom. Let me hear from you as often as you can, for your letters from your quiet corner of the world are quite a relief to me. I am afraid you think me grown a complete croker."

Thomas Clark² to Colonel Talbot.

Queenston, June 7th, 1808.

Thomas Talbot, Esqre.,

Dear Sir:—

The bearer Le May, Conductor of four Boats going round the Lake will deliver you three parcels—one containing news papers, one clover and Rye grass seeds—the other One hundred Dollars. By the Boats at this time I was in hopes to have sent up your other articles, but from 8 of them having been siezed at Fort Niagara by the American Collector & 5 from desertion of the men being left at Kingston, puts it

¹ Pitt and Fox lie side by side in Westminster Abbey.

² As Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Lincoln Militia during the war of 1812, Thomas Clark won considerable distinction. He was for many years "a member of the firm of Street and Clark, engaged in the Indian Trade, in which life he had much experience" (Kingsford, VIII, 339). He married a daughter of Robert Kerr, surgeon, and died in 1837, aged 67. Thomas Clark Street was named after him. Colonel Clark was for more than twenty years a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada.

out of my power, having had to load the others deeper—everything shall be sent to Fort Erie, and can easily be taken to Long Point by Loders¹ vessel, that is should no direct opportunity offer for Port Talbot—the articles are as under

4 wing gudgeons
 3 casks pease
 1 Barrel liquor
 1 Barrel Tar
 2 small Kegs
 1 case
 1 bundle contg. saddle, &c.
 11 Bars Iron 590lb.
 and 3 Barrels Onondago Salt.

For public news I must refer you to your newspapers—local we have none.

Robt. Nichol² has gone to Washington, to endeavour to get his 8 Boats & goods released. I expect to hear of him in the publick papers before he returns. Wishing you health and happiness.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

THOMAS CLARK.

I have promised Le May that you will give him a Dollar for his trouble.

Inclosed is a statement of your account with me which I presume, you will find right, Yours, once more

T. CLARK.

(Addressed Colonel Talbot,

Port Talbot.)

¹ Job Loder was a mill-wright, house-bullder, vessel-owner, tavern-keeper, miller and merchant, who resided successively at Charlotteville, Turkey Point, Waterford, Ancaster and Hamilton. He was from New Jersey.

² "In his young days he worked as a clerk for Colonel John Askin of Detroit,, and after leaving this service he established a milling and mercantile business at Port Dover." He distinguished himself greatly during the war of 1812, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Norfolk Militia, and as Quarter-Master General of Militia. He served in the Legislature for three parliaments from 1813 until his death in 1824. (See Casselman's note, page 66 of his edition of Richardson's War of 1812.)

Draft of Memorial in Colonel Talbot's Autograph.

To His Excellency Francis Gore Esquire Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c. in Council.

The Memorial of Thomas Talbot Esquire¹

Humbly Sheweth

That your Memorialist was authorized by a report of the Honorable the Executive Council approved by His Excellency, the late Lieutenant Governor Hunter in September 1804 to lay out one thousand dollars appropriated by the then Legislature for that purpose on a Road marked on a plan annexed to the above Report by which a better and shorter road to the Westward would be obtained to the great advantage of the Public.

That although the above sum has been advantageously expended yet the distance is so great as yet to require considerable expense. Your Memorialist under these circumstances presumes to offer a plan to Your Excellency which on a due consideration he has reason to believe will effect this desirable purpose without any other than the ordinary aids which may be hereafter afforded to other Districts. Several of the Townships through which the proposed Road is to be made are reserved by the Crown and must in consequence of that reservation be altogether

¹This memorial, received 9th Feb., 1809, was acted upon by the Executive Council recommending, on 19th December, 1809, that the Crown, School and Clergy Reserves be removed from Talbot Road. The report was taken to the Governor's Office on 21st March, 1811. On 7th December, 1809, grants of 200 acres each on Talbot Road were recommended in favour of Daniel Rapelje and David Mandeville, both of the Township of Woodhouse. They were the first settlers in what is now St. Thomas. Similar grants were ordered on 10th August, 1810, in favour of Garret Smith, Aaron Spurgin and David Secord, Jr., of Charlotteville. On the 16th February, 1811, petitions for lands on Talbot Road were received from the following persons, all being described as of the township of Yarmouth, unless otherwise specified: Stephen Barton, Hosea Baker, Josephus Barber, James Brown, Asa Bradley (Malahide), John Barber, Benjamin Willson, Abraham House, Richard Mizner, James Gibbons (Bayham), David Watson (Southwold), James Watson (Southwold), Thomas Curtis, William Davis (Southwold), Alex. Cascadden (Bayham), William Cascadden (Townsh'p of Willoughby), Wm. Merrill, John Backen, Garrett Oakes (Charlotteville), John Axford, Burges Swisher (Southwold), Samuel Axford (Winham), Isaac Lowell, David Brush, Henry Remy (Southwold), Samuel N. Yorke, William S. Yorke, John T. Woolley, Frederick Eveland, William Priore Shaff (Southwold). These were the original settlers on the Talbot Road—east of the Townships of Dunwich and Aldborough, which were reserved for the benefit of Colonel Talbot under his arrangement with the Government.

unproductive and useless for many years. Your Memorialist therefore humbly submits to your Excellency to grant Lots on each side of the intended Road in the same manner as Younge Street to grantees performing their settlement duty before their deeds are issued.

The good effect already experienced by the adoption of this plan will (Your Memorialist hopes) induce Your Excellency to pursue it yet further as it must greatly add to the value of these reserved Townships and be a powerful means of gaining a considerable population in a part of the Province where there seems no other means of obtaining it.

Thomas Clark to Colonel Talbot.

Dear Sir,

Queenston May 4th 1810.

By the Governor's two Canoes I have taken upon myself to send up your seine (in a cask) and two coils of Rope—should His Excellency find fault with my doing so, you must make the best appology for me that you can.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

THOMAS CLARK.

Col. Talbot.

Addressed on back

Thomas Talbot Esqr.

Port Talbot.

Robert Talbot¹ to Colonel Talbot.

My Dear Thos.

London Augst. 9, 1810.

It is a painful reflection that two successive letters of mine to you should each of them have to announce the death of a brother or sister. You will probably have learnt from other quarters the fate of poor Neil before this can reach you. Nobody certainly could be more sincerely lamented by all who knew him both as an officer & a man.

Henry Brand's² account of the affair is this—that the enemy having formed a hollow square, the Hussars attempted to break them, but could not make good their charge; upon which he led on one of his squadrons, and got in amongst them, when he received several shot in different

¹ Robert Talbot, Barrister-at-Law, was the fifth son of Richard Talbot. Born, 1776.

² Henry Brand, afterwards Lord Dacre, an early friend of Colonel Thomas Talbot.

parts of his body, and expired instantly. It has always appeared to me the highest absurdity to attempt to charge Infantry in close order with Cavalry. I conclude it was the work of that coxcomb (Cotton) who at present commands the cavalry in Portugal. They might, one would have thought, have taken a lesson from what happened to the 23d at Talavera, when they were not able to touch a hair of a Frenchman's head.

Brand says Ld. Wellington has written in the handsomest manner on the subject to some part of the Family—probably my mother or Richard. I tremble to think of the effect this intelligence may have on my poor mother, coming so recently as it does too after the death of poor Margaret. It is my intention to set out for Ireland by to-morrow night's mail, as she is at present almost left alone.

I hope your concerns are going on prosperously, and that William has a chance of doing something for himself in your country. I heard an account of your manner of living some time ago from Whitehead who had it [from] somebody who had seen you [and it] amused me not a little.

[God bless] you, my dear Thos.

every very sincerely yours

(sgd) ROBT. TALBOT.

Love to William if he should be still with you.

(The letter is addressed:)

Thos. Talbot Esqr.

Port Talbot

Niagara

New York State

N. America.

(There is a memo. in Colonel Talbot's writing on the back:)

Bond in favour of Mr. Selby, payable 18th Feb'y 1812.

The following is from a brother of Colonel Talbot, either Sir John Talbot, afterward Admiral, &c., &c., or James, who afterwards succeeded Richard in the title Baron Talbot of Malahide, to William Talbot.

My Dear William,

Near Hatfield, Herts, 2d. Octr. 1810.

By your letter of the 20th July you seem not to have received my letter wherein I announced to you that I had settled the demand of Lawson's Executors amounting to £70. and that I had a balance of

upwards of twenty pounds coming to you in my hands. Mr. Wat Wheldale the Executor with whom I transacted this business could not inform me who your other creditors at Manchester were, consequently I was obliged to postpone any further steps on that subject in the expectation of your early arrival in England which I had so much reason to look for in consequence of what you wrote to me.

I am much mortified to find you have been disappointed in the situation which you had entertained hopes of obtaining in Canada. The new Township of *Malahide* seems by your description to be well situated and a promising speculation. To make such projects completely fully answer it appears to me that we all labour under a deficiency of disposable capital. Under these circumstances perhaps it might be advisable to retain the controllership until you found the absolute necessity for resigning it. As I have written to Thomas by this post and have communicated to him all that occurs to me in which you could feel interested you will not expect me to reiterate it. I shall therefor wish you every happiness & success begging to believe me to be ever very affectionately & truly yours,

J. T.

P.S.

I know of threshing machine which I saw a few days ago for the first time at work. It seemed to answer the purpose perfectly, threshing out the grain, but it breaks, as they all do, the straw very much. The expense of erecting it can not be very heavy. I shall not fail to procure a model of it, as I do not apprehend that a drawing on paper would be sufficient for your workmen.

via New York.

(Addressed) William Talbot Esq.

Port Talbot,

Niagara,

North America.

(Stamped) Paid 3, Oct. 3, 1810.

W. M. Smyth to William Talbot.

Dublin, 20th October, 1810.

My Dear Talbot.

I was much gratified and indeed surprized (most agreeably) by your last letter of the 10th July. As to the one you speak of having written last October I have never received it & indeed as I feared my letter to

you had miscarried I began to think you had dropped the correspondence, which I should regret very much, as I have always had very great pleasure in hearing from all my friends & from you in particular. I shall do what I can for you about the plan of the threshing machine & when I procure it shall send it off to you without delay. I am very glad you are settled so much to your satisfaction & seem happy & content. When I received your letter I little thought you had determined on remaining in Canada as the *Governor* who I saw last July told me you were coming over immediately *by Gad* & indeed I felt much pleasure in thinking to see you once more. But fate has decreed otherwise. My plans & intentions are also much altered since I last wrote. It has pleased God to remove my dear Father from this world; he died quite suddenly last March & left us all & my poor Mother particularly in sad affliction as it was a shock we were by no means prepared for. However Religion & an almost certainty that he is now enjoying the blessings of a well spent life has resigned us all & my Mother is thank God getting on. I am to live in future with her & my Sisters; she has purchased a house No. 6 Merrion Square (South) which will in future be my residence. My Brother Ralph dont go to Barba Villa till May next & he intends disposing of the Hospital to the best advantage. It has been determined by all my friends that it would be a bad place for me & besides I neither could or would give him as much as he may get elsewhere so I suppose we shall have quite done with it in a little time he has many looking out for it; but every body thinks I must have it *of course*, people like to meddle so much in other peoples affairs. As to my going to Canada 'tho your being there is a great temptation I fear it is among the improbable events of my life, but I hope you will some time or other take a peep at your friend this side the Atlantic unless *Bony* sinks us in the sea. Everybody here is meeting to adress the Throne to repeal the *Union*, this now is all the talk & the fate of Lord Wellington in Portugal which is not yet decided. I was sorry to see that your brother Neil fell a sacrifice to his country's Glory in a late engagement. I suppose you have had the accounts long since. . . . You may remember Jones who was in your *Shop* he is now in Dublin in a Shop here—he tells me *your houses* are going on famously. Whitehouse & Gatton are bankrupts & poor Mrs. Lake is dead this all the Liverpool news I know. I have no idea I promise you of going thear; business never was my *delight* but I am not the less obliged to you for your friendly offers: The Governor's face is again in the old way I think it will be the death of him he has a great Horn out of one cheek—I hope in God he may leave you something that will tempt you to leave those *deserted* regions (or rather

solitary) as they have never been peopled. My Uncle Wm. is very well & at Bath where he is entirely confined with my Grandfather who is declining I think very fast. We had letters from Henry last month he is very well & has been kept marching and fighting ever since he went out. I fear our possessions there are in a very bad way & our tenure very uncertain. But I am sick of Polyticks. I suppose you know Cobbet is in jail; he is writing away more bitter than ever. I hope you will write *often* to your very sincere friend

W. M. SMYTH.

Since writing the enclosed, I have received a note from Miss Beaufort which I enclose you as you have there all I can do for you. I am truly sorry your request cant be granted, but it cant be helped. Lord Wellington I find has had an engagement with Massena in which he killed 2000 french Men. Our loss is small, but another battle is daily expected. I hope you will not again let so long an interval elapse without writing to me & you know I dont mind postage. Jackson is settled in Jamaica. I forget if I mentioned it before he is in a house of his Uncle's. I know of nothing new to tell you as I am entirely engrossed by my own business at present. This will travel many a mile before you touch it, & when I think what a miserable production it is I am tempted to put it on the fire, however I depend on your good nature for my excuse and remain as always your sincere friend,

W. M. SMYTH,

23d. October, 1810.

(Enclosed in letter of W. M. Smyth, dated 20-23 Oct., 1810.)

My Dear Maria,

When my father came home last night I propounded your request he says it would be impossible for him to draw a threshing machine, as it is rather too complicated for a drawing to explain so as to be of use for erecting. A model he thinks would be very expensive and of little use, as the proportions are seldom properly preserved, he thinks that the best method would be to buy a threshing machine, to be worked by hand, which are to be had exceeding good for 20 guineas at Mr. McDougal's, in Coventry Street, Hay Market, London. One of these will thresh at the rate of 20 barrels of oats and 8 barrels of wheat pr. day & tho' made to be worked by men, can at a trifling expense, be made to

go by horses or by water—from one of these small ones, one of the largest size can readily be made. I return Mrs. Smyth's sketch of the book-case—we hope she is pretty well to-day.

Best love to A. M. & A.

from yrs. affectly,

L. C. BEAUFORT.

W. M. Smyth's letter is addressed on outside,

Wm. Talbot Esqr.,

Care of Messrs. Crooks,

Niagara,

New York State,

North America.

(Stamped) Paid Oct. 25, 1810.

Simon Zelotes Watson to the Executive Council.

The Honorable Members of His Majesty's Executive Council of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c. in Council

The Petition of Simon Zelotes Watson of the Township of Westminster Most Respectfully Sheweth

That your Petitioner having been permitted to settle the broken front and two Concessions in the said Township of Westminster by himself and followers; that many of his said followers with their families will be obliged to come into this Province (some by land and others by water) via Niagara; that to be obliged to come to the Seat of Government of this Province to report themselves will greatly add to the Expense, hardships and delays of a long and tedious journey; that Port Talbot being in the vicinity of the said Township of Westminster

Your Petitioner humbly prays that he may be permitted to report his said followers to Thomas Talbot Esquire and that his approbation of their being fit persons to become settlers on the vacant Lands of the Crown, shall be a sufficient authority for your Petitioner to return them to the Government as his followers to settle on the lands allotted to him and them in the said Townships.

And he as in duty bound will
ever pray

SIMON ZELOTES WATSON.

York 15th February 1811.

Colonel Talbot to S. Z. Watson.

Westminster 2nd March 1811.

Dear Sir,

In consequence of its having been understood at York, that several families were about to place themselves on the Road Lots in Westminster, whom you had engaged in this Province, and further that you required that each settler should bind himself to pay to you the difference between the established fees and \$100, for your permission to locate—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has commanded me to inform you, that no recommendation for a grant of Land on the tract surveyed for the accommodation of the families which *you* reported to The Council, were disposed to move into this Province, will be attended to but for such applicants as shall actually have moved direct from Lower Canada, adding that I must explain to such persons that no extraordinary charges are to be imposed upon them, as His Majesty will in every instance prevent all manner of speculation upon the Crown Lands. I had hoped to have found you in Westminster but on my passing thro' Oxford I was informed that you had stoped at the Head of the Lake. I have therefore felt it particularly my duty to make known to all concerned the intentions of the Government with respect to the Lands in Westminster so that ignorance may not be offered hereafter as a plea, and at the same time to state positively for your information, that I will not recommend any of your followers but such as come under the description that His Excellency in Council has thought fit to receive.

You no doubt will perceive the necessity of a strict compliance on your part with the wishes of His Majesty's Government in this Province.

I am Sir

Yr. very obt. St.

THOMAS TALBOT.

S. Z. Watson Esqre.

Colonel Talbot to S. Z. Watson.

Port Talbot 12th March 1811.

Your extraordinary letter dated the 8th int. would have much surprised me, had not your violent manner on the preceding day in a great measure prepared me for its reception. In answer, you are assured from me, that I have not any intention of complying with your desire of going to Westminster, to *retract* the orders entrusted to me, by Government, to promulgate—you are likewise equally in error if you

expect that I will enter the list with you, for believe me, I value my life too highly to hazard it in your speculations—Should you further intrude yourself personally upon me with threats, I will employ the Constable to deliver the necessary reply.

Copies of your letter and my answer together with a statement of the circumstances that have led to the correspondence will be forwarded to Government—

I am Sir, &c., &c.,
THOMAS TALBOT.

Mr. Simon Zelotes Watson.

Talbot to Major Halton.

Draft in Talbot's writing, with numerous erasures and interlineations.

My Dear Major

Port Talbot 14th March 1811.

two days after I had the pleasure of writing to you by Shenich on the subject of the Lands in Westminster Mr. Watson called upon me accompanied by his friend Bird and a person of the name of Brigham from Delaware. Watson attacked me in a most insolent tone asked me "how I had dared to go amongst his settlers and desire them not to pay him his demands on them of 100 Dollars, that he would take out a bench warrant against me and compel *me* to pay him 100 Dollrs for every person that refuses to give him that sum, in consequence of my advice—that neither the Governor, Government or any individual had a right to interfere with his private contracts, that the lands were assigned to him to settle and he would shew the world that he would make such bargains as he thought fit and he was not apprehensive of consequences, as he was certain of the support of an honest jury"—his passion increased to so abusive a strain, that I ordered him out of my house and by that method got rid of the fellow—McMillan one of the persons that His Excellency was pleased to say might remain on the Lots which they have occupied for several years came to Port Talbot the same day, with the money to pay the fees, and when Watson found that I accepted of them, he swore that he would make me smart for it, if there was justice to be had in the Province—Watson retired to the House of one of my settlers from whence he addressed me a letter, copies of it and my answer I now enclose—I cannot comprehend his meaning when he states the ruin of himself and family unless it is to be inferred by his not being allowed to realize his speculative system, neither can I understand how the three hundred families that he mentions are to suffer and be lost to the Province as I cannot conceive it

probable that if such families are about to emigrate into this country that they can make any reasonable demur at not being charged more than the usual fees for their grants of land from the Crown.

he however soon after expressed his desire that I would get as many settlers on the road in Southwold as I could as he proposed placing those that he might bring from Lower Canada, in Westminster—of course had he intimated his intention of bringing forward such persons as chance should offer to him in this Province and the demand of the douceur of sixty two Dollars and a half for himself, I should not have given him any encouragement. from all that I can learn the check that he has met with in levying the contribution gives universal satisfaction as it effectually proves to the good people of this Country the fostering care of the Government in preventing such impositions as many individuals would be disposed to burthen the Crown lands. Watson also asserts that I advised him to encourage settlers from the U. S. the whole that occurred on that subject is as follows,—on his first visit to Port Talbot he remarked that the Governments of Lower and Upper Canada granted Lands to Persons from the States, that he was acquainted with numbers who were in every respect Loyal to Great Britain but who resided within the United States and contiguous to Lower Canada he asked if I thought that such persons would be received into this Province? My reply was that if They were actually as he [torn] described, I did not apprehend any objection being made to them I [torn] I am heartily tired of [torn] and trust that I will not again have to trouble you on his subject, but considering myself acting for the Government I am desirous that His Excellcy. should be made acquainted with every step that I have taken in the business at the same time it is a good lesson to me to be more reserved and on my guard with the straglers of America in future.

The Bearer of Watson's letter is a young man, who has arrived within a few days from Lower Canada, he states that there will be upwards of sixty families remove from thence to Westminster in the month of June or July next, which if correct, may possibly induce The Lieut. Govr. not to take any notice of the transactions that has passed between Watson and myself further than by giving him to understand that the persons to be brought forward by him for land must unquestionably be from Lower Canada as shd. The Government not think fit to continue him as the Leader of the body that employed him in the [torn] first place to apply for a Tract, They might possibly conceive that Land would not be granted to them and in consequence not remove to this Province.

W. Halton to Colonel Talbot.

York 15th March 1811.

My Dear Colonel,

The Governor having desired your *friend* Mr. Shenich to call at a very *barbarous* hour tomorrow morning I must steal a quarter of an hour before Dinner ready to acknowledge and answer your Dispatch brought by the above named Messenger.

First we *all* rejoice that the most valuable Person in the Province, was safely restored to his *Domestick* Comforts.—Next, His Excellency desires me to say, he approves *entirely* of what you have done, and requests you will continue rigidly to enforce *His Orders as contained in your Letters*. I regret very much the conduct of my friend S. Zelotes. He seems to be *rather* more attached to the Concerns of this world, than the *Original* Person from whence he took his name—But I suppose its all *fish* that come to His Net. Mrs. Gore is considerably better and desires her kindest Regards—I have nothing new & hope you have received my letter by *Sovereign*. He took Mr. Rolph's Commission & I put one into his Hands app. Him Surrogate—on which the Beast never uttered a *single word*. Should your brother marry into the Honble family of the Rolph's *We'll displace* Sovereign if you should *wish it*. To convey to you everything, that's *interesting*, I enclose the last York Gazette, to which I also add the last from Kingston. The Toronto sailed to-day with the Niagara Members. Believe me ever my dear Colonel very faithfully yours,

W. HALTON.

The Hon'ble Colonel Talbot.

Lieutenant-Governor Francis Gore to Colonel Talbot (1811).

Saturday Morning 16 March

8 o'clock P.M.

Major snoring.

My Dear Talbot,

You must take small scraps from me and give me credit for good intentions towards you I *am* to have leave to visit England, therefore impose your Commissions—I shall send you the most improved Implementments of Agriculture.

Do not let that Rascal Watson slip through those delicate hands of yours—You acted most prudently and judiciously by warning him of his danger in my name Would to God every one in the Province would use it to so good a purpose.

The House of Assembly are likely to facilitate my plan of seeing England—by taking the Government into their own hands. At least Joe's party have given notice of a motion to be made early in the next session to enquire into the conduct of the Executive Government. I am sorry to say the Rascals have given *nothing* towards the culture of Hemp—but have appropriated £3500 for Roads & £400 for printing the Laws—the latter sum is *waste*.

Sir James Craig has undergone the operation of tapping, and had four gallons & a half of water taken from him—he is much relieved, and I fear the poor fellow flatters himself with some Years of life to come.

I really am serious in my wish to execute your commissions in England—therefore consider how far I may be useful—When I am gone, for God sake look occasionally upon the Chief¹—and take care of the Surveyor Generals & Clerk of the Council,

Adieu My Dr. Talbot,
Most truly and faithfully yrs.

F. GORE.

S. Z. Watson to Colonel Talbot.

Copy.

Sir—

Westminster 22nd March 1811.

I have just compleated a true statement of facts relative to the whole of my proceedings in obtaining lands for myself and followers in this Province, with an exposition of all my intercourse with you on the subject, with copies of your letters to me and my remarks thereon; the whole accompanied with an address to the Lt. Govr. of this Province; all which I mean to lay before His Exceley. ere long, and as all the facts that I have stated regarding you (every one of which I can and will prove to His Excellency's satisfaction) will bear hard upon you, it therefore highly concerns you to prevent my laying them before His Majesty's Representative (for you will find him no longer your friend when he is convinced you are not an honest man) by repairing the serious injuries you have done to me and my settlement. You must be sensible that your late conduct does not merit this nor any other attention from me; but from a retrospective view of your hospitality and friendship to me when I was a stranger in the Province, has induced me once more to offer you the hand of friendship under the hope that you will by your future conduct, merit it in atoning past offences. It

¹ Chief Justice Thomas Scott.

gave me real pleasure to speak honourably of you and exert myself to the utmost in obtaining as many good people as possible to settle and make valuable the country adjoining and near you, thro the whole course of my journey of seven hundred miles in the States and among my friends in Lower Canada, last summer and autumn when I thought you the best of men and my real friend; and I wish you to be assured that no occurrence of my life has ever given me such real pain as to be obliged to think otherwise of you. I am therefore still willing to forget and forgive the serious injuries you have done me upon the exprinciple that I hope there is yet a *latent spark of Honour in your Soul*, (which pride and other passions have hitherto kept in a state of dormantry, which will now be awakened, and induce you to acknowledge with the *immortal Pope that an honest man is the noblest work of God*.)

Under this hope I am still willing to go hand in hand with you as we had agreed in pursuing and effecting the laudable and pleasing task of adding to the strength by augmenting the numbers of His Majesty's Subjects with thousands of Industrious Inhabitants and realize the pleasing anticipation which I have kept in view from the beginning of co-operating with you in trying induce them to be dutiful and Loyal as well as usefull and industrious subjects.

In addressing you as above I have repressed my feelings as an injured man, and it will depend on your answer by the Bearer whether they will ever be called into action again. If he returns with a written statement from you, in any way your good sense may dictate, placing me and my Settlement in that favourable and prosperous point of view we were in previous to your last journey to Yorke and your memorable return via Westminster, well, if not I shall immediately proceed to Yorke and lay the whole before the Lieut. Govr. and should any unforeseen cause induce His Excellency to decide against me, that will fix an *indelible seal upon your fate and mine*. I shall then turn to you the primary and ultimate cause of all my misfortunes, my present enterprize having placed me in a situation that all my present and future prospects for myself and family must depend upon the event of it. I am therefore most solemnly and decidedly determined that the only means I will leave in your power to prevent me from effecting it, will be to deprive me of life; and the strongest motive that has induced me to send you this, is to put it in your power to avert a resort to awfull and momentous alternatives. thus have I made up my mind and await your answer and as it may be, I am Sir,

Yr. Humbl. Sert.

sigd. S. Z. WATSON.

Report of Executive Council to Lieutenant Governor Gore.

Copy.

Executive Council Chamber, in the town of York, Saturday the 27th of April, 1811.

PRESENT

The Honble Thomas Scott Chief Justice Chairman

The Honble John McGill

The Honble Mr. Justice Powell.

The Honble Prideaux Selby.

To His Excellency Francis Gore Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May It Please Your Excellency.

The Committee of the Executive Council to which your Excellency was pleased to refer the Memorial of Simon Zelotes Watson, statement of facts, and the Correspondence between him and Mr. Talbot, has considered with great attention the subject referred, and admitting the veracity of the statement, so far as it is supported by evidence, sees no Cause to advise Your Excellency to withdraw the Trust reposed in Mr. Talbot at the express desire of Mr. Watson. The Committee is sensible of inadvertence in not requiring from Mr. Watson the Names and Description of the Settlers in Lower Canada for whom the Tract in Westminster was to be appropriated, on his recommendation; and therefore, now humbly submits to your Excellency, the expediency of withholding all future Grants on such Recommendation, until Mr. Watson shall have deposited in the Council office, Lists of the Names and Descriptions of the Persons resident in Lower Canada denominated his followers, and then only to such as shall appear to the Council, or be certified by Mr. Talbot, to be of that description. In thus offering its Opinion and Advice, on Mr. Watson's Memorial, the Committee is desirous to mark with the strongest reprehension, the Memorialist's Declaration, that the first idea he entertained of Restriction as to his followers, was from the Correspondence of Mr. Talbot. Whereas his Application was specific, and the Pledge of the Executive Government equally so, for British Subjects settled in Lower Canada.

The Committee perceives so much disingenuity in this disavowal by Mr. Watson, of the Essence of his Contract, that it would recommend to your Excellency, to rescind the Order on his first Memorial, but from possible injury to his original Employers contemplating an immediate

settlement in this Province.—On their account, and to obviate any Injury to Individuals from even an abuse of the Confidence of the Executive Government it is humbly submitted, that the Tract in Westminster (except such lots as were in part, or wholly occupied before the Survey) should be kept open for the arrival of such Settlers, until the first of January next.

The Committee begs leave to observe to Your Excellency, that it was not in its contemplation to recommend any interference between Mr. Watson and his followers, as to any private Contract they might have entered into for remuneration of his services but merely that Mr. Talbot should be authorized to communicate to actual Settlers, and others recommended, that Government would not withhold the Location, or Patent, for any such Private Consideration between them and Mr. Watson. Nor does it appear necessary to give any larger construction to the Terms of Mr. Talbot's Letter of the 2nd of March 1811.

The Vindictive Spirit of Mr. Simon Zelotes Watson is so manifest in his several Letters to Mr. Talbot, and holds forth such Menace of his Life, that the Committee cannot but apprehend personal Danger to Mr. Talbot, unless Measures be taken to bind Mr. Watson in recognizance, with Sureties, to keep the Peace, which, have accordingly been directed.

All which is humbly submitted

Approved	(signed)	THOS. SCOTT,
(signed)	FRANCIS GORE	Chairman.
	Lt. Governor.	(a true copy).
	(signed)	JOHN SMALL,
		Clk of the Executive Council

Indorsed.

Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council relative to the Memorial of S. Z. Watson &c. Dated 27th April, 1811.

Lieutenant Governor Gore to Colonel Talbot.

Private.

York 3rd May, 1811.

Dear Talbot,

Altho' Halton who sailed for Niagara yesterday, promised to write to you from thence, and transmit to you Duplicates of the enclosed Proceedings of Council, and of his letter to Mr. Simon Zelotes Watson—I shall forward my enclosures to Major St. John.

Mr. Watson was very *lengthy* in his statements, so much so that it would be consuming too much time to have them copied—therefore you have instead the *Essence* of our determination respecting his Settlers—I hope you perfectly understand, that this Government never intended to interfere, with Watson's private arrangements with those Persons, who he may bring from *Lower Canada* as settlers—

It now rests with yourself whether or not you will continue to act for Watson—if your Agency is withdrawn, *all* his People must appear before the Council at York, and perhaps (as Watson has very much altered his tone) you may show your magnanimity by continuing to pass his Recruits—

The case of Jacobus Shenich and Leonard Westbrooke, I wish you to consider, as I think they may be entitled to some indulgence—I think however it may give Mr. Watson a ground of complaint, if they are permitted to settle on any of the Lands kept open for Watson's followers—great caution will be necessary on your part, so that no opening may be made for his complaints—

Mr. Stanton has just come into the Room to inform me, that Mr. S. Z. W. told him he meant to prosecute you, but added provided *the Colonel did not interfere again with him*—You will laugh at and despise all such puerile nonsense and I feel assured that you will *protect the character of the Government*, both as to its faith with Mr. W. and the treatment of his Settlers.

My plans are not yet decided, but I fear I shall not be able to make my escape from this delightful country quite so soon, as I had anticipated—

Mrs. Gore has been tolerably well, but is I fear relapsing.

I am writing in a great hurry—therefore cannot detail all the interesting incidents which have lately occurred here.

Yours truly

F. GORE.

The Chief is well.
Col. Talbot.

Colonel Talbot to Lieutenant-Governor Gore.

Private.

Port Talbot 13th May 1811.

My Dear Governor.

I had the honour of receiving your letter of the 3rd Int. last night by the conveyance of a faithful Morevian Indian enclosing copies of the report of the Executive Council relative to Mr. S. Z. Watson's

Memorial, and Major Halton's letter, communicating your Excellency's decision in Council to that person—Nothing could in my humble opinion be more judicious and (necessarily) explicit, than the determination therein contained—as had Mr. Watson not have been checked in the manner he had been, the extravagance of his projects would shortly have produced serious cause of complaint from such as might unwarily submit to his impositions and also create a discontent amongst a certain description of persons, who fancy that from their *former services* or other pretensions they may be more entitled to the benevolence of Government, than a stranger. For instance on my way home from York last winter Mr. Richd. Hatt remarked in my presence, “that he would apply for 20 or 30 miles of road to settle as he felt from his situation that he had a better claim to the aid of Government than that Watson and that he could with little difficulty find a sufficient number in the Province willing to pay him 100 Dolrs on each lot.” I of course corrected him, as there were several persons present, particularly a merchant from MtReal, adding that none would be accepted of by Government as the followers of Mr. W. but such as actually came from Lower Canada—Your Excellency directs my attention to the two cases of Jacobus Shenich and Leonard Westbrooke—from what I can learn Watson, a few days previous to his last journey to York went to the above persons (whom he had himself placed on lots in Westminster) and declared to them that he would turn them off and put some of his Lower Canada people on the lots they occupied, unless they each of them gave their bond for the payment of his demand of the difference between the established fees and 100 Dollars which they accordingly complied with, with this proviso, that they shd. obtain the grant of their land thro' his recommendation, and altho' I cannot but censure Shenich & Westbrooke for involving themselves with Watson, as they were perfectly sensible that they were not of the description for whom the Land in Westminster was appropriated—yet any indulgence and protection which your Excellency may be disposed to extend them, would afford me real pleasure, as I consider them to be honest and industrious men—and if your Excellency will take the trouble to examine Mr. Watson's survey of Westminster you will perceive that it includes three Concessions from the River Thames, whereas if I properly comprehend the intentions of Govern't. towards Mr. W. he is confined to the *two Concessions*, butting upon *The Road* and I believe that Shenich and Westbrooke are both of them settled in the third Conn. consequently it will admit of the consideration of yr. Exy. the Council, whether Watson followers are to extend to the 3d Conn. or not.

I have the honour of perfectly coincide with Your Excellency in the propriety of my continuing the agency for Mr. Watson's Settlers, as, shd. I decline acting, it would have the appearance of timidity on my part, and also occasion such serious additional trouble and expense to his people in being compeled personally to attend the Executive Council, that it might deter many valuable subjects from settling in the Province. I can execute the trust reposed in me, without occasioning any further invitation, and permit me to assure your Excellency that my endeavours will ever tend to the support of that character of dignity which the Government so justly merits—and I am confident that not any instance of my abusing will ever occur of the Crown property committed to my guardianship.

Permit me now my dear sir, to express to you, that it is with real grief, that I am led from yr. letter to apprehend a change for the worse in the state of Mrs. Gore's health perhaps the uncertainty of her revisiting England so soon as she had anticipated may in a great measure occasion her depression, have the goodness to present her my kindest regards and sincere prayers for her happiness. I have judged it prudent to forward the Indian who brought your dispatch with this letter and beg leave to recommend him to the bounty of the Indian Depart't.

Surveyor General Ridout to Colonel Talbot.

York 15 May 1811.

My dear Sir

Agreeably to your request I commit to the care of Mr. Nichol this Letter & a sketch shew'g the Location of Francois & Denis Drouillard in Harwich. I should also have given you in charge to Mr. Nichol, the Inspection and plans for Mr. Burwell's Survey—but Mr. Chewitt having been confined for the week past by lameness, I shall not have them ready till some next week—when I will send them under cover to Mr. Crooks at Niagara for M. Burwell as he desired—

I write in haste, but

am Dear Sir

Very truly yours

T. RIDOUT.

S.G.

The Honble. Col. Talbot

Port Talbot

on Lake Erie.

Lieutenant Governor Gore to Colonel Talbot.

Private

Government House

York 25th May 1811

My Dear Talbot,

I have received your letter of the 13th (on the 2^d) by your trusty Moravian who returns with the survey of Westminster.

I am much gratified to find, that our proceedings meet with your approbation, as your friend the Chief says "we mean to do well." You have acted just as I expected, by not injuring your Agency, much confusion and perplexity will now be avoided—I have been making every inquiry about the laying out of Westminster, and find that there is as yet no third Concession,—but Mr. Watson having discovered after he had run out a Road, and a Concession on each side, that he was more remote from the River than he expected applied to me for permission to locate the broken front of the two Concessions for him and his settlers—When this Indulgence was granted I certainly entertained a different view of this persons speculation, from that in which I now behold it, yet having directed the reserve of the Front to be communicated to him, it must be strictly complied with, but I shall authorize no location on the broken Fronts, until every lot on the street is occupied, and they will be kept open exclusively for Mr. Watson's settlers no longer than the first of January next, conforming to the resolution adopted in Council.—Mr. Watson should also expressly understand, that no location on his recommendation will be permitted, on Lots, or Parts of Lots, occupied by others (however improperly) before he went to the ground. It must remain with the Government to exercise favour, as strict justice to those Intruders may be advisable.

I had forgot to mention to you, that I consider it absurd to extend Watson's location out of the Road until that object is accomplished, more particularly as the Crown & Clergy Reserves were removed expressly for the purpose of facilitating the completion of this Road—Nothing further occurs to me respecting Mr. Watson.

Mrs. Gore is certainly much better, although our hopes are damp'd—as to seeing England for some time—Perhaps *we may* get away in October—she says she will not permit me to say all the pretty things, which your prettier deeds towards her deserve (for she has got the matts from Bobby) but will write to you herself—Halton is employed in a most important concern—viz—cotonning the Floor of the Ball Room—for our elegantes to shove away on the 4th of June—

I have sent you two John Camerons—The French (Boston Papers say) have entirely evacuated Portugal—Graham's action near Cadiz was

most glorious—My friend Col. Barnard is particularized in the Dispatch, and received two wounds—The English Papers seem more hostile towards our neighbours, than our neighbours are towards us—

I hope we shall see you soon—Brock is gone to Quebec, to *toady* whoever may succeed Sir James Craig, as he I think will not survive the voyage to England—All your friends desire best regards—have you heard from your Tortola Brother.

Believe me

My Dr. Talbot

Most truly

F. GORE.

Ye Indian has had most liberal Presents a complete suit of cloathing &c. &c. Thank Givins.

Col. Talbot.

Colonel Robert Nichol to Colonel Talbot.

May 31—1811

My Dear Colonel

I have been some days returned from York but have not had before to-day an opportunity of writing to you—At York I was very temperate *everyway* & the Governor and myself parted—I hope—mutually satisfied with each other—The Governor was exceedingly civil and I found there my friend General Brock then on his way to Lower Canada to take his farewell of Sir James Craig—I am so much engaged that you must be satisfied with a hasty sketch of news—Sir James it is said is to be succeeded by *Popularity Jack* alias Genl. Doyle—Sir George Nugent was at one time talked of—but he has since been appointed to the East Indies—

You will see in the papers the official account of a glorious Victory gained over a very superior French Force near Cadiz in which our old acquaintance Bernard had a conspicuous share and also the Official account of the Capture of the Isle of France with very trifling loss—

Just before I left Niagara an intelligent gentleman of my acquaintance arrived from Albany he said that the morning of his departure a paper was received from New York mentioning that Lord Wellington's dispatches detailing the retreat & pursuit of the French till their final expulsion from Portugal were received & would be published the following day—and that the loss of the French in killed & wounded &

prisoners was immense—I shall lose no time in forwarding you the confirmation when it arrives—

I send you some garden seeds—also some packets addressed to you from Niagara & York—

The Governor says you are in part mistaken in Watson's business—& that he is still to have the recommending & settling of the Lower Canada settlers—By the Bye he is a most infamous rascal he represented you at York as concerned with him in the speculation—and dwelt much on a letter which he had induced you to write to him which of course was merely to shew that he was not an impostor.

The following persons have paid fees on Lands—Moses Plant, Isaac Crane, Jesse Tyrrel or Turrel has also lodged money but it was in my absence & Mr. Bell (?) gave him a transferable receipt I expect him to call soon when his business shall be done—

I shall forward Crane's & Plant's Petitions & Certify that they have been accepted by you—

No accounts as yet of your Brother—

Adieu—always very faithfully

Yours

ROB. NICHOL.

I have no tea kettles at present.

The Honble Colonel Talbot
Port Talbot.

Colonel Talbot to Surveyor General Ridout (Draft of letter).

Port Talbot 4th June 1811

My Dear Sir

I had the pleasure of receiving your letter dated the 15th and 17th of last month with their enclosures for which I return you many thanks—Mr. Burwell left Port Talbot on Sunday last for York for the purpose of receiving his instructions—I understood from him that there had some mistake occurred respecting the particular surveys that I had submitted to the Lieutenant Governor's consideration and which His Excellency was pleased to approve of, and direct Major Halton to communicate his orders on the subject to you—I am almost positive that Major Halton wrote the notes (I think) which I carried myself to The Surveyor General's office—No. 1 that Mr. Burwell shd. run a line and lay out lots thereon under my direction to connect the

Talbot Road with the Road thro' Westminster—No. 2 to continue my Road as stated by you to Amherstburgh. No. 3 that the vacant Lots in Yarmouth shd. be reserved for me to recommend settlers for, No. 4 that Mallahide & Bayham shd. be reserved in like manner for my recommendation—To connect the Talbot Road with Westminster is of the first consequence as without that all my exertions for affording facility of communication thro' this western part of the Province will be incomplete, as the country situated to the north has not any other vent or means of transporting its produce but by Port Talbot without the lengthy land carriage from Westminster thro' Dorchester Oxford Burford &c. to the Head of Lake Ontario or else by the River Thames which is also attended with much loss of time and expense whereas the distance by the route that I contemplated to run the road, will not far exceed 20 miles—I have directed Mr. Burwell to proceed to York and request of you to examine the Office Books for His Excellency's Order on the subject and shd. you not be able to find it,¹ I am to entreat that you will wait upon the Lieut. Govr. and explain to His Excellency my anxiety for carrying into effect the connection of the Talbot Road with that thro' Westminster with as little delay as possible having at the present time an opportunity of placing a most valuable description of settlers upon it, who have lately arrived from Nova Scotia, in fact there are some there actually at work on the ground where I had proposed the road to pass. I was led to allow them to go on it from not harbouring a doubt but that Mr. Burwell would have long ere this had his orders to run the line agreeably to the Governor's directions given by whilst I was at York last winter.

I have received the mem'n describing the placing of the reserves in the rear of those that would have fallen upon the Talbot Road and would be glad if you would defer the final arrangement of them till after Mr. Burwell has completed his survey when

Surveyor General Ridout to Colonel Talbot.

Surveyor Genl. Office

York 19 Junè 1811

My Dear Sir,

I am this day only, favoured with your letter of the 4th Instant, but am pleased to think, that ere this time you may have seen Mr.

¹ The remainder of this draft of letter is written on the back of Col. Nichol's letter of May 31.

Burwell, since he was here on the 12th instant, when he received the Instructions to connect the Talbot Road with the Road through Westminster, as well as to lay out the Road from Southwold to Amherstburgh.

In copying the Governor's orders into our books, a line was omitted (but without injuring the sense of the paragraph) which directed the connecting of the Westminster Road with Port Talbot, and thought it was impressed on my mind, that such were His Excellency's Intentions I was about to make application to Major Halton on the subject, when I was induced in the first place to refer to the original orders. I am very sorry you should have a moment's anxiety on the subject.

Mr. Burwell took with him all the Plans excepting two & they are now sent under your address, which he may want to direct him in opening the Roads under orders of Survey, the plans omitted and now sent, are of Mersea and Malden—I likewise send you a reduced Plan of Mr. Chewett's of the western half of this Province beginning at the eastern boundary of the County of York. From this plan be so kind as to allow Mr. Burwell to take such copy as he may find necessary to facilitate his operations.

I have made a minute to remove the Clergy Reserve from No. 14—3rd Concession of Bayham to Lot No. 1 in the same Concession, agreeably to your request, and which I shall submit to His Excellency as soon as he returns from Niagara, which we expect will be tomorrow.

The final settling of the Reserves, till the Road is laid out, I shall also recommend, in manner as you suggest as the best means of preventing injury being done to the settlement.

Altho' the settling of the extensive Tract around you will unavoidably give you some trouble & much anxiety, yet the peopling of so fine a country, with loyal & industrious inhabitants, will bring its own recompense in the satisfaction you must feel, in being so instrumental in accomplishing the best wishes of the Government. Mrs. R. is much obliged in yr. remembrance of her.

I am my dear sir
very faithfully yours

THOS. RIDOUT,
Sr. Gen'l.

The Honble
Col. Talbot
Port Talbot

Colonel Robert Nichol to Colonel Talbot.

Dear Sir.

Adolphus Bostwick goes up to settle in Westminster—I have referred him to you for a location—trusting that no difficulty would arise—I have received his fees—he has sold out here and intends becoming an immediate settler.

A man named Townsend who spoke to us in York went on to the same place some time ago he appears to be a decent man.

I am Dr. Sir,

Yours truly

ROB. NICHOL.

(addressed on the back)

The Honble

Colonel Talbot

Port Talbot.

Adjutant-General Shaw to Colonel Talbot.

Adjutant General's Office

York 12th February 1812.

Militia General Orders.

His Honor the President¹ has been pleased to make the following appointments

1st Regt. Middlesex

Samuel Edison ² Esqr. to be Captain.	17th Feby. 1812
Samuel Axford Gent. to be Lieutenant	17th Feby. 1812
Samuel Harris, Gent. to be Ensign	17th Feby. 1812

ÆNEAS SHAW,³

Adjt. General Militia U.C.

Colonel Talbot

Command'g. 1st Regt. Middlesex Militia.

¹ Major-General Sir Isaac Brock

² Of Vienna, U.C., grandfather of the celebrated electrician and inventor, Thomas A. Edison. Born in New Jersey, 1760, died at Vienna, 1864. He was the father of eleven sons.

³ Member of the Legislative and Executive Councils. Died, 1813.

Adjutant-General Shaw to Colonel Talbot.

13th Feby. 1812.

Dear Talbot

In the hurry of transcribing your list, I omitted the name of one Captain one Lieut. and one Ensign, in the order sent to you. I now send you them.

Yours always,

ÆNEAS SHAW.

Indorsed:

On Service
Colonel Talbot
Command'g 1st Regt. Middlesex Militia.

To go by P. Sovereign M.P.
Adjts. Gens. Office.

Captain James Brock to Colonel Talbot.

President's Office

York, 27th February 1812.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit to you by command of the President, a Commission empowering you to carry into effect an Act passed in the fourth Session of the third Provincial Parliament of this Province, entitled "an Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquillity thereof"—which His Honor makes no doubt you will readily undertake to enforce—a Copy of the Act is herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

JAMES BROCK.

To

Thomas Talbot Esq.

By ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

To Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot in the District of London, Esquire—

Whereas by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquillity thereof," it is among other things provided, "That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government for the time being, to appoint such Person or Persons as may appear to him proper, for the purpose of arresting such Person or Persons not having been an Inhabitant or Inhabitants of this Province for the space of six months preceding the date of his Warrant, or not having taken the Oath of Allegiance to our Sovereign Lord the King, who by words or actions, or other behaviour or conduct, hath or have endeavoured, or hath or have given just cause to suspect that he, she, or they, is or are about to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Subjects of this Province from His Person or Government, or in any wise with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof." NOW, KNOW YE, that I, ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President, and Major-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the said Province, by virtue of the powers so vested in me under the authority of the before recited Act, have appointed and deputed, and do by these Presents appoint and depute you the said Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot in the District of London Esquire, to carry into Execution the several Provisions in the said before recited Act contained, strictly conforming yourself in every particular thereto.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Arms, at the Government House, at York, this Twenty seventh day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Twelve, and of His Majesty's Reign, the fifty second.

ISAAC BROCK,

Presid't.

By His Honor's Command

JAMES BROCK.

Surveyor General Ridout¹ to Talbot.

Surveyor General's Office,

York, 5th March 1812.

Dear Sir,

Although Lieut. Governor Gore was pleased to order a line to be run for a Road through Westminster to join Your Road, (so called), and also a Road from Southwold to Amherstburgh,² and lots to be laid out on the above mentioned Road, similar to those on Colonel Talbot's—yet as I do not find that this has been confirmed by any Order in Council, as was the case, when the Road, called by your Name was ordered to be surveyed, and laid off in Lots from Middleton to Port Talbot—I am therefore to request, you will be so good as not to place any settlers upon any lot on the Road surveyed by order of Lieut. Govr. Gore, & leading from Westminster to Port Talbot, or from thence to Amherstburgh, until it shall have been sanctioned by His Honor the President in Council.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant

THOS. RIDOUT,

Sr. Genl.

The Honble. Thomas Talbot
at Port Talbot.

¹ Thomas Ridout (born in Devonshire in 1774, died 8th Feb., 1829), was in the service of the Government of Upper Canada from the year 1792. Among various offices held by him were those of Notary, Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Assembly, Registrar of the County of York, Captain of the York Militia, Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of the District Court, Surveyor-General, etc., etc. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1812, and appointed member of the Legislative Council in 1824. (See "Ten Years of Upper Canada, 1805-1815," by Lady Edgar.

² The first mentioned Road is known as the North Branch of Talbot Road. It extends from the town-line between Dunwich and Southwold just north of the village of Iona, parallel to and at a distance of two and a half miles from Talbot Road, to Talbotville, where it turns to the northward and is continued to London. A short extension or branch ran from Talbotville to connect with Talbot Road at St. Thomas. The road from St. Thomas to London is known as North Street. The North Branch was surveyed in 1811 by Mahlon Burwell. The road from Southwold to Amherstburgh is known as Talbot Road West.

Printed Sheet.

An ACT to extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to Explain, Amend and Reduce to one Act of Parliament the several Laws now in being for the Raising and Training the Militia of this Province."

(Passed 6th March, 1812.)

WHEREAS an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to explain, amend and reduce to one Act of Parliament the several Laws now in being, for the raising and training the Militia of this Province," is found insufficient for the purposes thereby intended; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province." and by the authority of the same, That there shall be to every Battalion of Militia now or hereafter to be formed in this Province, (the strength of which will admit thereof) two flank Companies, to consist of not more than one hundred men each, nor in any case to compose more than one third of the strength of such Battalion, and also all Independent Companies belonging to any County, Riding or Place, shall provide their quota, to compose one or more flank Company or Companies, but in no case to exceed one third of such Independent Company or Companies, to be selected and formed from among such Militia men as shall at any meeting or meetings of any such Battalion or Independent Companies, volunteer for that purpose. And if it should so happen that a sufficient number of persons shall not at any such meeting or meetings, volunteer for the purpose aforesaid, then and in such case the deficiency shall be made up by ballot from the Militia men of such Battalion, or Independent Company or Companies, who shall be under the age of forty years.

II. *Provided always nevertheless.* That when it shall happen that two or more persons shall be called upon service from one family, that one of them shall be excused for that time unless it shall appear to the Officer Commanding such Company of Militia, that there is another person living in the same house, capable of taking care of the said

family, who is not then called into actual service; and also that when a widow or aged person, shall at the time of making the said ballot, depend for her, or his maintenance on a Son, Grandson or Apprentice, such Son, Grandson, or Apprentice, shall be excused from service while supporting such widow or aged person.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any such flank Company shall be formed, it shall and may be lawful for the Captain or Officer Commanding the same to call out such Company, and he is hereby required so to do, six days in each Month, for the purpose of being trained and exercised, as may be directed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, and such Company shall continue its training not exceeding the said six days in every month, until it is found that the men composing the same, are duly instructed in their exercise. Provided always, that the Officer Commanding such Company, shall always after the said Company shall be pronounced duly instructed, have it in his power to call out such Company one day in each month to be exercised and reviewed, and oftener if he shall be so directed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government. Provided also, that such flank Company or Companies being called out for the purpose of training, it shall not be lawful for any Field Officer, except such as may be specially appointed for that purpose, by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, to command or otherwise interfere in the said training or exercising.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, from time to time, as occasion may require, to appoint such and so many Staff Officers to the Militia of this Province, as he may think necessary, and also from time to time to remove any Militia Officer, now or hereafter to be appointed, and appoint another in his stead.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, as often as occasion shall require, to order any and every of the said Companies, to march to any part of this Province, upon any such duty as he shall think necessary.

VI.—*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Captain, or other Officer commanding any company of Militia, if he shall think necessary, to divide his Company into squads of such numbers as to him shall seem proper, and the convenience of the men of such Company shall require, and that the Captain or other Officer commanding any such Company as aforesaid,

shall always appoint some fit and proper person to exercise and instruct in Military discipline, the men to be assembled at each of the said squad meetings, and that if any non Commissioned Officer or Private shall refuse to obey the lawful orders of his superior Officer when employed on Militia duty, or shall quarrel with, or insult by abusive words, or otherwise, any Officer, or Non-Commissioned Officer, being in the execution of his duty, or otherwise misbehave himself whilst on duty as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commanding Officer then and there present, to order every such offender or offenders to be taken into custody, and forthwith tried by a Court Martial, to be composed of three or more Officers of the said Militia, who, upon proof of the offence by the Oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, (which Oath the President of the said Court Martial is hereby authorized to administer) shall and may order and sentence every such offender to pay a fine, not exceeding five pounds, nor less than five shillings, at the discretion of the Court, and according to the nature of the offence, and in default of payment, commit such offender to the common Gaol of the District, for a term not exceeding one month, nor less than three days, or until the amount of such fine shall be paid, any law to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in all trials by any Court Martial, other than General Courts Martial, the person appointed to be President thereof, shall administer to each of the other Members, the following Oath: You A. B. do swear that you will administer Justice to the best of your understanding in the matter now before you, according to the Militia Laws of this Province, and the evidence which shall be produced before you, without partiality, favour or affection.—So help you God. And as soon as the said Oath shall have been administered by the President to the other Members, any one of the said Members shall administer the said Oath to the President.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That whenever it shall so happen that there shall not be a sufficient number of Officers present to compose a Court as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commanding Officer to detain such offender in custody, until a Court can be assembled for the trial of such offender. Provided such Court can be obtained within twelve hours from the time of such confinement, and in case a Court as herein before directed, cannot be assembled within twelve hours, such offender shall be released from such confinement, and tried under the provisions of the Act of the forty-eighth of the King, intituled, "An Act to explain, amend and

reduce to one Act of Parliament, the several Laws now in being, for the raising and training the Militia of this Province."

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall presume to disturb, interrupt, or molest, any party of Militia, whilst on duty, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commanding Officer of such party, to order any such person or persons to be carried before any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who shall be next to the place where the offence may be committed, who upon proof of the offence by the oath of one or more witness or witnesses, shall and may order and adjudge every such offender to pay a fine not exceeding five pounds, nor less than ten shillings, and in default of payment, to commit him to the common Goal of the District, for a term not exceeding one month, nor less than ten days, unless the fine is sooner by him paid.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, from time to time, and as often as occasion shall require, to make such regulations as he shall think necessary, for the care and custody of any Arms and Accoutrements provided and supplied in order to the instruction of the Militia men to be trained and exercised; and also from time to time as occasion may require, by any order or orders to be made and issued for that purpose, to declare and establish the dress and uniform, to be worn by any and every part of the Militia of this Province. Provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to oblige any Militia man to provide any uniform at his own expense.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of the said Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the King, intituled, "An Act to explain, amend and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the several Laws now in being, for the raising and training the Militia of this Province," as directs that no Company of Militia shall consist of more than fifty men, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and that every Company shall and may consist of a number not exceeding one hundred men.

XII. And whereas it may be convenient to form one or more Company or Companies of Ritlemen in this Province, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to form and embody such Company or Companies, and employ the same on such duties as the necessity of the service may require.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Officer of the Militia of this Province, shall on or before the fourth day of June next; and every Officer who may after that day be appointed, within eight days after he shall have received his Commission, before one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the District to which his Regiment, Battalion or Company shall belong, take and subscribe the following Oath, to wit: I, A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty, King George the Third, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Province, as dependant thereon, and that I will defend him to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his Person, Crown and Dignity, and particularly his Dominions in North America, and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts, which I shall know to be against him, or any of them, and to all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation, and renouncing all pardons and dispensations from any person or power whatsoever, to the contrary. So help me God.*

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, to order and direct that the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of any and every Regiment, Battalion, Company or body of Militia in this Province, shall be called upon to take and subscribe the said Oath of Allegiance, and that upon receiving any orders for that purpose, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Commanding Officer of such Regiment, Battalion, or Company, and he is hereby required to call upon every Non-Commissioned Officer or Private of his Regiment, Battalion or Company, to take and subscribe the said Oath, before one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District to which such Regiment, Battalion, or Company shall belong, which Oath shall be administered free of expense, and that every Justice of the Peace administering such Oath, shall forward a Certificate thereof, to the Clerk of the Peace of the District to be enrolled, which such Clerk of the Peace is hereby required to do free of expense, and if any Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, or Private, (having been required so to do) shall refuse or neglect to take and subscribe the said Oath, in manner hereby directed, upon conviction before any General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or in time of actual Invasion or Insurrection, before any Court Martial, every such person or persons shall be deemed and taken to be an alien, and shall*

be liable and subject to any law or laws now in force, or hereafter to be made, respecting or against aliens.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That* so much of the said Act as directs that any Body or Detachment of Militia, which may be called out by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, shall and may be detained on such service, for and during the space of six months at one time, and **no longer, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.**

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That* at the expiration of six months, from the time of any such Detachment being called out as aforesaid, one third of the men of such Detachment shall be selected by ballot, and if relieved, by an equal number of men, shall be discharged, and at the expiration of seven months from the time of calling out such Detachment, another third shall be selected, and if relieved, discharged in like manner, and at the expiration of eight months, the remaining third, if relieved, shall be discharged.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That* it shall and may be lawful to and for any Colonel or other Officer Commanding any Regiment, Battalion, or Company, and he is hereby required to call out his Regiment, Battalion, or Company, whenever he shall be directed so to do, for the purpose of being Inspected or Reviewed, by any Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, or other Field Officers of the line, who may be sent for that purpose; and that Lieutenant Colonels in his Majesty's Army, serving with any part of the Militia in this Province, shall command all Militia Officers whatever, any thing in the said in part recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That* every Militia man whose services may be accepted of in any volunteer Corps, now or hereafter to be raised, shall be exempted from serving as a Militia man under this or the before mentioned Act, whilst he shall belong to any such Corps, as aforesaid, and also that every person serving in any flank Company, shall not be liable to any personal Arrest on any civil Process, or to serve as Juror, or to perform duty as a Town or Parish Officer, or Statute labour on the High-ways, during the time he shall continue in such flank Companies, any law to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That* any Non-Commissioned Officer or Private Militia-man, who in any engagement with an enemy, or by any accident or casualty which may occur while on, or performing any duty in actual service, shall be killed, and shall leave a Widow, or Child or Children lawfully begotten, his said Widow shall be entitled to receive during her widowhood, and in

case of the death of such Widow, then the eldest Child, or Guardian, for the use of the child or children of such Non-Commissioned Officer, or Private Militia-man, until the youngest thereof, shall have attained the age of sixteen years, an annuity of five pounds lawful money of this Province, and also that every Non-Commissioned Officer, or Private of Militia, who in any engagement with an enemy, or by any accident or casualty which may occur while on, or performing any duty in actual service, shall be wounded or disabled, so as to be rendered incapable of earning his livelihood, shall be allowed an annuity of nine pounds lawful money of this Province, during the time he shall continue under such incapacity.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to explain, amend and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the several laws now in being for the raising and training the Militia of this Province," as directs how Militia fines are to be disposed of, be and the same is hereby repealed.

XXI. *And it be further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all sums of money arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties, by this or the above recited Act imposed, together with a list of such fines, forfeitures and penalties shall, as soon after the thirty first day of December in every year, as practicable, be transmitted by the Magistrate or Officer respectively receiving the same, to the Receiver General of this Province, to be disposed of as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, shall direct, to purposes only that shall respect the said Militia, and which shall be accounted for to the Crown, through the Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, for the time being, as the Crown shall direct.

XXII. *Provided always*, That this present Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of January next, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of the Legislature of this Province, and no longer.

Draft of letter,¹ Col. Talbot to Capt. Jas. Brock, March, 1812.

Sir.

I have the honor to state for the information of Major General Brock that I have this day received a letter from The Surveyor Genl.

¹ The draft is in substantial accord with the letter sent, which is now in the Archives at Ottawa. The draft contains only the first paragraph. What follows it is taken from the letter in the Archives.

directing that I should not for the present allow settlers to occupy Lots on a Road which Lt. Govr. Gore gave orders for the Survey of under my direction (for actual settlers) to connect Talbot Road with the Road thro' Westminster—which survey was performed during the last summer, and feeling confident that no difficulty would occur, I was induced by the application of several persons who had come from Nova Scotia and the lower parts of this Province to allow them to go on the Road referred to, who have done a considerable of labour on the lots they occupy—I had the honor to recommend to Lt. Governor Gore, that such a communication was absolutely necessary for the good of this part of the Province, as the route of transportation by Land from Westminster was a distance of above eighty miles and by the Road that has been surveyed under my directions, it does not exceed 24 miles to Port Talbot, from whence the produce of the country can be sent in vessels. Lt. Governor Gore in the first instance without any solicitation whatsoever on my part, proposed that I should undertake the settlement of Talbot Roads. I complied sonly, for the benefit of this part of the country, in order to prevent improper characters from getting possession of the Crown Lands and to see that each lot should be occupied by an actual settler, having been aware of the serious injury that many points of this Province has sustained in consequence of Individuals holding grants of large tracts, who never intended to be actual settlers & by which means the extents they owned remains unimproved, so that Roads, a primary object of importance, can not be worked to any general advantage—I had the honor to recommend to Lt. Govr. Gore (who was pleased to assent) that an appropriation of an equal quantity of land which the Talbot Roads took from¹ the Townships of Southwold shd. be made in the Township of Deerham whose situation would not interfere with the convenience of Roads of communication through this District, as from the manner in which this particular part of the Province was shut up before I settled at Port Talbot, by reserving whole Townships protracted the population and consequent improvement of this most excellent tract of territory, at the same time by opening roads that Government was insuring those whenever it might be the pleasure of the Crown to dispose of the lands that were reserved for the establishment of Seminaries, they would acquire by the acquisition of these well settled Roads traversing them, very great additional value.

I have thus far, done myself the honor of observing upon the particular situation of this part of the Province, trusting that from

¹ In the letter as sent appear the words, "the reserves through," between "from" and "the." These words are necessary to complete the meaning.

The President's local knowledge of the Country that he will not find it necessary to make any change in the arrangements of Lieut. Governor Gore.

I have the honor to be with great esteem and respect

Sir

Your very obedient

and most Humble Servant

THOMAS TALBOT.

To

James Brock Esq.

Secretary &c. &c. &c.

Draft of letter from Col. Talbot to Maj. Gen'l Brock, March 1812.

Private

Dear Sir.

I have this morning received a letter from the Surveyor Genl. of which the enclosed is a copy, which places me in a most humiliating and contemptible light after having acted solely by invitation of the existing Govern't. and a breach of faith on my part to the poor people that I have induced to settle on the Crown lands would make the remainder of my life unhappy—perhaps no difficulty may arise, but the anxiety of mind, that Mr. Ridout's letter has occasioned, emboldens me to address you personally, being persuaded that your feelings, as a man of honour, will induce you to pardon my intrusion and that I will meet with every necessary support from you, should the matter be agitated in Council—I think my dear Genl. that I need not dwell upon the awkward view in which I should be seen by this *odious* public, were I to be obstructed in the plans that I pursued, under the entire approbation of Lt. Governor Gore for rendering this District populous and valuable, and I can with equal truth assure you, that to accomplish it has already led me into much extraordinary expense, without the slightest profit (further than what I esteem the greatest) the advancement of these wilderness's to a state of civilization. I have stated officially to Cap'n. Brock the particulars attending the foregoing, in order that should it be deemed advisable to have the matter before Council, that I might take the liberty of entreating, as a particular favour, that you would give yourself the trouble of being present on that occasion, as I am satisfied that your explanation and support would obviate any difficulties that might be introduced to check my operations—were it a private Emolument I would be the last person to solicit your influence or

interference, but my exertions & perseverance to promote the welfare of this infant colony are the only sources of gratification that I look for—and when it is considered that the Crown Lands will be prodigiously benefited by having good & populous roads passing thro' them I am inclined to feel confident that no difficulties will occur, especially as the equal quantity of land that I have recommended appropriated for the reserves that would have fallen on Talbot Roads thro' Southwold should be placed in the Township of Deerham which is so situated as not to interfere with the convenience of Roads of communication thro' this part of the Province—however to acquire a more perfect knowledge of the facts I will humbly request that you will have a conference with the Surveyor Genl. who can show to your satisfaction on the plan of the Province the propriety of my scheme—should nothing have been brought into Council relative to this subject before this reaches you, I humbly apprehend that there is not any occasion for it.

Captain J. B. Glegg, A.D.C.¹ to Talbot.

Private.

My Dear Sir,

York 12th March 1812.

I was favored with your letter a few days ago, and availed myself of the first opportunity that Mr. Burwell gave me, for presenting him to the General, who has in consequence of your introduction afforded him every facility in the accomplishment of his business—Agreeably to your request, I send you a few of the new supplementary Militia Bills, which came from the Press this morning, a circular letter will be addressed immediately to Officers commanding Corps calling upon them, to explain distinctly to their officers, and men, its different provisions— The General received a letter from Nicholls this morning, written I believe from the head of the Lake, and he reports that in consequence of efforts made by Wilcocks Mallory² and others to create

¹ Captain Glegg was General Brock's aide-de-camp. He lived to the age of 87, dying in 1861. He was successively Major and Lieutenant Colonel of the 43d Regiment in which he served for 39 years.

² Joseph Wilcocks, an ex-United Irishman, editor and publisher of the *Upper Canada Guardian*, "practically the first real organ of public opinion in Upper Canada," M.P.P. for the East Riding of York, leader of the Opposition. He fought under Brock at Queenston Heights, but afterwards went over to the enemy, and was killed in action at Fort Erie in August, 1814. (See page 111, Gore to Talbot, "Joe's Party"). Benajah Mallory, M.P.P. for Norfolk, Oxford and Middlesex (from 1804), born in the United States, went over to the enemy during the War.

apprehensions respecting the intended operation of the Militia Bill, the young men of the country appear much alarmed, and emigration is already in their contemplation— This must surely either be false alarm or intended merely as an electioneering trick by those notorious Characters— The General's head is at present too much occupied with preparing the required official report of his Parliamentary proceedings to think seriously of anything else.

In a few days l'abrégé d'un Code d'instruction Militaire will be thought of, as applicable to the Provincial Militia, the moment it is completed you shall hear again from me— The last mail from below brought us His Excellency's Speech to the Houses of Assembly, which like all other compositions of that description, contains nothing but what we have all of us heard before— I fear Sir George¹ will not be so fortunate in carrying his measures as his family expect, the Canadians are not partial to innovations of any kind, they are stubborn dogs, and are only to be moved by la force majeure— The Glengarry Levy seems to engross the whole of their attention, and is now commenced in good earnest. Colonel Baynes the Adj. Genl. is to be the Colonel and to ensure its success in the Holy wars, a Priest² is already appointed— As they look to our acres, as inducements for enlistments, the patronage of two Companies is given to Genl. Brock, who has offered the commissions to some of his young friends— Instructions are received for putting all the Forts and defences in this Province in the best order— Captain Vigoureux is to have charge of the projected works from York to Fort Erie, and Assistant Engineers are already named for each Post— Captain Dixon is gone to Amherstburg to superintend the works at that Port and St. Joseph's— In a few weeks we shall commence our grand plan of fortification for this Point, and the Marine Department will not be idle— Mr. Fish being just returned from Albany with a Master Builder and party of Shipwrights we are promised one of the finest schooners that has ever appeared on this Lake. I send you a Montreal paper which contains a well written reply or rather commentary on the flaming speech of Govr. Gerry. It is esteemed by our *Peripatetic Philosophers* a production of considerable merit— I rather think it was brought very lately from the States by one of Sir George's family, and it is not improbable but it came from some person near our Minister.

¹ Sir George Prevost, Governor-General.

² Reverend Alexander Macdonell, afterwards Roman Catholic Bishop of Regiopolis (Kingston), with jurisdiction extending over Upper Canada, and a member of the Legislative Council.

The very communicative temper of our friend Nicholls, will, there is no doubt ere this arrives, have put you, in full possession of the eclat that his name or rather his imprisonment has created— The Burdett business is a mere farce when compared to it, badinage apart, he has been most infamously treated, and I sincerely hope redress may be obtained for him. He may with truth exclaim in the words of the Celebrated Lord Chatham (affair of Wilkes in 1770) “that an outrage has been committed which struck at everything dear and sacred to the Liberties of Englishmen”— I can make every allowance for his indignant feelings, tho’ I sincerely regret his having made such a personal attack upon Goff and Rogers the day before he left York, as it has produced an address, which subjects his *best friend* to trouble, which ought to have been avoided.

The General enters warmly into his hard case, and was not to be dictated to by such Gentry, nor was he to be humbugged by the representation of the attack having taken place in the “Speaker’s apartments”— He was well aware that it happened at *Jordan’s* and declined interfering in the squabbles of a Tavern— I think it is probable we shall pay you an early visit, allow me in the meantime to make an unconditional offer of my services— Mr. Burwell will be the Bearer of a few cuttings of our best gooseberry trees, tho’ I fear from Mr. Hunter’s¹ report that the season is not favorable to them, he says a month hence some good might be expected from them— The General and Mr. *Secretary Brock* desire to be kindly remembered.

Believe me My Dr. Sir,

Most faithfully yrs.

J. B. GLEGG.

P.S.—The Nicholl cause² has given a terrible shock to your Learned Friend,³ who I understand declares, he has done more harm by discussing the *question* than *he can do good*, if he lives 100 years !!!

¹ The well-known Jeffrey Hunter, Talbot’s confidential servant.

² Colonel Nichol, arrested by order of the House of Assembly, was carried off from his home in the Long Point District to gaol at York. He was released by order of Chief Justice Scott, against whom a resolution of censure was, in consequence, passed by the House, and the Prince Regent was addressed with a formal request for his removal. Nichol brought actions for damages against the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms. The grounds for his arrest were words spoken by him at *Jordan’s* well-known hotel on King Street, with reference to Gough and Rogers, members like himself of the House of Assembly.

³ Probably Chief Justice Scott.

Lieut. Col. Nicholl to Col. Talbot.

My Dear Colonel.

Ostrander one of the Davis party has just Called and paid the fees— I have told him that he must positively go to you before he takes up his lot— He will deliver you this letter—which encloses extracts of my letters to the Adjnt General & to Captn Glegg— I have exhibited seven charges against Rapalje¹ One of which for asserting and persisting in it that I had said no American could be a loyal subject— Another for *attempting* to call out his Company after he had been informed that he was no longer to Command it in direct and open defiance of his Commanding Officer— Another for propagating a story that I had been the cause of turning him & Anderson out of the Militia— You know how foul a lie that is and another for telling me a downright falsehood.

I shall by next Opportunity send you a correct copy of the Charges— Mr Joe Ryerson² is a sly old Fox but I have now taken the right method to unkennel him. I am determined to ferret him out— And that the exposure of this band of back biters and Slanderers shall be complete.

I send you the last papers I received I expect Steel back this evening and if an opportunity offers afterwards — I shall send you all the news—

God bless you My Dear Colonel believe me very faithfully,

Yours,

ROBT. NICHOLL.

N.B.—The Henry³ mentioned in the paper is the Irish Renegade

¹ Captain Abraham A. Rapelje, born on Long Island, 1776, died in 1841. He lived at Port Dover until after the war, when he removed to the neighbourhood of Vittoria. He raised a company, and served during the war. He succeeded Colonel John Bostwick as Sheriff of London District.

² Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Ryerson, first Sheriff and Treasurer of the old London District, father of the celebrated Reverend Doctor Egerton Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada and afterwards Ontario. Five of Colonel Ryerson's six sons entered the ministry, and all were more or less distinguished.

³ John Henry, employed in 1808, and 1809, by Sir James Craig, Governor-General, to ascertain the state of feeling in the Northern States. His letters written in the capacity of commissioner or reporter were of no great importance in themselves. He was desirous of obtaining office—that of Judge in Upper Canada in 1808, that of Judge Advocate in Lower Canada in 1811. Failing in his attempts, he sold the correspondence to President Madison in the winter of 1811-12. It was laid before Congress and used to inflame the feeling against Great Britain. (See Kingsford, Vol. VIII, pp. 66-69.)

that McGillivray & the Furr Gentry in Montreal wanted to thrust upon us here as a Judge— I have no doubt the correspondence is genuine—but I am not disposed to think that either the Govt or Sir James¹ can be fairly blamed.

R. N.

(The following extracts were enclosed in Colonel Nicholl's letter to Colonel Talbot.)

Extract from a letter of Lt. Col. Nichol to the Adjnt General.

While however I am using my utmost exertions and discretion to carry into full effect the intentions of his Honor Major General Brock—I feel that I shall require the Countenance and support of the Executive Government to enable me to Check those habits of insubordination which I am sorry to say have been but too prevalent in this part of the Province—

I do not mean to attach the smallest blame to the men on the Contrary they are exceedingly well disposed—but some of the Ancient Officers have conducted themselves in such a Manner as to render it imperative on me to exhibit Charges against them—which are enclosed—and which will I trust appear to His Honor Major General Brock of sufficient consequence to induce him to order a Court of Enquiry to investigate the conduct of Lt. Colonel Ryerson Captn Rapalje and myself.

It is I assure you Sir with the greatest reluctance that I trouble the Government on this occasion—but the circumstances are such as to leave me No Option—His Honor Major General Brock having been pleased to Confer on me an offer of high trust and responsibility—requiring both Prudent Zeal—and sound discretion in the exercise of it and great integrity of character and Conduct—I felt I should be wanting both in duty to the Government and respect for myself—Should I suffer my authority to be invaded and my Character to be aspersed without a prompt endeavour on my part to vindicate and defend both.

Whenever it shall please His Honor to think that my remaining in my present situation will be prejudicial to the publick interests—I shall obey without a murmur his order to retire from it—but while I retain an Office of such high trust and responsibility—I am determined to perform without Shrinking and to the best of my ability all the duties which are attached to it so that when I yield up my Command

¹ Sir James Craig, Governor-General.

to a Successor I may deliver over to him a well regulated Regiment and not an Unruly Mob, &c., &c., &c.

R. N.

Extract to Captn. Glegg.

It is my wish that the General may perfectly understand the Motives which have induced me to prefer these charges—and I beg leave to assure him, through you that they are entirely of a publick Nature. Publick considerations alone have been my motives for I feel that while these reports circulated by Rapelje & Ryerson are circulated uncontradicted they will be believed and consequently will render it impossible for me to be of the smallest service to the Government or Country as the head of the Second Regiment of Norfolk Militia.

It is a well known fact that almost ever since the first Establishment of a Militia in this Country it has been little better than a legalised Mob—the Officers without respectability without intelligence, and without Authority—and the men without any idea of Subordination—Now Sir I am desirous of putting an end to such a state of things in my part of the Country— My wish is to *Command a Regiment and not to be the leader of a Mob*. To Enable me to reform abuses and to bring both officers and Men into those habits of regularity and subordination so necessary in all Military Service—I shall have occasion for all the Popularity and Influence over Publick Opinion—that I possess—and had I ten times more it would not be too much—and therefore I do conceive it to be my bounden duty to resist and punish on the threshold every attempt of my immediate Officers to weaken or destroy these— You know well Sir that in a Militia Composed as ours is of Independent Yeomen it would be both impolitic and useless to attempt to introduce the strict discipline of the line—they must in a great Measure be governed by Opinion— Just and Firm Conduct with a Conciliatory Disposition on the part of their Commanding Officer will do much—and this was the line of conduct I had marked out for myself—but if before the Regiment is organised—which is composed almost entirely of Native Americans—and before I have assumed any command the Officers appointed to serve under me Circulate such reports—and make such assertions— And if these reports and assertions are not immediately investigated and *proved to be unfounded*— I feel that I cannot with justice to the Government and respect for myself remain in the Command”—

I have no hesitation in denying most unequivocally the truth of all and every one of the reports circulated and my only wish is to have a *publick* opportunity of vindicating my Character from such infamous and foul aspersions.

Henry Bostwick¹ to Robert Nichol.

2 Copies.

Sir,

(Printed Circular.)

Having heard that it is currently reported, that you have made use of the following expression in my presence, that is—"That no American can be a Loyal Subject." And conceiving that the report is circulated for the purpose of influencing the Minds of the Electors in this Riding at the approaching Election to your prejudice—I think it but justice to you, positively and unequivocally to declare, that I never heard you express yourself to that effect; nor did I ever hear any language made use of by you, which could possibly bear that construction, or anything like it: And I may further add, that I have frequently heard you deprecate every system of exclusion as it respects Official Situations in this Province, and your conviction that it would be sound Policy in the Government to permit Emigrants from the United States to participate in the different Offices of Honor and Emolument in this Province, as it would, in your opinion, effectually tend to rivet their Attachment to this Government, and dispel any ill-grounded jealousies— You are at liberty to give what publicity you may think proper to this letter.

I am, Sir,

your obedient Servant,

H. BOSTWICK.

Woodhouse, 31st March 1812.

To

R. Nichol, Esq.

 Captain James Brock to Talbot.

Dear Sir,

York 4. April 1812.

Mr. Bird dreading an approaching storm is anxious to be gone, I have therefore only just time to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter forwarded by him, and which I immediately submitted to the President, who desires me to inform you that he will take the first opportunity to lay it before the Executive Council-- I had hoped Mr. Bird would

¹ Lieutenant Colonel Henry Bostwick of the Oxford Militia served during the War. His brother, Captain (afterward Lieutenant Colonel, and Sheriff) John Bostwick, was the first settler at Port Stanley. The latter married Mary, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Ryerson. Colonel Bostwick died in 1816.

have waited a few hours as I had sent to the Surveyor General to enable me to give you every information on the subject, but I must defer it to another opportunity.

We have nothing new in politics but what you will see in the newspapers I herewith send you. Mr. Henry was a particular acquaintance of mine and the last person I would have suspected of such a villamous act—but alas poor human nature!—

The General desires to be particularly remembered and believe me

[torn.]

Colonel Talbot.

Prideaux Selby¹ to Talbot.

My Dear Sir

York 4th April 1812.

In answer to yours of the 22d. March received this morning I can only say there was a further sum appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of Hemp amounting to £1000 and that your only way of obtaining a share of it is by application to the President stating the sum wanted and I would recommend to you to send him at the same time a statement of your Hemp acct. & praying his directions how to dispose of what you have in store.

Mills, I understand, has the Contract for the Govt. Vessels & I think it would be right for you to write him again, if you have an opportunity of doing so before you write to the General.

It is with great pleasure I inform you of the safe arrival of the Governor, Mrs. Gore & the Major,² they had a short passage of 26 days to Torbay, they did not however land there but proceeded to the Downs where they landed on the 14th Decr. Mrs. Gore bore the passage remarkably well, but in going to Town she caught cold & brought on her nervous fever which kept her at the hotel in Jermyn Street 4 days they then went to a House No. 25 Upper Grosvenor Street which the Govr. has taken ready furnished & they are mightily pleased with the situation which looks into Hyde Park. His Excellency's Letter to me was very short but he promises to write again by the next Packet.

We are making fortifications at all the Posts and building armed ships on both the Lakes as if War was expected; but my opinion is that all Jonathan's blustering will end in nothing of that sort.

¹ Hon. Prideaux Selby, Receiver General, and member of the Executive Council, died at York in April, 1813, shortly after its capture by the U. S. troops.

² Major Wm. Halton, Gore's secretary and aide-de-camp.

You will see by the Papers that Sir Jas. Craig employed (that same Mr. Henry who was recommended to the Govr. as a Judge in the place of Thorpe) as a confidential agent in the States; the Treachery of the fellow fully justifies Governor Gore's opinion of him. He has made public everything that was entrusted to him & he gives as a reason for it that he was disappointed in his reward. Mr. Maddison however has taken care to send Henry off to France before he laid his Communication before Congress, afraid most probably of his being too closely sifted by some of the members.

I am Dear Sr. with great sincerity

Most faithfully Yours

P. SELBY.

Miss Selby desires her compliments.

Note—John McDonell¹ & Dr. Baldwin² crossed the Ice this morning to the Point & amused themselves with a Brace of Pistols but no harm was done—some expressions in Court was the cause.

COL. TALBOT.

Surveyor General Ridout to Talbot.

Surveyor Gens. Office

York 9th April 1812.

Since my writing to you on the 3rd instant acknowledging the Receipt of your Letter of the 22nd March, I have received orders from His Honor the President to report to him respecting the Road Surveyed by Mr. Burwell in the course of last year under your direction, and communicating between Westminster and your road surveyed in 1809.

In performing this Duty, I have to my extreme surprize discovered that Mr. Burwell, instead of running "a line for a Road, *from* the Road through Westminster to join Colonel Talbot's Road as the Ground may best suit for that purpose" as ordered by Lieut. Governor Gore, and agreeably to my instructions to him dated the 8th of June last, has begun his survey in the limits between Dunwich and Southwold at the distance of 200 chains or thereabouts in rear of the Road, called Talbot Road run by him in 1809, and has run parallel thereto, at the before mentioned distance, another line for a Road nearly through the whole

¹ Appointed Attorney General 28th November, 1811, and afterward Lieutenant Colonel and Provincial Aide-de-Camp to General Brock. Killed in action at Queenston Heights, 13th Oct., 1812, at the age of 27.

² Dr. William Warren Baldwin, father of Hon. Robert Baldwin.

Township of Southwold, and then running almost due north, has run another line which he has extended to the Road heretofore run, through Westminster, and has laid off a row of Lots on each side of the last mentioned line, throughout, by which means, there are two roads through Southwold, parallel to each other, with a row of lots on each side of both the roads, which Roads are each about Ten miles in length—Whereas, a Road of about Five miles in length, would have reached from the Southern Boundary line of Westminster, to the Talbot Road, and I perceive that this last mentioned Road of Five Miles, has also been surveyed and lots laid off on each side, till we meet with the Lots of the former survey in 1809. I perceive also that the road last run through Southwold, and the lots laid off upon it, break in upon the Reserves that were made in consequence of the Road and Lots surveyed in 1809, which Reserves, having been approved of by Lieut. Governor Gore, I sent you their numbers and names on the 17 May 1811.

As the Township of Southwold is particularly reserved for schools, any surveys or locations to be made therein, require, the special interference of the Council. Had the line of Road been continued in the most strait and direct line *from* the Road in Westminster to the Talbot Road, a distance of about twelve miles, the difficulty would probably have been less to surmount, but as it now is, I cannot give you the smallest hopes, that the parallel new Road will be confirmed, and hope you will not place any one upon it.

Not doubting that Mr. Burwell had taken the shortest distance from the Road through Westminster to the Talbot Road, for his survey, or line of communication especially as he told me the distance would be about Twelve miles, as it appears to be, I did not, when the Return of survey was made, especially as, from the then sitting Legislature, the pressure of business was extremely great, examine and compare his survey & Field Notes.

As soon as the President shall have sat upon the Report ordered, you shall be made acquainted with such orders as may be the result thereof.

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient

& very humble servant

THOS. RIDOUT,

Surveyr. Genl.

The Honble.

Thomas Talbot

Port Talbot.

Major General Brock to Talbot.

My Dear Sir,

York April 20th 1812.

I enclose for your information the report of Council upon the several points contained in your letter— I regret very much it is not more satisfactory not an idea existed of any survey having been made of the land parallel to Talbot Road, and no document can be found authorizing that service— you may probably be possessed of a letter from Governor Gore on the subject and if you can by any means make it appear that he was privy and sanctioned the measure, I still hope the Council may be induced to meet your wishes in every particular— I do not find that settlers actually occupy any of the new road— I send a plan of the country requesting you to insert the name of the individuals on the respective lots you have assigned to them— Be assured everything in my power shall be done to enable you to fulfil your engagements—being satisfied that, however premature you may have been, you acted from the best motives—

It is impossible to say how Government will view the embargo. I imagine they will allow it to operate quietly to the view of the sorry politicians who gave it birth— The Duke of Northumberland writes to Selby that strong re enforcements are ordered to this country— the public papers mention the same thing but I hear nothing on the subject officially. Govr. Gore has been actively and successfully employed in the service of his friends. Claus and Givens have both an increase to their salaries, Cartwright 3000 additional acres &c., &c. Mrs. Gore was very ill, Halton thought in imminent danger. The Prince Regent has surprised the world and disgusted his old friends— I hope Lu. Wellington will not be sacrificed— He cannot expect the unbounded support he was wont to receive from the Marquis.¹

Believe me

Dear Colonel

yrs. faithfully

ISAAC BROCK.

Captain James Brock to Colonel Talbot.

President's Office,

Sir.

York, 23 April 1812.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a Commission, appointing you Colonel Commanding the First Regiment of Middlesex

¹ The Marquis of Wellesley, brother of Wellington.

Militia, together with Commissions for the several Officers of that Corps, which I request you will have the goodness to forward to them.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JAMES BROCK.

To Colonel Talbot

Commanding the 1st Regt.

of Middlesex Militia

(17 commissions)

(SEAL)

ISAAC BROCK, ESQUIRE.

President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

To *Thomas Talbot Esquire* GREETING.

Reposing especial Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and Good Conduct, I do by these Presents constitute and appoint you to be *Colonel Commanding the First Regiment of Middlesex Militia* during pleasure.

(Royal
Arms)

You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Colonel by exercising, and well disciplining both the inferior Officers and Men of the said Militia. And I do hereby Command them to obey you as their Colonel—And you are to observe and follow all such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time receive from me or any other your Superior Officer, according to Law.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York* this *Twelfth* day of *February* in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *twelve*, and in the *Fifty second* year of His Majesty's reign.

ISAAC BROCK,

Presidt.

BY HIS HONOR'S COMMAND,

James Brock

Secy.

The following letter is copied from the original, belonging to the Askin collection, now in the Archives at Ottawa. The editor is indebted to Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Hon. John Henry Wilson, Senator, for the copy of this letter, as well as for that of a subsequent one from Talbot to Major-General Brock, dated 27th July, 1812.

Talbot to Captain James Brock.
Archives: Askin Collection.

Port Talbot 23rd May 1812.

Sir

In compliance with the directions of His Honor The President, I have the honor to enclose for his investigation copies of such documents as are in my possession, that can tend to throw light upon the subject of *the Road*, which I am sorry to find has occasioned so much trouble to the Executive Council. It is to be lamented that I did not procure some written voucher from Lieutenant Governor Gore of his having sanctioned my operations; but such a precaution never occurred to me as necessary, particularly as I had not any suspicion of leaving the Province, besides, I felt quite satisfied that his orders to the Surveyor General were conclusive. On perusing the papers enclosed, it will be observed, that I was at an early period apprized by Mr. Burwell, that some confusion on the subject of His Excellency's orders had taken place in the Surveyor Generals office, and that I lost not a moment, in addressing myself to Major Halton and the Surveyor General, requesting that the requisite instructions should be furnished Mr. Burwell to enable him to survey and lay out Lots on the Road in question and it may naturally be inferred that had His Excellency Lieut. Govr. Gore disapproved of my plan and proceedings that he would have directed his Secretary or the Surveyor General to notify to me his objections. However it was quite otherwise, as shortly after Major Halton received my letter of the 1st June 1811. He replied in a private letter, (which I regret much not having preserved) "that His Excellency was glad to find that the mistake was rectified in The Surveyor Generals office and that Mr. Burwell, had received his instructions agreeably to my wishes," which clearly appears by The Surveyor Generals instructions to the Depty. Surveyor. I have made a dash with a pencil under the paragraphs that order Mr. Burwell to follow my directions in running the line for the Road and for laying out Lots upon it. My reasons, for directing the Road to be carried on the northern parallel that is marked in the Plan was in consequence of the Talbot Road through Southwold being for some distance laid upon wet marshy ground as described between Lots number 20 and 29: in fact

the miry ground begins on No. 8, which was run during a dry time of the year and the swamps did not appear so extensive as they are now found to be. On exploring to the Northward the land was discovered to be more elevated and altogether free of swamps; I therefore directed Mr. Burwell to lay the Road where it appears on the Plan. From the month of June 1811 till April last when I received a letter from the Surveyor Genl. I had not a doubt but that all my proceedings were clearly understood and approved of and permit me to add that the Road having acquired so much publickness that any check the settlement of it might receive would be attended with fatal affects to the advancement of this part of the Province, which I can assert has made more rapid progress in settlement and improvement within the space of the last two years, than any other portion of Upper Canada.

I have the honor to be with due consideration of respect.

Sir

Your very obedient
and most Humble Servant.

THOMAS TALBOT.

James Brock Esq
Secretary &c. &c. &c.

(Endorsed)

23rd May 1812

Colonel Talbot

To

Mr. Secretary Brock, on the subject of the Talbot Road.

Lieut. Col. Nichol to Major Salmon.¹

Niagara June 28 1812.

12 P.M.

Dear Salmon

We have *at last* the printed intelligence of the Declaration of War and are now at work throwing up Batteries to attack Fort Niagara—our fire will commence tomorrow morning early and I hope that before dinner time we shall give a good account of it— Exert yourself there—

¹ Major George C. Salmon was an excellent officer and frequently mentioned in despatches. He and Dr. Thomas Rolph, father of Hon. Dr. John Rolph, emigrated together from near Bristol, in England, in 1809. (Note by A. C. Casselman, in his edition of Richardson's War of 1812).

fore to carry into effect the General intentions for your assistance—
May be required—on very short notice.

Yours truly

ROB. NICHOL Lt. Col.
Q.M.G.M.

Major Salmon
2nd Norfolk Militia
Woodhouse

Turn over.

(Indorsed)

Send this after shewing it to Lt. Colonel Ryerson to Colonel Talbot by Express— & at the same time enclose copys of the General orders— enclosed to you by this opportunity.

Extract from a General order issued June 28th

“ Colonel Talbot is appointed to the Command of the Militia in
“ the London District and will be pointed in his directions to the Militia
“ of Oxford & Middlesex ”—

Bill for Supplies furnished by Albert Berdan Sr.

Commissary General Dept.

To Albert Berdan Senr.¹

For Provisions furnished the Norfolk Militia between the 4 July
1812 and 16 Inst. Inclusive— viz.—

Three hundred & fifty two pounds of Flour at four dol- lars p. Cwt. is	£3 10
Fifty two pounds of Pork 7½.....	1 12 6
Two hundred & Eighty one lbs Beef 3d.....	3 10 3
Thirteen Gallons Whiskey at 5s.....	3 5
	<hr/>
Halifax Currency.....	£11 17 9

¹ Albert Berdan, U.E.L., was during the Revolutionary War sergeant in the 2nd battalion of New Jersey volunteers. He settled in New Brunswick on the conclusion of peace, but came west in 1798, settling in the township of Woodhouse in the county of Norfolk. When the Courts of Quarter Sessions were organized in 1800, Berdan was sworn in as the first constable of Woodhouse, and was appointed first court crier. The Berdans of Southwold are of the same family. (See Tasker: The United Empire Loyalist Settlement at Long Point. Ont. Hist. Society Papers and Records, Vol. II, p. 39).

The following letter is copied from the original, in the Askin collection, now in the Archives at Ottawa. For the copy the editor is indebted to Mrs. J. H. Wilson of St. Thomas.

Talbot to Major General Brock.
Archives: Askin Collection.

Oxford Monday 27th July 1812.

My dear General

I arrived at this place this morning from Long Point where I had been two days, one spent in endeavouring to secure 100 Volunteers from the Norfolk Militia and I am sorry to inform you that notwithstanding the apparent readiness manifested by the Flank Companies of those Battns. on former occasions, that when it was understood that the men required, were absolutely to proceed to The River Thames, very few turned out for that service, after much explanation of the expectations of the Government and the disgrace that would attend their Regts. I made out about 60 men, I then ballotted 40 more and ordered the detachment to march to join Major Chambers¹ as yesterday morning—When I reached the ground from whence the D^etachment was to march. I found a large assembly of the Farmers with their women, who upon my approach addressed me, by declaring that their men should not march, upon this I enquired, if there were any Magistrates present, the answer was, several, I required one to come forward, on which Mr. Bemer² appeared, I asked him, how he as a Magistrate could permit such proceedings, he offered no excuse, but said that he conceived the measure of withdrawing any of the Militia from Long point was highly improper. I then ordered the party to march, when about a half obeyed and after proceeding a short distance the men fell out, all but about 20, who continued their march, and even those few appeared unwilling, I therefore thought it most prudent to allow those few to return as I could not flatter myself with any material benefit that could result from their weak and uncertain assistance. Major Salmon who was present, I directed to proceed to Head Quarters and state the cir-

¹ He had been directed by General Brock to proceed with 50 men of the 41st Regiment to the Moravian town, where 200 militia were directed to join him, for the purpose of checking the inroads of the enemy along the Thames. Major Salmon was to command these militiamen. (See Cruikshank, Doc. Hist., Part 3, page 138.)

² John Beemer, born in New Jersey, 1762, came to Upper Canada, 1787, settled in the township of Townsend, Norfolk county, in 1797; justice of the peace, 1800; ensign in 2nd Norfolk Militia, 1812; captured by the U. S. troops in McArthur's raid; died, 1848. (See Owen: *Pioneer Sketches of the Long Point Settlement.*)

circumstances as they occurred to you. Major Chambers is at this place with the Flank Companies of the Oxford Militia, Lt. Col. Bostwick reports that they have generally volunteered, there are about 60 Rank & file, but I confess I am not disposed to place much reliance on their offers or services. Not an Indian as yet and Major Chambers informs me that Norton gave him to understand that 40 or 50 men would be the utmost that he could promise himself from the Grand River Tribes. Middlesex might furnish about 60 men but from Mr. Bostwicks information, that those of Delaware and Westminster had sent a petition to Genl. Hull for protection, you will be enabled to value the support that may be expected from that part of Middlesex. In fact, my dear Genl. the prospect is dismal, unless there is some other resource that I am not acquainted with. I have advised Major Chambers not to advance his small and valuable party until he received orders from you or obtained such strength as might justify such movement. I have thoughts of going to Port Talbot for a day to oversee my affairs there. I'm most anxious to know your determination if you should be forced to send to Genl. Hull do let me know as those in promise of land on performing their settlement duties should be included in such condition as may be entered into and something relative to myself. Mr. Crooks who is begging to be off requires my concluding by assuring you my dear Genl. that I am ever with truth

Most faithfully Yrs.

THOMAS TALBOT.

To

His Honor

Major Genl. Brock,

&c, &c, &c.

(Endorsed)

Oxford 27 July 1812

Col. Talbot

Recd. 29, 4 P.M.

Copy to Genl. Brock

No. 2. 29 July 7 P.M.

Lieut. Col. Macdonell P.A.D.C. to Talbot. Militia General Order.

Head Quarters

M. G. O.

Fort George 26th August 1812.

Major General Brock has ever felt anxious to study the comfort and convenience of the Militia, but the conduct of the detachments

which lately accompanied him to Detroit has if possible increased his anxiety on this subject—the present cessation of hostilities enables him to dispense with the services of a large proportion of them for a short period.

Officers commanding will grant permission to any number of the Flank Companies now doing duty not exceeding four fifths of the whole, to return to their homes; but the men will be particularly directed to hold themselves in readiness to return at a moment's warning.

The Major General is pleased to direct that a general inspection of the Regiments in the Home Niagara & London Districts be immediately made.

Major General Sheaffe will inspect those in the Home District (except Colonel Beasley's Regiment).

Major General Shaw will inspect the 1st 2d 3d 4th & 5th Regiments & the 2d Regiment of York Militia, and

Colonel Talbot the different Regiments in the London District.

At these Inspections every man liable to serve is expected to be present, and such as are absent are to be accounted for under the following heads—

1t Age and infirmity

2d Quakers, Menonists & Tunkers.

3d Absentees, distinguishing for what cause.

It is expected that every individual residing within the limits of a Regiment shall be accounted for.

A Regular roll of each company will be prepared by the Respective Captains and countersigned by the officers commanding the Regiment.

The greater the improvement made by the Militia in acquiring a knowledge of Military discipline, the less necessary will it be to call them from their homes. The Major General therefore is pleased to direct that officers commanding will call out the men of their respective regiments or companies for the purpose of drill once in every week.

Officers commanding corps are directed to call upon the Militia men of their respective Regiments, battalions and companies to take and subscribe the oath of allegiance, as directed in the last Militia Act previous to the day of inspection—and they will furnish the inspecting officer with a list of the names of such persons who may have refused to take & subscribe the same— if any such there be.

By order of the Major General.

J. MACDONNELL Lt. Col.

Militia P.A.D.C.

To Colonel Talbot

Commanding London District.

Bill for Supplies Furnished by Captain White.

Captn. White has furnished provisions & liquor to a party of Indians under the Command of Capt. Tuck on their way to Niagara to amount of Ten Pounds Nineteen Shillings

31st August 1812.

H. BOSTWICK.

Burford 31st August 1812.

Capt. White furnished

342 lb Beef at 150/..... £ 10 7

From Peter Teeple.

368 lbs of Beef at 5d.

14th August 1812, for Indians.

from Wm. McCartney

1048 lbs of Beef at 5d.

109 lbs of Pork at 1/

Sale for 18

Provisions for a party of Capt Springers Company Middlesex 16/
lb. Beef.

Militia 182 lbs Beef at 5d.—one half B. Salt 16/

Middlesex 12 do do 16

Oxford—354 lbs Beef 5d.

do 460 lbs Beef

do 268 lbs Beef

do 227 lbs Beef

McCartney about 90 \$ beef.

do 641 1/2 lbs Mutton

do 232 lbs Beef

do 99 lbs Beef

do 99 lbs Flour

do 287 lbs Beef

do 30 lbs Flour

do 48 lbs Mutton

at the rate of 7d lb.

Major General Brock to Talbot.

My dear Col.

Monday 7 Sept [1812].

I returned yesterday from Kingston At twelve tomorrow hostilities are to recommence. Madisen must be mad or so deeply involved in

Bonaparte politics that he cannot recede— I have a letter from Isaac Todd from N. York dated the 21st Augt. a determination to compel government to make peace prevails—

The enemy is most active in his line opposite. An attack with his artillery will probably commence in a few days— He is strong in numbers— The prodigious quantity of ammunition and provisions which the cessation of hostilities has enabled him to collect gives him an advantage he would not easily have acquired otherwise. I wish at this moment to assemble as strong a force as possible— Lieut. Bird encourages me to expect 2 or 300 men from the district under your command. Do what you are able in that respect sending to let me know the number that are likely to volunteer their services that arrangements may be made for their reception.

Yrs always

ISAAC BROCK.

You cannot send a better Capt. than Bothwick.¹ I cannot think a force at Longpoint at this time is at all necessary.

I. B.

We have arms in tolerable plenty.

Lieut. Col. Henry Bostwick to Talbot.

Oxford 10th Sept. 1812.

Sir

Mr. Bird arrived at this place last evening from Fort George, and informs me that he is taking instructions to you to send to Niagara all the Militia of the District without delay—should that be the case, I should be glad to receive the order from you as soon as possible and shall hold myself in readiness and shall prepare the Militia of this Regt. also to be in readiness in the meantime.

I sent Major Tousley on with a detachment of Militia day before yesterday. I understand that he was joined in Burford by more than I had reason to expect, so that his force will consist of about 100 men. I shall send Mr. Brigham on tomorrow with his Rifle men his company will consist of about 30 men. I think most of them will be furnished with good Rifles.

¹ Captain (afterwards Lieutenant Colonel) John Bostwick of Port Stanley.

I have not heard whether the Norfolk Militia have moved towards Niagara or not. I sent but one Captn and 3 subalterns with Major Tousley, my directions to him were to take 80 Rank & file. I am however very glad to hear that it is more.

I am Sir

Your most obt. St.

H. BOSTWICK Lt. Col.
Oxford.

To

The Honble T. Talbot
&c. &c. &c.
Port Talbot

(Endorsed)

To

The Honble Thos. Talbot
Col. Commanding
London District.

Captain Daniel Springer¹ to Talbot.

Dear Sir,

Delaware 10th Sept 1812.

Agreeable to your request I delivered your letter to Col. Nichol at detroit, and he was much engaged with publick business, and did not write, but told me that he would set off for niagara on the Eighth Instant. I found persons in detroit of respectability who was willing to give their depositions respecting Andrew Westbrook, while at detroit the purport is that, he requested fifty men from General Hull to return back to Delaware and take his property, and that Simon Z. Watson as to be one of the number. General Hull Doubted his integrity, asked the opinion of those persons, as they were acquainted with him, what kind of a man he was wether or not he Could be intrusted and, he was in detroit at the time of the Capatalation, and as there where no Majistrates appointed to take depositions I Could not get them, but Col. Nichol promised me that they should be appointed, and the depositions would be taken and would get them forwarded on to niagara,

¹ Of Delaware. Taken prisoner 31st January, 1814, at Delaware and sent to General Harrison's headquarters. After his release he took part in the closing scenes of the war.

the day before I returned to Delaware, Mr. B. Bruster Brigham¹ had assembled my Company of Militia and told the men, that he had orders from Lieut. Col. Bostwick, to take a Certain number from among them to fill up his rifel Company, and if not that he should select a Certain number of musket men. I asked him by what authority he intertaird with my Company—he made answer by orders of Lieut. Col. Bostwick. I told him if such measures were legal that, I was not acquainted with it, and that I would acquent your Honor with the proceeding, and yesterday he marched them off and likewise told the men if they did not go that Col. Bostwick would fetch them with a file of men, what number he tuck I cannot say— Mr. Dingman Can perhaps give you some account as he saw the men.

I have the Honor to
 be your Honors most
 obedient and Very
 Humble Servt.
 DANIEL SPRINGER.

Colonel Talbot.

Chief Justice Scott to Talbot.

My Dear Sir—,

Yorke Sepr. 12. 1812.

I return you my sincere thanks for your letter of the 29th of August. The loss which you have sustained I most truly regret. It is certainly no reasonable consolation, yet we all take some degree of comfort to ourselves, when we find that we are not the only sufferers, and that others share with us in our misfortunes. The rains here have done great mischief here, where we had no Enemy but the season to contend with.

I consider myself equally interested with you in the return of our worthy friend the Govr. I have not heard from him since I wrote to you last, he was then in great hopes of returning soon amongst us,—but alas in this world what are hopes— Mrs. Gore was much better they both have found every attention from their Friends but they both wish to return. The Prince Regent in the most familiar manner acknowledged the Govr. as an old acquaintance & put him in mind of their having served together. I had yesterday a Letter from Genl. Brock who seems to expect that matters would soon be brought

¹ Captain Bela Brewster Brigham of Delaware, captured 31st January. 1814, along with Captain Springer.

to a crisis at Niagara. Since the beginning of the troubles (for so I must call them) the Genl. never was so strong—we expect a few, & but a few, Regular Troops to this place—under it is sd. Col. Short—Majr. Fuller has been perfectly deranged— Allen your old acquaintance, as Major in the Militia, has in effect the command of the Garrison and has acted with much judgt & discretion. There is an ugly report of a Frigate of our La Gueriere having been taken by the Constitution an American Ship— Our vessel it is said was so much battered, that she sunk the moment she was taken—but this is American News conveyed to Niagara—it may be a lie—but I am somewhat apprehensive of its truth.

They, the Americans, have taken off the roof from their fort at Niagara and have erected a Battery on the Stone-work which remains— Numbers are leaving the American Camp but whether from a faint or by Desertion we do not know—it is said they are sickely &c. &c. but we ought not to be too credulous. An American vessel was taken on the Lake near us, but alas our men of war were not good calculators, for upon examination it was found that at the time of the capture, Hostilities had ceased, & were not to be renewed till two days after. It is strongly reported that part of the Militia at Albany have refused to march out of their state— & that blood has been spilt on the occasion. The repeal of the orders in Council by G. Bn. ought to satisfy the American Government but the leaders will not be satisfied—but it is said that the Federalists exclaim much against their Government for, under such circumstances continuing the war—& that this was the cry at Albany—but enough and more than enough. Should a defeat on the part of our Enemies take place at Niagara we have much to hope if otherwise—much to Fear— Farewell.

Yours most truly

THOS SCOTT.

Col. Talbot.

Lieut. Col. Macdonell P.A.D.C. to Talbot.

Fort George 12th September 1812.

My Dear Colonel

In obedience to the commands of His Honor the President I have to announce to you his desire that you will be pleased to recall the Companies of Militia, which you may have detached in consequence of his recent orders to that effect, and it is further his intention to send back the Flank Companies of Oxford, lately arrived in this vicinity.

the intelligence which he has received rendering it unnecessary in his opinion to add to the number of the Militia before called out for the defence of this frontier.

The General visited Fort Erie yesterday and returned to-day, having obtained from a source on which he relies the following information.

That the force on the opposite side between the rock and Fort Niagara amounted to about 3,000—that they were much in fear of an attack from us—the Militia in a bad state of health and much discontented—five of the eastern States and one southern had refused to support the general government—that there remained no doubt on the minds of the Federalists that Mr. M. would be ousted, and peace restored—it was the opinion of the Feds opposite that we ought not to make any attack—Genl. Dearborn had only 1,500 men at Albany—De W. Clinton would be brought in as President—and that a second attempt to raise funds by an issue of paper having failed the troops were not paid, and were becoming clamorous, &c. &c. &c. I believe that I have not omitted anything that I was charged to communicate to you from H. H. the President— I may now, therefore, add a word or two from myself—and first let me congratulate you on not having been torn or driven away from your household Gods (and Goddesses, if any you have) and I assure you that I feel a friendly and anxious desire that ye should all remain quietly under the same roof, undisturbed by Hulls or Watsons or any of their wicked works—

The General wished to send some English newspapers he brought up from Kingston a few days ago—but they cannot be found—the account of your brother's¹ capture of the Rivoli was in one of them; but *that* you must have seen long since, therefore there is the less to regret in their not being forthcoming.²

Lieut. Col. Macdonell³ P.A.D.C. to Talbot.

Head Quarters

Dear Colonel.

Fort George 12th Octr. 1812.

From the movements of the enemy on the opposite shore, and other circumstances the General is strongly induced to believe he will

¹ Sir John Talbot.

² The rest is wanting.

³ Probably the last letter he wrote. He was mortally wounded on the following day, in the battle of Queenston Heights, and died twenty hours later.

very soon be attacked on this line. He has therefore commanded me to say that he wishes you to send him, without delay, a reinforcement of two hundred men, from the Militia under your command—they will in the first instance march to Fort Erie, and as it is desirable that they should arrive without loss of time, the General wishes that as many of them as you can procure boats for should come by water, should you think that by so doing they will sooner arrive. As it may be found difficult to procure comforts for the number of troops that will probably be assembled the General wishes you to impress strongly upon the men the necessity of bringing with them a blanket and such articles of clothing as the season requires—at the same time he wishes it to be understood that he thinks their services will only be required for a short period. Volunteers will of course be preferred & such as have or can procure private arms, the General trusts will bring them with them.

On the night of the 9th instant the enemy succeeded in boarding and carrying two Vessels off Fort Erie—the Detroit & Caledonia, and notwithstanding the exertions made to recover them, the former was burnt by them, & the other with her cargo secured by them.

By accounts received we learn that Lord Wellington on the 22d. July near Salamanca, defeated the enemy under Marmont, taking killing and wounding from 10 to 12,000, & all his artillery. The enemy was in full retreat & His Lordship in close pursuit—we have not the official letter but there is no doubt of the fact. Sir John B. Warren has arrived with part of his fleet, which consists of six sail of the line & ten frigates. I remain with much respect Dr. Sir very truly yours.

(sgd) J. MACDONELL

P.A.D.C.

Colonel Talbot.

(The address is as follows)

<p>H. M. S.</p> <p>To Colonel Talbot Comm'g Militia—London District Port Talbot.</p> <p>J. Macdonell P.A.D.C.</p>

(Col. Talbot endorsed the letter with the words) "Rec'd Oct 19th at 11 o'clock A.M."

Major General Sheaffe to Colonel Talbot &c.

Fort George 16th Octr. 1812.

D. G. O.

Two thirds of the whole establishment of the 1st & 2nd Norfolk 1st Oxford and 1st Middlesex Regt. of Militia officered agreeably to former regulations are to repair with the greatest possible dispatch to the following points.

1st Norfolk	}	Chippawa
2nd Norfolk		
1st Oxford	}	Queenstown
1st Middlesex		

A Blanket each is recommended to be brought by each man, and all arms and ammunition in possession are also to be brought.

R. H. SHEAFFE
M. General Commg.

Colonel Talbot
& Officers Commg.
&c. &c. &c.

(Indorsed)

Mem.

Colonel Bostwick will desire that the men required by the foregoing order shall be marched in by their officers without losing the time that it would require to wait for orders from Colonel Talbot

R. H. SHEAFFE
M. Genl. Commg.

Capt'n Glegg A.D.C. to Talbot.

Fort George, 19th October 1812.

Dear Sir.

Since writing to you on the 14th and giving verbal instructions to Lieut. Colonel Bostwick respecting the movements directed to be made by the different Regiments of Militia under your command, some circumstances have arisen which induce Major General Sheaffe to make some changes in the former arrangements. The Enemy having been foiled in his late attempt upon this line, and an indefinite armistice having been agreed upon by Major General Sheaffe and Brigdr. General Smyth which extends only between the Lakes Erie and Ontario or in

other words the extremities of our mutual Posts along *this* communication, it is not improbable that he may make some efforts to effect a landing either above or below Forts Erie and Fort George. Major General Sheaffe requests you will distribute the proportions of Militia directed to be immediately called out, consisting of the 1st & 2nd Norfolk 1st Oxford and 1st Middlesex Regiments between Long Point and point Abino making such intermediate arrangements for other points along that communication, as your superior local knowledge may suggest.

Major General Sheaffe begs that you will station strong detachments at the following places— At or very near Long Point, Dover Mills, Grand River, Sugar Loaf and a small party distributed from the latter place to Fort Erie. You will be pleased to make an early communication of your aggregate *effective* force, and your distribution of it, you will be so good at the same time to transmit a statement of your wants, and means of supplying them. Every effort will be made to give the most immediate efficiency to the force under your command, and the Major General recommends the establishment of your Head Quarters at the most convenient point, for a quick communication with this Post.

I have the honor to be

Dear Sir

Yours very faithfully,

J. B. GLEGG Captn. A.D.C.

P.S.—Arrangements have been made this morning for facilitating your communication by placing a proper proportion of Dragoons between this Port and Long Point.

J. B. G.

I have not a moment to devote to you on the subject of our late glorious tho' melancholy proceedings, I will not forget my dear sir the interest you have ever taken in everything relating to our ever to be lamented friend.

At a moment of more leisure you shall hear from me on this subject.

J. B. G.

(Addressed on outside)

Service

Colonel Talbot

J. B. G. Commanding

A. D. C. London District

Major General Sheaffe to Talbot.

Fort George 7th Novr. 1812.

My Dear Colonel,

It having unfortunately fallen to my lot to read the letter you addressed to M. Genl. Brock respecting the locations in Bayham and Malahide, I caused certain queries relative thereto to be put to the Surveyor General, which have produced the voluminous statement inclosed herewith—you will be so good as to return it when you have read it, and noted any extracts you may deem necessary. You cannot doubt that it will afford me great pleasure if my public duty will permit my favoring your wishes on the subject; at present, I confess that I do not fully understand the case.

Your letter from Dover Mills has been received— We have few if any arms to spare—if any can be mustered they shall be forwarded with ammunition—there being some Rifles in store, I have authorised Lt. Bingham to form a Company of Riflemen.

The Simcoe is just arrived with clothing and bedding— the Moira approaches with other stores for the Militia &c. &c.

Six Companies of the Glengarry levy are expected at Kingston—two come here—one to York—two of the 49th also come here.

The Simcoe brings a report of a fleet with several regts. being in the river— the Q.M.G. is in the Moira—he brings money. C. Glegg & Mr. Brock are here—they go to York to-day— B. proceeded by land to Kingston— G. comes back to go by water to join Sir G. P—as Extra. C. Fulton has been sent home with despatches. I have some intention of going to York, I wait for the coming in of the Moira, M. Genl. Shaw who acts now only as A.G. will send you further information. Adieu, my deal Colonel, and believe me

Truly yours,

R. SHEAFFE.

Colonel Talbot

&c. &c. &c.

Major General Sheaffe to Talbot.

My Dear Colonel

Ft. George, Nov 25, 1812.

It would give me great pleasure to meet you at York, but I fear that the enemy will not give me leave. I opened a fire on Fort Niagara the evening after the termination of the Armistice. It was returned with spirit, and continued with but little intermission during the day.

The effect of our fire was not what I expected after the experience of the 13th Oct, though we did them more damage than we suffered ourselves. I went to the right expecting an attack to follow, the notice of the rupture coming from them, but all has as yet remained quiet on our flanks. This battery may have disconcerted their plan, which was one motive for it.

Paymaster Brock was taken in the *Elizabeth*, preferring her to the *Review*, which arrived at Kingston, escaping the Flotilla that attacked the *Royal George* in Kingston Harbour, the *Oncida*, and six other vessels carrying each thirty-two privates and four sixes. A frigate of thirty-two guns (keep it to yourself) was nearly ready to be launched—it was said that it would take place on the 17th—a rapid fire progress! I have much more to do than I am able to accomplish. Mr. Ross waits. Believe me, dear Colonel,

Most truly yours

R. H. SHEAFFE.

Col. Talbot.

Mr. Ross has copies of orders for you.

(From an old copy of the St. Thomas "Evening Journal.")

John Eakins to Talbot.

Dear Col. Talbot

Port Talbot Nov. 17—1812.

I have received from Mrs. Story 57 yd of Shurting & full Cloth flannel 10 yd to Chase, 61½ to Cook of the full Cloth flannel. Chase wishes to have more, 6 yd to Richard & Bunker & 5 to Jim veal of the shurtin flanal. Huntley has Returned and Says that he will do the Parls. I have Killed the 2 Hogs and the big one Weighed 2 hundred and 73

Henry Wishes you to Send him a Wool Hat and Vest Pattern & Cap he is very attentive to the Cattle I will Let out the Rams tomorrow.

Capt. Wilson has Killed a large Bare and Buck the Bare Weighed 4 Hundred and 2 Pound

I hope to see you home before Long. I Remain your very Humble Servant

JOHN EAKINS

To

The Honble Colonel Talbot

Commg. the London District

Dover Mills

Adj. Gen. Shaw to Talbot.

Adjutant General's Office

Fort George 11th Decemr. 1812.

Sir.

His Honor Major General Sheaffe taking into his consideration the advanced season of the year and the many domestic calls on the Militia who are now on the frontiers, is pleased to direct that all those of your District, with the exception of such as are at Fort Erie, be permitted to return to their respective homes. As there are no Public Depots the men will carry with them their arms accoutrements and ammunition, for the due preservation of which the officers of each company will assemble their Men once in a fortnight in such manner as may be least inconvenient, for the purpose of their being carefully inspected. Alarm posts will be assigned for the reassembling the men should there be occasion, and proper signals established.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

ÆNEAS SHAW

Adj. Genl. Mila.

Colonel Talbot

&c, &c. &c.

Port Talbot

(Addressed on the back)

On Service

Colonel Talbot

Commandg the Militia in the District of London

Æ. S.

Talbot to Maj. Genl. Sheaffe. (Draft letter.)

Dover Mills 12th Decr. 1812.

My dear General.

Mr. Ross arrived here yesterday and delivered me your Letter dated the Also the copies of the Genl Orders of 9th July, 1st 3d Augt, 18th, 19th & 25th Novr. which I had not before seen. Mr. Ross further informs me that he did not receive pay for some of the officers whose services were included in the estimate which he took down to Head Quarters, viz Lt. Col. Burwell 1st Regt. Middlesex, Lt.

Col. Bostwick 1st Regt. Oxford, Major Bowen 1st Regt. Norfolk, Major Salmon 2nd Regt. Norfolk and Adjutant Eakins of the 1st Oxford Regt.— I must beg leave to explain the reasons and authority by which those officers were placed on duty trusting that they will be considered sufficient to enable you to issue an order that they may receive pay for the time specified in the estimate— Lt. Col. Burwell I ordered on Duty in consequence of receiving information of parties from Genl. Hulls army having penetrated into the Province to within a few miles of Port Talbot being myself on duty at Longpoint and Fort George with Genl. Brock to whom I reported the particulars— Lt. Col. Bostwick was put on duty by a verbal order to me from Major Genl. Brock on the day of his sailing with the expedition from this place for Detroit, and the last time I had the pleasure of seeing that Lamented General he expressed to me his desire that Lt. Col. Bostwick should be continued on duty— Major Salmon was likewise placed on duty by Major Genl. Brock and was ordered to proceed down the River Thames under Cap'n Chambers of the 11st and afterwards served in the expedition against Detroit. District Major Bowen, from being an exceedingly good drill officer, was ordered to be stationed at Turkey point by approbation of Genl. Brock for the purpose of instructing the quotas of Militia that were assembled at that station, and I can with great justice assure you, that Major Bowen has been indefatigable in his attention and exertions to form the Militia for service— Adjutant Eakins was also put on duty by order of Major Genl. Brock—should those deserving officers be refused pay after devoting their time to the good of the Province much to the prejudice of their private affairs and exposed to considerable expense—I am confident it would have a very unfavorable tendency in lessening the unquestionable loyalty & ardour at present manifested and destroy all faith and confidence in the Government for the future.

as there cannot be any apprehension retained of an attack on this part of the country during the winter season, I will beg leave to recommend the propriety of allowing the detachments stationed in this neighborhood to be dismissed, as the men are most wretchedly provided with clothing, so much so as to render their marching to a distance almost impossible and their families are suffering the utmost distress, during their absence, being chiefly new beginners in the woods and dispersed through a great extent of country.

As far as I can collect from the information of some of our men that have been Prisoners with the Enemy, I am disposed to hope that the Enemy have given up the idea of further disturbing the Province

during the winter—I hope that you will strongly urge Sir George to strengthen you by every means that he can spare from below so that we may be prepared to meet the foe in the spring should no accommodation take place between the two Governments previous to that time—but I most ardently pray may be the case, what an neglect and infatuation it has been in our Rulers at home, not having immediately on receiving the declaration of War expedited a force sufficient for the defence of these Provinces, such a measure would have effectually supported the powers vested in Sir John Warren's mission.

Lieut. Col. Nichol to Talbot.

Dec. 12. 1812.

Dear Colonel.

I am so busy that I can not write you, as I could wish I however enclose you Genl. Smyth's proclamation. I shall write you by the very next opportunity a very long—and I trust *a very satisfactory letter*.

Believe me dear Coll.

very faithfully yours.

ROBT. NICHOL.

P.S.—I have got the Genl. to pass your estimates—Couche should be hanged.

Addressed

Coll. Talbot

Dover Mills.

Printed fly-sheet.

AT A MEETING OF THE PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF YORK AND ITS VICINITY, HELD AT YORK ON TUESDAY THE 15th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1812, pursuant to PUBLIC NOTICE. THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE SCOTT, Chairman, it is RESOLVED,

1st—That a select Society be established by annual Subscription throughout the Province, to be called THE LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA, for the following specific purposes:

- 1st.—To afford aid and relief to such Families of the Militia in all parts of the Province, as shall appear to experience particular Distress in consequence of the Death or Absence of their Friends and Relations employed in the Militia Services in Defence of the Province.
- 2d.—To afford like aid and relief to such Militia Men as have been or shall be Disabled from Labour, by Wounds or otherwise, in course of the Service aforesaid. Provided it shall appear to the Committee hereafter to be named, that over and above the Aid afforded by the Legislature, to some of the cases above mentioned, some further Relief is necessary.
- 3d.—To reward Merit, excite Emulation, and commemorate glorious Exploits, by bestowing Medals or other honorary marks of public Approbation and Distinction *for extraordinary instances of personal Courage or Fidelity in defence of the Province, by Individuals, either of His Majesty's Regular or Militia Forces or Seamen.*
- 2nd.—That the Society shall continue during the present War with the United States of America, and shall be under the special protection and patronage of His Honor Major General SHEAFFE, or the Person Administering His Majesty's Government in this Province, for the time being.
- 3d.—That every Person throughout the Province, whose annual Subscription shall amount to One Pound or upwards, shall be admitted to the honor of being a Member of the Society, and have the privilege of recommending Objects to its charitable Bounty, and also of Voting at all General Meetings and Deliberations of the Subscribers. And that the Members of His Majesty's Executive and Legislative Council, Judges of the King's Bench, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Clergymen of the Established Church, together with every other Person whose annual Subscription shall amount to Ten Pounds or upwards, shall be Directors of the Society for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and all General and Field Officers of His Majesty's Regular Forces serving in the Province, are invited to be Honorary Members of the Society.
- 4th.—That the affairs of the Society be Governed and its business Conducted by the General Board of Directors to assemble Quarterly, that is, on the first day of the Quarter Sessions, in the Town of York, which Board shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and any number, not less

than five of the other Directors, and that the Chief Justice and the Members of His Majesty's Executive Council for the time shall be President and Vice Presidents of the Society, without the presence of one or more of whom such General Board cannot be held or business transacted.

- 5th.—The General Board of Directors shall, by the Secretary and Treasurer, make regular entries of their proceedings, and statements of their Receipts and Disbursements, in Books to be kept for that purpose, in order that the same be occasionally Published and submitted to the inspection of the Subscribers. And to facilitate the objects of the Society, the said Board shall appoint Committees of their own Members residing in the different Districts, who may apply to the relief of cases of Districts arising therein, the whole amount of the Subscriptions obtained in such Districts, except three per cent on the said amount, to be appropriated by the Directors towards effecting the third object of the Society; and that the said Committee shall from time to time transmit to the Secretary of the General Board at York, an account of their proceedings and expenditures, that unity may be preserved in the Society throughout the Province, and a full Statement of its Transactions may be prepared for the satisfaction of all the Subscribers and the Public at large.
- 6th.—That the respective Sums at first to be Subscribed shall be considered the Sum to be paid annually by each Subscriber during the continuance of the Society, (unless in cases of leaving the Province or some material alteration in the circumstances of the Subscriber), and shall for the present year, be paid within one Month after the Subscription, and in the following years, at such periods as the General Board of Directors shall appoint, in order to enable the Board to provide Supplies, best adapted for Relief of Distress, on the most advantageous Terms. And that the Money accruing from such Subscriptions, shall be considered as constituting the Funds for the purposes of the Society.
- 7th.—That exclusive of the Annual Subscription, the Society will accept of Donations of any extent whatsoever from those who may not choose to become Annual Subscribers or Members of the Society, and the Names of such Benefactors and the sums they have given, shall be Published Quarterly in the York "Gazette."
- 8th.—And whereas it is the opinion of this Society, that no personal Merit whatever in Military Service, can compensate for insubordination and breach of Discipline, it is hereby particularly

Resolved, That the Board of Directors shall not be at liberty to bestow Medals or other Honorary marks of Distinction upon any Militia Man or Soldier who shall be convicted of Desertion or absenting himself from his Duty without leave from his Superior Officer, or to afford any Relief whatever from the Funds of this Society, to the Family of such Person.

Lieut. Col. Nichol to Talbot.

My Dear Colonel

Niagara Deer. 18— 1812.

You must think me the worst of men for the apparent neglect of you since my return from Montreal— but when you know that I have not had time even to see my own wife you will not I am sure think me much to blame— This cursed office to which for my sins I have been appointed engrosses all my time and if I dont soon get leave to resign it I believe I shall go crazy.

I have not had it in my power to attend as yet to either your affairs or my own—

Alas my Dear Colonel we are no longer commanded by Brock— & our situation is most materially changed for the worse— Confidence seems to have vanished from the land and gloomy dispondency has taken its place— I dare not trust myself to write you all I feel the Field Officers of the Troops & Militia have saved the country for a time—*but their efforts will be unavailing against bad management and despondency in those who are at our head and who ought to be better qualified to fill energetically the high and important situations they hold.* You may however depend upon it that those on this line will not relax in their exertions to save the country. I enclose you the only scrap of Paper I have I have no longer access to the Staff papers I however learn, by the mail just arrived that a body of about 700 of the Enemy attempted to surprise one of our Pickets at Odell Town— they retired without doing us any damage—loosing 60 or 70 in killed and Wounded— we took five Prisoners—

It is a long time since we have had any Continental intelligence but there is no doubt our affairs will continue to prosper in Spain— In Russia I fear matters are not so favorable. Gray the Assistant but now acting Depy Q. M. General arrived here a few days ago—he goes off this morning to lay down the keel of a Frigate at York and a sloop of War at Kingston the one to carry 30 guns viz 24 32 Pd. Canonades & 6 long 18s— the other—of the class of the *Royal George*

an establishment from the Royal Navy—is to man them—so I hope we shall yet hold up our heads— I have really had no time to attend to your Concerns— Your coat is with my Baggage at Kingston for which I have sent by land—

Young Rolph¹ just come in will tell you all the American News.
Adieu my Dear Colonel believe me most faithfully

Yours.

ROB. NICHOL.

P.S.—Couche will not pay me for the provisions & other things furnished by your orders—

R. N.

P.S.—Maddison re elected— Lord Wellington at Burgos— The Russians according to the French Bulletins defeated with immense loss say 50,000—they (the French) acknowledge to have lost 10,000 several Genls killed on both sides

(Addressed on the back)

Colonel Talbot
Dover Mills

Draft Report, Col. Talbot to Gen. Sheaffe.

Sir

I am commanded by His Honor the President and Lieutenant General to relate such particulars, as I am acquainted with in explanation of the Enclosed Papers.

Soon after the irruption of the U. States Troops under the command of Brigadier General McArthur, thro' the Western & London Districts, in the beginning of the month of November last, Deputy Commissary General Turquand paid a visit to Long Point, at which place I then was, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the injury committed by the Enemy. It was found that the London District had still a quantity of Grain and other Provisions.— Mr. Turquand being very anxious to secure for the supply of His Majesty's Troops every description of Provisions and Forage, Consulted with me as to the prices, that would be proper to offer on the part of Govern-

¹ John Rolph, born 1793; died, 1870. He arrived at New York from England after war was declared. This occasioned his detention in the United States. The letter apparently refers to his arrival from the States. His subsequent career is well known. He greatly distinguished himself at the Bar, in political life, and as a medical practitioner. (See Canniff, *The Medical Profession in Upper Canada*; Dent, *The Story of the Upper Canada Rebellion*, etc., etc.)

ment for the same.— My opinion was (considering the sufferings & losses sustained during the War by the Inhabitants of the Western & London Districts, together with their remote situation, which added greatly to the prices of all Articles they were under the necessity of procuring from the Lower Canada) that they ought to receive favorable prices for their produce as were given in other parts of the Province, therefore recommended the Deputy Commissary General to adopt the same rate that was established by the Magistrates of the District of Niagara which was accordingly done, and notifications put up at the most public places through the District of London signed by Deputy Commissary General Turquand, offering his prices viz. Fourteen Dollars per barrel for Flour, and for other Articles as established at Niagara— The foregoing arrangement gave universal satisfaction, and considerable quantities of Provisions were brought in to the Commissariat Stores at Long Point. On my return from Montreal to Long Point a short time back in Company with Commodore Sir James L. Yeo, we went to the House of Major Salmon, of the Norfolk Militia— In the course of conversation with Major Salmon I enquired how the Commissariat was getting on, & whether the Inhabitants had brought in much provisions, his answer was that matters were not going on well, that Mr. Haly who had charge of the Commissariat at Long Point, & who had, by his mild behaviour & punctual payments for all supplies, acquired the Confidence, and esteem, of that part of the country, was removed, and a Mr. Clark was then in charge, whose manner was entirely opposite, that Mr. Haly had requested of Major Salmon to urge the farmers to thresh & bring in their Wheat to the Mill, with all possible expedition, in order that it might be ground & the flour sent off whilst the sleighing was good—that the inhabitants in compliance with Major Salmon's request, were bringing in their Wheat to the Mills, & when the Miller had packed a number of barrels of flour, he gave in a return to Major Salmon, of the same, with the Names of the several persons that Flour belonged to— This return Major Salmon took to Mr. Haly, who when he had money by him, paid each person for his lot of Flour, & when he was without gave certificates to the amount, which he discharged on getting a further supply of money—a day or two previous to the departure of Mr. Haly from Long Point, Major Salmon had taken to him a return of the above description, when Mr. Haly said that he was removed from that Post, but that Mr. Clark who relieved him would no doubt attend to the same arrangements, & receive & pay for the Flour as he had done.. Major Salmon accordingly waited on Mr. Clark with a return of Flour, when Mr. Clark

refused to receive it—observing that he had contractors who furnished all the Flour he would require for His Majesty's Service, & at all events he would not give more than twelve Dollars per Barrel for Flour. This information from Major Salmon

Major General Sheaffe to Talbot.

My Dear Colonel,

Fort George 19th Decr. 1812.

In consequence of the explanations furnished by you and Lt. Colonel Nichol I shall authorise the payment of the sums disallowed in the Estimate to the 24th Septr. for the pay of the Norfolk, Middlesex and Oxford Regts.

I received Dispatches yesterday from Head Quarters—to the 6th Decr. a superintendent & store keeper for our Dock Yard is arrived at Kingston a Mr. Plucknett who has been in one of our Dock yds at home— from 100 to 120 Shipwrights & 30 seamen are by this time near Kingston—*Naval* Officers and Seamen are *expected* from Halifax—a frigate and a sloop of war are to be built on this lake, and another vessel like the *Lady Prevost* on Lake Erie— Some gun boats with heavy guns are to be added to the list.

The *Royal George* and *Moira* winter at Kingston.

There has been a ridiculous affair near Champlain 6 or 700 Americans attempted to surprise a picquet of ours—of 20 *Voyageurs* & 12 Indians who were placed in a ditch by Mr. McCoy Commg.—the Americans so completely surrounded the post that had been occupied by our people that in firing, as they supposed on them, they only injured one another and our men joined in the fire without having a man hurt—the Enemy retired after having 50 or 60 killed & wounded—a few of the latter were taken.

T. Coffin is appointed temporary acting Asst. Commt. Genl. Lt. W. has taken Burgos the French say they have beaten the Russians on the River Maskwa 25 leagues from Moscow—they own the loss of 10,000—and estimate that of the Russians from 40 to 50,000 it is said that the latter were joined after the battle by 40,000 from Moscow—which City an uncredited report states to have been taken by the French.

Madison is elected by a majority of 47—; rumour says that the United States frigate has been taken. Parliament is dissolved.

Massena advancing with 10,000 men towards Spain— Suchot & Joseph have retired from Valentia— Seville taken by assault with little loss—one of the large french mortars employed against Cadiz and

deserted by the Gauls, has been sent to England as a present to the P. of W.— The Govt. of Spain has published a declaration of pardon to all who have acted with the French.

I send you a copy of a paper I recd. yesterday from York—disseminate a knowledge of it—it will soon be done in print.

If you knew but all that I have to say, to write, and to do, you might be able to estimate the value of so long a letter from

My dear Colonel,

Yours ever faithfully

R. H. SHEAFFE.

Local intelligence I leave to Lt. Col. Bostwick.

Talbot to Captain John Haviland.

Colonel Talbot sends the deposition that he was mentioning for Captain Haviland to sign, and the Colonel will thank Captn. Haviland if he will send it back to him tomorrow.

Dover Mills

20th Decr. 1812.

(addressed on the back)

To Captain John Haviland, Townshend,
forw'd by Squire Springer

(This address cancelled. Re-addressed:)

To the Honble

Thomas Talbot

Dover.

London District

to Wit

Personally appeared before me Daniel Springer Esquire one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, Captain John Haviland of Townshend, in the said District, who being duly sworn deposeth and saith, that he, being in possession of an Order of Council for 2,600 acres of Land for his services during the late American Revolution, and being desirous to obtain the said lands in the western parts of the said London District—in the month of March 1811, he humbly made application to His Excellency Lieut. Governor Gore for permission to locate the same in the Townships of Malahide or Bayham, to which

His Excellency was pleased to return the Deponent an answer thro' Major Halton that those Townships, were subject to Settlement Duties and were under the care of Colonel Talbot, he therefore referred the Deponent to Colonel Talbot— And the Deponent further saith, that Major Halton communicated His Excellency's answer (as stated above) to him, in the Surveyor General's office, and as he believes in the presence of Mr. Ridout the Surveyor General.

JOHN HAVILAND.

Sworn before me this

20th day of Decemr. 1812.

DANIEL SPRINGER J.P.

Quarterly Return of the first Regiment of the Militia of the County of Middlesex in the London District, in the Province of Upper Canada for the twenty fourth December 1812.

Companies	Colonel	Lt. Colonel	Major	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Adjutant	Qr. Master	Serjeants	Privates	No. of Stand of Arms.	No. of Rounds of Ball & Cartridge
Colonel.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lieutenant Colonel....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
David Secord.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	57	60	600
Daniel Springer.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	50	10	100
Gilman Willson.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	22	10	100
Leslie Patterson....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	28	10	100
Samuel Edison.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	30	10	100
Total.....	1	1	1	5	5	5	1	1	11	187	100	1000

Rank and Names of the Officers.

COLONEL.

Thomas Talbot.

LIEUT. COLONEL.

Mahlon Burwell.

MAJOR.

John Eakins.

CAPTAINS.

David Secord.

Daniel Springer.

Gilman Willson.

Leslie Patterson.

Samuel Edison.

LIEUTENANTS.

William Bird.

William Saxton.

Gideon Tiffany.

Moses Rice.

Samuel Axford.

ENSIGNS.

Daniel McIntyre.

David Davis.

Joseph Defields.

Benjamin Willson.

Samuel Harris.

ADJUTANT, John Potts.

QR. MASTER, Sylvanus Reynolds.

Lieut. Col. Myers, Acting Q.M.G., to Talbot.

Fort George Jany. 2nd 1813.

Sir

It having been determined to build for His Majesty's service on Lake Erie, a Vessel of War to carry Eighteen Guns as also several Gun Boats, and understanding that in Your Vicinity, there may be procured some Artificers, who could be successfully employed upon those Works, I have to request you will be pleased to exert your influence, to obtain as considerable a portion as in your power of the description in the Margin,¹ in order that they may be forwarded to Amherstburgh. You will please to cause it to be explained to such persons as are willing to be thus employed, that they will receive the same pay, &c. as was given to the several classes of those who were employed in building the *Lady Prevost*, or at the rates given to those now employed in similar Works, at York and Kingston, on this Subject I have written for Information and when received I will forward it to the Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. General at Amherstburgh, for his guidance, the Artificers must carry with them as far as possible tools.

As it is essential that the utmost dispatch should be used, in forwarding such Artificers as can be procured to Amherstburgh, and as they will proceed on the King's Service, it will be requisite that the Magistrates should give the Necessary authority for the impressment of Sleighs, for their Conveyance, and it would, be very material in forwarding this measure, if an intelligent Militia Officer can be directed to take a general charge of the Artificers on their way up, for the purpose of assisting in procuring the necessary Carriages for them, and defraying the expense, for this purpose he will be furnished with a sum of money adequate to the probable amount, and for which he would finally account with the Assistant Commissary at Amherstburgh on his Arrival, to whom Instructions on the Subject will be transmitted.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most Humbl Svt.

CHRISTO MYERS Lt. Col.

Acting Qr. Mr. Genl.

Colonel Talbot

&c. &c. &c.

Port Talbot.

¹ The marginal specification is: Ship Carpenters, Boat builders, Joiners, Blacksmiths.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

At the opening of the present Session of the Legislature—The answer of both Houses thereto—the Address of the House of Assembly to his Honor the President, congratulating him upon his accession to the Government, &c. with his Answer—the Address of the Inhabitants of York to his Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart. with his Answer.

York, 8th March, 1813.

On Thursday the 25th February, His Honor Roger Hale Sheaffe, Esq. President, administering the Government of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding his Majesty's Forces therein, accompanied by a numerous suite, proceeded to the Government Buildings and opened the present Session of the Legislature, when he was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, And
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It affords me the highest satisfaction that the first time I am called upon to address you in this place, I have to offer you my cordial congratulations on the uniform success which has crowned his Majesty's Arms in this Province. The enemy has been foiled in repeated attempts to invade it.—Three of his Armies have been surrendered, or completely defeated, and Two important Fortresses have been wrested from him.

In this Glorious Campaign, the Valour and Discipline of his Majesty's regular Forces, have been nobly supported by the Zeal and Bravery of our Loyal Militia.

Succeeding in the administration of the Government of this Province upon the lamented death of Major-General Brock, who so nobly fell in its defence, it is grateful to me to announce to you the high sense of the Services of that able and Gallant Officer, manifested by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who has been pleased in his Majesty's name, to associate him to the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

I have also the gratification of communicating to you, that his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to signify, "That the liberal appropriations which have been made by the Legislatures of both of the Canadas, to meet the expenses of the occasion, and the determined spirit of resistance manifested by the loyal inhabitants, leave little apprehension on the result of any trial in which they may be called to prove their courage and perseverance."

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall direct to be laid before you, the ordinary accounts of the Public Receipt and Expenditure, as also of the Fund granted in the last Session, to be disposed of in the Defence of the Province against his Majesty's enemies; and I feel confident that you will continue an appropriation for a similar purpose.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

Doubts have been suggested as to the sufficiency of the late Crops to supply the probable wants of the Colony, it may be a proper object of your consideration to devise some means to controul the export of grain, and the consumption of it in distillation should circumstances require it during the recess of the Legislature.

The meritorious services of the Militia, under privations which they unavoidably suffered in an arduous and protracted Campaign, entitle them to the gratitude of the Country and to your particular attention.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, has been pleased to order clothing for a considerable proportion of the Embodied Militia of this Province; but as this does not extend to all the necessaries requisite to the Soldier's comfort, I recommend to you the allowance of a sum to each Volunteer on Draft from the Militia, to provide an Outfit.

I think it proper to call your attention to the continuation of certain laws of essential importance to this Province, now about to expire, and to recommend to your consideration whether a revision of some parts of the Militia Act now in force, may not be necessary to render it more efficient. I particularly request to be authorized to pay in advance, half yearly, the annuity granted to Widows and children, and to Persons disabled in the Service.

You will learn with great satisfaction, that the most vigorous measures have been adopted under the direction of the Commander of the Forces, and are now in operation, to strengthen the Provincial Marine, and preserve the superiority of the Lakes so essential to the safety of the Province.

It must be unnecessary for me particularly to recommend dispatch in your deliberations, I will only add that you may rely on my hearty co-operation in any measure which may conduce to the welfare and security of the Province.

ADDRESS of the Legislative Council in Answer to his Honor the President's SPEECH.

To His Honor Roger Hale Sheaffe, Esquire, President Administering the Government of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

May it please your Honor,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of the Province of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, offer to you our thanks for your Speech at the opening of this Session of the Legislature.

We participate with your Honor in the satisfaction which every loyal subject must feel, from the uniform success, which has crowned his Majesty's Arms in this Province. The armies of the enemy that have been defeated, and the Fortresses which have been taken, are glorious proofs of the valour and discipline of his Majesty's Regular Forces, nobly supported by the bravery of our loyal Militia.

It is with the deepest regret that with your Honor, we lament the death of your illustrious Predecessor, Major General Brock, who gloriously fell, in the defence of this Province, and whose achievements there, have left impressions never to be effaced. We rejoice that the services of that able and gallant officer, have been highly appreciated by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who has been pleased in his Majesty's name, to associate him to the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

It affords us additional satisfaction, that his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to signify, that the liberal appropriations which have been made by the Legislatures of both the Canadas, and the determined spirit of resistance manifested by the loyal inhabitants, leave little apprehension of the result of any trial, when they may be called upon to prove their courage and perseverance. We hope and trust that the sentiments expressed by his Royal Highness respecting us, will be fully verified by our conduct.

Our warmest acknowledgements are due to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, for having ordered clothing for a considerable proportion of our embodied Militia, and we are confident that this mark of his humanity and kindness, will still further excite that determined spirit of resistance, which that body of men have hitherto so nobly manifested.

Highly sensible of the meritorious services of our Militia, labouring under privations which they unavoidably have suffered in an arduous

and protracted campaign, we will most heartily concur with the other branches of the Legislature, in such measures as may best contribute to their comfort, and administer to their necessities.

We will pay particular attention to the continuations of such Laws as are of essential importance, and are about to expire, and will carefully revise such parts of the Militia Act now in force as may be necessary, to render it still more efficient and salutary.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we learn, that the most vigorous measures have been adopted under the direction of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and are now in operation, to strengthen the Provincial Marine, and to preserve the superiority of the Lakes, so essential to our safety and protection.

A co-operation with your Honor in such measures as may conduce to the welfare and security of the Province, animates us with the hope, that we shall be enabled to continue in that glorious career of victory in which we have begun, and by the blessing of God, defend our Country against our enemies, and transmit our Laws, our Liberty and our Constitution to the latest posterity.

Legislative Council Chamber,
March, the 2nd, 1813.

THOS. SCOTT,
Speaker.

To which His Honor was pleased to make the following Reply:
Honorable Gentlemen,

Accept my thanks for your Address, it manifests a spirit of loyalty and patriotism which cannot fail to be highly gratifying.

I feel confident of your cheerful aid and concurrence in whatsoever can promote the Public welfare, and that your attention will be particularly directed to those measures which can most effectually contribute towards the security of the Province.

2nd March, 1813.

Address of the House of Assembly in Answer to His Honor the
President's Speech.

To His Honor ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Esquire, President Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein,

May it Please your Honor,

We his Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, request your Honor to accept of our humble thanks for your most gracious Speech.

We participate in the satisfaction expressed by your Honor at having it in your power on the first time you are called upon to address us, to offer your cordial congratulations on the uniform success which has crowned His Majesty's Arms in this Province.

That the Enemy has been foiled in his machinations against it; that three of his Armies have been surrendered or completely defeated, and that two important Fortresses had been wrested from him, are to us sources of the highest satisfaction.

It is with pride and exultation we learn, that the valour and discipline of his Majesty's regular Forces (so nobly displayed) in the defence of this Province, have been ably supported by the zeal and bravery of our Militia, and we feel confident, that while the Enemy shall continue his hostile attempts the exertions of our Regular and Militia Forces under the direction of your Honor, will be attended with uniform success.

The death of our late most Gallant and lamented President, Major-General Brock, who so nobly fell while contending against a superior force of our enemies in defence of this Province, has excited in us feelings of sorrow and regret, and while we lament our inability to bestow on his great and distinguished merits, any other reward than our praise; we learn with the greatest satisfaction the high sense of the services of that able and Gallant Officer manifested by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who has been pleased in his Majesty's name to associate him to the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

We are happy to perceive the favorable impression which the liberal appropriations of the Legislature of the two Canadas, and the determined resistance manifested by the loyal inhabitants have made on his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and with him we think that little apprehension need be entertained of the result of any trial in which they may be called to prove their courage and perseverance.

When the Public Accounts are laid before us, we will pay that attention to them that the nature of the subject requires, and shall always be happy to afford every means in our power, to assist in the defence of the Province.

We are much concerned to learn that doubts have been suggested as to the sufficiency of the late Crops to supply the probable wants of the Colony, if the exportation and distillation of Grain be uncontrolled. We shall give to such a subject of so much moment, our most serious consideration, and shall endeavour to provide such remedy as the emergency may appear to require.

We are perfectly sensible of the meritorious services of the militia of this Province, and although they must, in a contest like the present, unavoidably suffer privations, still when they consider the great object for which they contend, they will be convinced that their sufferings are inevitable. Their situation demands our most serious attention.

We feel highly gratified to learn that His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to order clothing for a considerable proportion of the Militia, and we will be happy to contribute every thing in our power towards their comfort.

We shall direct our attention to the Laws about to expire, and shall endeavour to make such amendments to the Militia Act now in force, as may be necessary to render it more efficient.

Your Honor's request to be enabled to pay in advance half yearly, the annuity granted to Widows and Children and Persons disabled in the Service, is a proof of the humanity so conspicuous in your Character; and it will be highly pleasing to us to comply with your Honor's request.

We learn with the highest satisfaction, that the most vigorous measures have been adopted, under the direction of the Commander of the Forces, and are now in operation to strengthen the Provincial Marine and preserve the superiority on the Lakes so essential to the safety of this Province.

We are perfectly sensible that dispatch in our deliberations is at this juncture particularly necessary, and we beg leave to assure your Honor that we have the utmost confidence in your Honor's administration and in your well known exertions for the defence of the Province, and the safety and prosperity of its inhabitants.

ALLAN M'LEAN, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, York, 26th February, 1813.

To which His Honor was pleased to make the following Reply:
Gentlemen,

I thank you for this Address, so cordially responsive to my own sentiments.

The confidence you express in the successful resistance to any attempts of the enemy on this Province, is a further pledge of the loyalty and bravery of his Majesty's subjects, and which, with the assurance you give of contributing every means in your power to aid them in its defence, cannot but be highly satisfactory.

27th February, 1813.

ADDRESS from the House of Assembly to his Honor the President, congratulating him upon his accession to the Government and his success in repelling the attempts of the Enemy upon this Province.

To His Honor Roger Hale Sheaffe, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding his Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c.

May it please your Honor,

We his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, deeply impressed with the highest sentiments of respect towards your person, beg leave to approach your Honor at a juncture so interesting and important to the welfare of this part of his Majesty's dominions, and to congratulate your Honor upon your accession to the supreme executive authority of the Civil as well as the Military administration of the Government of this Province, at the same time we cannot refrain from deploring the event which deprived this much favoured Colony of one of its brightest ornaments, and our Mother Country of an invaluable Officer in the death of your Predecessor. It affords us however, a consolation and alleviates the poignancy of our sorrow for the loss of so esteemed a Chief, that in his Successor those qualities are found which have been so successfully exerted by him to repel an inveterate invading Enemy, conciliate the affections of all—and maintain the true spirit and character of Englishmen.

We are not insensible to the many arduous and perplexing difficulties which have pressed upon your Honor, in civil as well as military concerns, and it is with the most lively heartfelt satisfaction we express our sincere conviction of the wisdom and policy with which you have performed them since the reins of Government devolved upon you—and in a particular manner we feel it a duty incumbent upon us as the Representative Body of this Colony, to set forth to the People at large our warmest approbation of the military skill displayed by your Honor on every occasion, and the great solicitude always manifested on your part to mitigate the hardships to which our loyal and brave Militia were inevitably exposed—and further to state to your Honor, that we feel the strongest and most unlimited confidence in your future exertions of energy and of conduct to preserve to us unimpaired the happy Constitution under which we have so long lived, and so long been prosperous. That your efforts will be seconded by every individual in this Province to the utmost of his ability, we can have no reason

to entertain a doubt; and that continued and ultimate success may crown them under the peculiar guidance of Divine Providence, is our most sincere and ardent hope. Since thus we shall be enabled to transmit to our Posterity in their purity, those invaluable rights, privileges and immunities which our ancestors bled to establish, and so cherished by their descendants, who know as well how to appreciate as to enjoy rational and solid Freedom.

(Signed)

ALLAN MACLEAN, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, 3d March, 1813.

To which his Honor was pleased to make the following Reply:

Gentlemen,

I receive with the most lively sensibility your congratulations on my having succeeded to the Civil and Military administration of the Government of this Province. I condole with you on the event which you so justly deplore, having served too long at the side of my able and gallant predecessor, not to have learnt how to estimate his high worth, and to be sensible of the irreparable loss which the Province sustained in being deprived of his services at so important a juncture.

Accept, Gentlemen, my warmest thanks for the expression of your favourable sentiments towards me, and for the confidence you repose in me—by the aid of a kind Providence the designs of the Enemy have hitherto been baffled, and I trust that it will still continue to grant its support to us, and to smile on the efforts of a brave and loyal People, who are engaged in the noble task of resisting unjust aggression and of struggling to protect their families and their farms, and to preserve for themselves and for their posterity, not only their property, but all those precious and inestimable privileges which are enjoyed in this Province as a member of the British Empire: May their exertions in so glorious a cause be crowned with success, and may the blessings of Civil Liberty, Social Order and Happiness flow through successive ages to your descendants pure and uninterrupted.

5th March, 1813.

To Lieutenant General Sir GEORGE PREVOST, Bart. commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the Town of York, are happy in having an opportunity of paying that respect which we

owe to your Excellency, & of offering our most sincere thanks and acknowledgements for the attention you have been pleased to shew to this Province.

The pride and pleasure which we feel from the behaviour of our gallant Militia, is greatly heightened when we consider that their conduct is honored with your approbation, and that you are pleased to testify your sense of their services in ordering clothing for a considerable proportion of their number; an act of benevolence and humanity, which will make a deep and lasting impression on their minds, and stimulate them to preserve that high character which they have always acquired. But we should indeed be much wanting to your Excellency, as well as to ourselves, if we did not on this occasion with gratitude acknowledge the obligations which this Province lays under to the valor and discipline of his Majesty's regular Forces, whose courage and conduct on the most trying emergencies, have done honor to the name and to the character of a British Soldier.

We are particularly gratified (and offer our most sincere thanks and acknowledgements) for the vigorous exertions which have been made, and are still carrying on towards the strengthening our Provincial Marine, by order of your Excellency, fully convinced that to maintain a superiority on the Lakes is an object of the first importance to this Province.

Thankful for that success which has hitherto crowned his Majesty's arms under your command, we earnestly wish for its continuance, entertaining the pleasing hope, that by our own conduct, and the exertions of our brave defenders, we in this Colony, by the blessing of God, may long remain under the protection of our Parent State a free, brave, and loyal People.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer:

To the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the Town of York.

Gentlemen,

I am highly sensible of your sincere thanks and acknowledgements for the attention which you consider me to have evinced to the welfare and preservation of this valuable Province.

Not only my duty, but also the express Commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, govern my conduct, in regulating and improving those objects which excite your approbation, and in expressing the high respect I entertain of the gallant and patriotic behaviour of your Militia, I express the Sentiments of your Sovereign, and your

follow subjects throughout his Majesty's empire, who admire and applaud the exertions of a free, brave and loyal people, manfully contending to preserve for themselves and their children the fostering protections of a virtuous, wise and powerful State.

Government House,

York, Upper Canada, March 3d. 1813.

Talbot to Lieutenant Governor Gore.

Duplicate.

Port Talbot 20th March 1813.

My Dear Governor

I am well aware that you will exclaim how provoking to be at this distance pestered by that fellow Talbot, even so, but be assured that you did not leave a more steady and sincere friend or one who has more frequently prayed for the speedy return of yourself and my dear Mrs. Gore to Upper Canada than him. Nothing but urgent necessity could impel me to break in upon your time and comforts to describe the distress of mind, that has almost continually harassed me, since your departure, is beyond my ability, arising from the joint *impertinence* and *contempt* of the late General Brock and Ridout. The Surr. Genl. to your orders and arrangements in respect to the Lands which you were pleased to place under my care. I am confident that your own recollection of circumstances will confirm my assertions that you had directed that in addition to the Talbot Road the Townships of Malahide and Bayham should be reserved for me to recommend actual settlers for who should be liable to the same settlement duties as those imposed on the Talbot Road. I was accordingly in the winter of 1811 furnished by the Surveyor Genl. with plans of the aforesaid Townships and shortly after assigned a great proportion of the Lands to a valuable description of settlers who had removed into this Province from Nova Scotia not for a moment suspecting that any interference would have occurred between the Government and myself, when to my unspeakable surprise and mortification, I was informed by accident, in the month of July last, that General Brock had granted to Mr. Hale the Paymaster Genl. at Quebec 5,000 acres, Mr. Stanton, a clerk in your office 600 acres, and to a Presbyterian Scotch Priest 400 acres in Malahide & Bayham, without any condition of settlement, and which grants comprehended the land actually occupied by the Nova Scotia settlers. I immediately remonstrated and applied to Genl. Brock for an explanation, requesting that he would have the injury repaired, by calling

upon those who had received grants to surrender the Deeds, for Lands elsewhere. Genl. Brock assured me that he was unacquainted with the circumstances of the lands having been placed under my charge, adding at the same time, a censure upon his Predecessor for transferring the most essential prerogative of the person administering the Government. I then addressed a letter to Ridout, requiring his reasons for recommending locations in the Townships of Bayham & Malahide without consulting me, as he was in possession of your Excellency's orders on their subject, in reply Ridout, boldly declared that he had never received any instructions from you, placing such lands under my care. You may easily imagine my indignation at the humiliating situation in which I found myself innocently involved with the poor people that I had induced to settle on the land and who had expended their time, labour and property in performing the duties attached to each lot. Wherefore I humbly and earnestly entreat that you will contrive to relieve my anxiety by having the goodness to transmit to me, with as little delay as possible an authority for the steps I have taken in placing settlers in Malahide and Bayham. The particular situation of those Townships cannot so soon have escaped your recollection, and that the first proposal actually came from you, that I should take charge and watch over the settlement of that Part of the Province likewise that I did not derive the smallest emolument from the power given to me, but on the contrary incurred much expense and trouble, by having my house constantly filled with applicants for Land. Should your superior Judgment not conceive it incompatible it strikes me as a judicious measure, for your Excellency to explain to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the motives that induced you to entrust me with the settlement of the Tract in question, proceeding from the injurious system of your Predecessors in burdening the most delightful and valuable part of the Province, with *all* the reservations, that the Government found expedient to lay apart for the establishment of Seminaries &c. &c. and that

Captain J. B. Glegg to Talbot.

Burlington Heights,

Dear Colonel

30 Mch. 1813.

During the last two days I have been so much indisposed as to be incapable of doing anything, the application of a blister to my chest has relieved me a good deal, and will I hope equal Doctor Kerr's

expectations, but my arm is of little use to me— I did hope that it would have been in my power to send you an acceptable Bulletin by Lt. Metcalf, as Col. H. wrote me on the 27th that the army were to cross the river that night for the purpose of advancing against Genl. McClure who it was expected had taken up a position at the Eleven mile Creek beyond Buffalo. On the way Buffalo and Black rock were to be reduced to ashes— I hope in God their hearts did not fail them, for such an expedition consisting of one thousand Regulars, and 500 Indians could not fail meeting with success— I hope you and others received the letters sent on a few days since thro' Lt. Col. Stewart containing Bills for paying the Militia.

I sent them in the first instance after you to S. Hatt's but you were gone— Do let me have the earliest possible intelligence if there is any truth in the report of an Enemy being still on the Thames—

You may rely on hearing punctually from me when there is any good news to relate and my health enables me to write I can scarcely now hold my pen— I have written in very strong terms to Lt. Genl. Drummond respecting the merits of Lt. Metcalf and Ensign McGregor.

Yrs. faithfully,

J. B. GLEGG.

Genl. Vincent and Barnard are here waiting anxiously for snow. I send you a Quebec newspaper.

(Addressed on the back)

To Colonel Talbot

&c. &c. &c.

Dover Mills

Forward by Lt. Metcalf.

York 31st March 1813.

Received from Edward Couche Esqr. Dy. Comy. General by the Hands of Colonel Talbot a Parcel containing one thousand Pounds Currency in army Bills.

GEO. CROOKSHANK

D. A. C. Genl.

Lieut. Col. Nichol to Talbot.

Niagara April 29

My Dear Colonel

½ past 3 A.M.

An Express arrived about an hour ago with very distressing accounts from York—in Short it appears—that York was about to surrender to the Enemy—after having had both its Magazines exploded & suffering very great loss in killed and wounded— We know not what has become of Sir Roger but suppose he is a prisoner. In such a juncture it is necessary that every prompt and decisive measure should be adopted to remedy this disaster—to prevent the Enemy profiting in any great degree by this Success. You are so much better acquainted with the localities of the Country—than the General himself that everything in your District is left to Your own discretion—& it is hoped that the Enemy may yet be prevented from penetrating into the Country on the Side of the Head of the Lake. It will be necessary that you keep up a regular Communication with Ancaster & regulate your movements by the Accounts you may receive from thence, keeping an eye at the same time upon the Lake—from whence however—it is not supposed the Enemy can commence operations for some time yet. Arms and ammunition are on the way for you.

In great haste,

faithfully yours,

ROBT. NICHOL Lt. Col.

Q.M. Genl. Militia.

Col. Talbot.

(The address is as follows, endorsed:)

April 29

On Service

1813

Coll. Talbot

Commg

London District.

To be forwarded immediately

Lt. Col. Nichol.

Draft letter, Col. Talbot to Brig. Gen. Vincent.

My Dear General.

Dover Mills 18th May 1813.

Your favor of the 11th instant reached me at a late hour last night. I had for two days been anticipating much gratifying com-

munication from you, in consequence of reports having been current that Genl. Proctor had obtained a complete and brilliant victory over Harrison, likewise accounts stating that the officers and Seamen had actually arrived at Kingston and that the most active exertions prevailed in the dock yard at that place, and as if good news was not to have an end, it was said that Sir George Prevost intended to assume the command in this Province, and was on his way up with a powerful reinforcement from the source, I have received the foregoing. I am in hourly expectation of having my anxiety relieved by a confirmation of those desirable events from you. As to the York affair, as yet, all my accounts of the disastrous and I fear, disgraceful, proceedings, attending its capture have been by fragments. The *Governing Heads* must have been in a state of Torpor, not to have made arrangements for securing the office papers.

I will immediately attend to your instructions regarding the appointment of fit persons to be bearers of dispatches between myself and Major Hatt. Have the goodness to instruct me as to the pay of persons on express service.

The Militia of the larger proportion of this District shew great promptness in turning out, but there is a part, The County of Oxford, that with a very few exceptions, is I am sorry to say, composed of a more violent and systematic *band* of Enemies than those that compose the American Army— Should Sir George reach the Lines with a strong Force I will recommend that all the Aliens should be sent out of the Province, with as little delay as possible, as they are indefatigable in spreading discord and alarm amongst the Inhabitants, and it would be a most salutary measure should circumstances admit, to send 100 or even 50 Regulars to be stationed at Turkey Point under an active and *steady* officer as the presence of such a force would create the necessary confidence in the well disposed and traitors would be *intimidated into* subordination.

I have every difficulty in procuring a correct return of the arms distributed thro' the District—the Militiamen have been so careless of their arms, the chief of such as were on duty during the last autumn and winter on the lines and deserted or *ran home*, left their arms behind him and others had orders from Col. Bishopp to deliver in their Arms on being dismissed from Fort Erie. I am able to account for 350 stand including the 100 which you ordered up lately. I should have

Brigadier General Vincent

&c. &c. &c.

Lt. Col. Burwell to Talbot.

My Dear Colonel.

Port Talbot 21st May 1813.

Yours of the 19th inst. I have just recd.— Lt. Col. Bostwick had informed me of Genl. Proctor's success, on his way down. I regret that the victory was not more complete— I did hope that that expedition would have finished the Western Campaign for this year— Then we might have sent the Regulars below again— I had not heard before that Sir Roger retreated to Kingston— A report was circulated here which I was inclined to believe, that he only retreated to the river Don— I lament the death of poor Donald McLean— I think he was a good person— I fear many more of the good people of York are gone also, but I am happy to learn that the Provincial Papers are not destroyed—As that excited considerable of alarm in me— Our loss must have been great but I hope the enemy will not be much benefited by it— We must have had considerable stores of Provisions there, but I shall be content if Sir Roger had them all destroyed previous to his retreat— What a wanton, ferocious & savage proceeding, that was to burn the Govt. House at the Beech—A House they must have known purely for the accommodation of travellers— I am glad to hear that Sir George Prevost is a little aroused for the security of this Province— If the arrival of the reinforcements should be pretty prompt & that account of the Seamen arrived, and preparations making at Kingston true—we may still prevent them from destroying our settlements about Lake Ontario— Their thinking that they have such a complete mastery of the Lake may lull them into such a confidence of their superiority that I should not be at all surprised to hear that our Vessels have lessened their Flotilla— The Inhabitants are now in the midst of their planting, & it will be like drawing their eye teeth to call them out until they have done— I hope to see you here in a day or two— Tomorrow according to Agreement I am going to survey the Road to Ireland— You have 193 Bbls. Flour Packed—100 Bushels of Wheat to grind yet—& Chase has not brought down your share of his wheat yet— The Water has failed all at once so that we cannot get a morsel ground— Many of the settlers have no Flour at all— The weather was so wet only a few days ago, that nobody thought of a scarcity of Water— Indeed if they had come to Mill Walter could not have ground for them until yours was finished— I however hope that there will be rain soon— The Water got so low that they could not grind any & they took it into their heads to draw it entirely off & stop all leakage which was but trifling— Your Cornfield is Ploughed— You had only 6 Bushels Pease, which are sowed— Barley is sowed— Barbers Potatoes are rotten— Kerr does not know where to get more for seed—

Maybe I have a few-- Mrs. Henly is gone— She had a very sore finger two weeks & then went to old Mr. M'Intire's to get Doctored— Jem Vail has a bad finger & cant do anything— Kerr has to do all the cooking himself which hinders him from work—he wish you at home very much— Cook has had one Agriculture

I have the Honor to be

My Dear Colonel

Yours truly

MAHLON BURWELL.

To

The Honble

Col. Talbot

(Addressed on the back)

On Service

To

The Honble

Thomas Talbot Esquire

Colonel Commg. London

District

Dover.

Muster Roll of a Detachment of the 2 Regt. Norfolk Militia under the Command of Lieut. Titus Williams captured by the Enemy at Sugar Loaf Hill the 17th June, 1813:

Names	Periods.		No. of days.	Rate per day.	Amount.		
	From	To					
Lieut. Titus Williams.....	1813 25 May	1814 9 July	410	6/6	133	5	0
Privt. John Widner.....	"	24 Feb.	269	6	6	14	6
Jeremiah Green.....	"	24 July	425	"	10	12	6
Sobriqui Dominique....	2 July	24 July	387	"	9	13	6
Angus McIntire.....	1814 16 June	24 July	39	"		19	6
Charles Knight.....	"	"	39	"		19	6
Elija Montoure.....	"	"	39	"		19	6
Alex. Logan.....	"	"	39	"		19	6
John Furry.....	"	"	39	"		19	6
Samuel Troup.....	"	"	39	"		19	6
Army Sterling Dollars at 4/3 ^o				L.	166	2	6

TITUS WILLIAMS, Lt.

Certified

Thomas Talbot

Col. Commandg. Militia.

London Dist.

General Procter to Talbot.

Sandwich September 23d. 1813

My dear Colonel.

I have to thank you for your Letter by Captain Blackhouse. As our ill fated Fleet has certainly been all taken or destroyed It would be the almost certain Loss of any Boats to send them to you by the Lake; tho' the 150 Barrels of Flour you sent by Mr. Smith are fortunately arrived safe at Amherstburg. If Boats can be sent you from the Thames it shall be done. I hope Sir James Yeo may be able to effect Something to counterbalance our Disaster on this Lake. He was at Anchor on the 15th inst. in the Bay of Quentee. He was to sail next morning to meet the Enemy. You are aware that I cannot remain in my present Position without the Risk of being cut off from all Supplies. I have with much Difficulty brought the Principal Part of the Indians to reason. I have much to say to you, but I am much pressed for time, and Captain Blackhouse is very anxious of being off. The State of the Roads and the Bridges are a primary Consideration at present, especially those thro' the wilderness. I conceive that a couple of good Huts, two Rooms in each, should be constructed in the wilderness, also Cover for a few Horses, at the 14 Mile Tree, where there is a Creek of tolerable good Water. If you will cause it to be done, I shall sanction the Expense, and the Public and I will be obliged to you. Many would be glad of such a Situation to keep a House of Accommodation. The Bridges are bad some of them on this Side of the wilderness, and also between Delaware and Dorchester. Our Principal Depot of Flour should be I conceive at Delaware. I shall direct accordingly, if you see no Reason to the contrary. Pray let me often hear from you. I shall feel obliged to you for any Suggestions you may favor me with, for the forwarding the Service or the public Good. My Sick are on the Thames as are my women. I have also removed the little heavy Ordnance I have left. It was taken on Board the unfortunate *Detroit*. Poor Barclay! I have sent Mrs. Procter off and fear she will have much to encounter. My eldest Daughter was ill, and but little recovered when she set off, three Days since. What a sudden, what a complete Reverse! If Poor Barclay & I had been attended to our Reverse would not have happened.

Believe me,

with much esteem & Regard

faithfully yours,

(sgd) HENRY PROCTER.

A List of the Men on Duty at the House of Andrew Westbrook in Delaware From the Twenty-seventh January to the first February 1814 under the Command of Captain Daniel Springer.

1. Benjamin Schram, Sergeant
2. Joseph House, Do
1. William Dingman, Private
2. Lawrence Dingman
3. William Schram
4. David Dingman
5. John McClemings
6. Joseph Davy
7. Joshua Chamberling
8. John Crandell
9. Frederick Sheneck
10. Samuel Stiles
11. Frederick Stroback

London District. Personally appeared before me Thomas Bowlby Esquire one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District Benjamin Schram Serjant in the 1st Regt. Middlesex Militia, Who Being duly sworn maketh oath and saith that the persons above stated was actually on Duty at the House of Andrew Westbrook in Delaware on or about the first day of February last, under the Command of Captain Daniel Springer.

BENJAMIN SCHRAM

Serjant Middx. Militia.

Sworn before me 23rd day
of November 1814.

THOMAS BOWLBY J.P.

Dr. John Rolph to Talbot.

(Memo. by the editor. The following letter relates to the death of Dr. Thomas Rolph which occurred on March 24, 1814. He was buried on the Rolph, later known as the Treadwell farm, on the south side of Talbot Road, just west of St. Thomas. His grave was long afterwards ploughed over when the land had passed to the possession of others. This information is given on the authority of one of his descendants. He died at Charlotteville, according to the Surrogate Court records.)

My Dear Sir.

Monday Morning

You will, I am sure, in a degree participate the sorrow I feel in a very great loss wh. we have so recently sustained— Independent.

my dear sir, of those feelings wh. nature has implanted and education improved, a family of such extent as ours, must necessarily feel the privation with peculiar severity— I am obliged to you for the concern you expressed for his illness and lament that it must extend to his death—at present I scarcely know my own feelings for the last and highest duty I can perform to so valuable a friend, is to check my own feelings and direct my exertion for the comforting a disconsolate mother and to protect those in the crisis about to happen who are unable to protect themselves— My father seemd quite unconscious of his approaching dissolution. He expired on the sofa and sunk as he thought into sleep. It is I assure you not a trifling consolation to me that he died with so much ease and without those distressing reflections wh. a Father must experience when about to leave such a retinue behind. Had he lived his life wd. Have been very unhappy during the troublesome times we shall probably witness. He is now much happier, and I even sometimes hope He may occasionally glance upon us from Heaven and smile upon a more fortunate issue than the aspect of affairs will allow us to anticipate.

The inclosed letter is the last He wrote and was omitted in the last dispatch to you. I have kept it sacred and send you a Relic wh. I wd. willingly have preserved myself.

Excuse me, my dear sir, from sendg. you the particulars you requested when the awful ceremonies of tomorrow are over, I shall be better able to attend to such duties.

With great Respect, believe me, Dr. Sir,

Yrs obliged & truly

J. ROLPH.

My Brother just arrived from York to follow my Father with me to the Grave. He desires his respects to you.

R.

To

The Hon. Thomas Talbot

&c. &c. &c.

Port Talbot.

Lieutenant Colonel Mahlon Burwell to Talbot.

My Dear Colonel.

Oyster Creek, 5th April 1814.

On my way to Port Talbot I last evening met Geo. Coltman at this place who has informed me that you have gone to Long Point—

I intended to have brought my family away immediately but Wallace tells me that you went away in Huntley's Skiff, which I depended upon as my only means of getting my family from Port Talbot— Coltman says that Captain Secord has gone to Scrams on the North Branch for a Box of Arms— I shall go to Kettle Creek to-day & get some person to go to Port Talbot tomorrow & see Willson & Patterson, & if Secord gets the arms & I can get word of the approach of the Enemy, I shall call out the Militia from the Street, & meet him at Port Talbot— If there should be no more than 30 Dragoons & one Company of Men, I trust we would have no great difficulty in managing them— I beg that you will send back the Skiff as soon as possible that I may take my family away, for I can never think of leaving them alone, which I shall be forced to do, if I cant get them away before the Enemy's approach. The travelling is so bad that I dont believe the Yankies will be there for several days.

I have the Honor to be
&c. &c. &c.

MAHLON BURWELL.

The Hon.

Col. Talbot.

I shall send you an express in a day or two.

(Endorsed)

On Service

The Honble

Colonel Talbot

&c. &c. &c.

Long Point.

For Detachments of the Middlesex & Essex Militia stationed at and in advance of Port Talbot.

Memm of Provisions issued at Port Talbot.

from 25th Oct. to 24th Novemr. 1813.

1 Colonel 4 Rations.

1 Capn.

25 Privates

from 25th Novemr. to 24th Decr. 1813.

1 Colonel 4 Rations.

1 Capn.

2 Subalns.

70 Privates

3 Women

6 Children

from 25th Decemr. 1813 to 24th Jany. 1814.

1 Colonel 4 Rations.
1 Capn.
30 Privates
3 Women
6 Children

from 25th Jany. to 24th Feby. 1814.

1 Colonel 4 Rations.
1 Capn.
23 Privates
3 Women
6 Children

from 25th Feby. to 24th March 1814.

1 Colonel 4 Rations.
2 Capns.
2 Subalterns
63 Privates
3 Women
6 Children

from 25th March to 24th April 1814.

1 Colonel 4 Rations.
1 Capn.
1 Subn.
35 Privates
3 Women
6 Children

N.B.—Rations were Field Rations in Pork and flour.

Womens Names.

Margt. Craford

Mary Crafor

Elizth. Mitchel

Children

Thos. Craford

Magnus Craford.

John Mitchel

Wm. Mitchel

Jane Mitchel

Mary Mitchel

Head Quarters, Kingston,

Militia General Orders.

December 2^d, 1814.

1. His Honor the President, and Lieutenant General Commanding, has been pleased to direct, that all the Sedentary Militia, at present on duty, be forthwith dismissed, and permitted to return to their homes; with the exception of those only, employed on a particular service,

under the superintendance of Assistant Commissary General Crookshank, near York.

2. In future, when any portion of Militia, however small, is called out on the Public Service, a copy of the Orders, issued on the occasion, a return of the strength of the detachment, with a Nominal List of the Officers thereof, the Duty to be performed, the Station where to be employed, and the Probable Duration of the Service, are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General of Militia, at Head Quarters, for the Information of His Honor, the President.

3. These Returns, and Communications, are not only to be transmitted, by the officer commanding the Regiment, from whence the Drafts are made, but also, by the Officer in immediate command of the Detachment.

4. A Monthly Return will also be required, from Commanding Officers of Corps, on the 25th of each Month; agreeable to a form which will be transmitted to them; several copies of which will, in the first instance, be issued to each Commanding Officer.

By Command of His Honor the President and Lieutenant General Commanding.

C. FOSTER.

*Adjutant General of Militia,
Upper Canada.*

List of Names of the Persons who turned out at a moment's warning to oppose the Plunderers upon hearing that they had advanced to Port Talbot 20th May—about 6 o'clock P.M.—stating some circumstances—

Lt. Col. Burwell

McLemens gave half an Hours notice of their approach

Neil McNair
John Burwell
Rob. Burwell
David Wallace
Geo. Colman
Charles Benedict
Benjn. Johnson
Benjn. Willson Junr.

were all on their way in time to have completed the destruction of the Enemy but were turned back by Lt. Col. Burwell to Neal's place to wait for a reinforcement, when he was frustrated in his first plan.

taken away by his father.

10

Jesse Page
Mark Chase
Geo. Crane
James Chase
Stephen Backus
Walter Story &
John Pearce

Page was sent to warn and reports that they were ready in a moment—Lt. Col. Burwell saw some of them since & is convinced that if he had not been deprived of Ben Willson would have formed a junction with him before dark.

7

Captain Willson made prisoner at the Mill.
 Captain Patterson Do. B. Smith's Shop.
 Walter Galbraith Do. at the Mill.
 Thos. Mathews Do. on his way to oppose the Enemy.

Timothy Neal
 B. Swisher
 O. Pettit
 K. Neville
 Jno. Neville
 M. Cowell
 A. Ross

When Lt. Col. Burwell was defeated in his first plan—he halted those above mentioned whom he met on their march—until he could have time to bring them forward to act with them; but it was too late, being break of day when they arrived at Town Line.

Wm. Johnson sent to Mr. Rapelje in the night with a verbal acct. of the alarm.

8

Mr. Daniel Rapelje
 Ensign B. Willson
 James Nevills
 Jeronimus Rapelje
 George Rapelje
 Thomas Curtis
 Wm. P Shapp
 Jere Cranmer
 Henry Mandeville
 Samuel York
 Wm. Lee
 John W. Clack
 Wm. Toles
 Geo. Lawrence
 Archi. McNeal
 Justus Willcox
 Finley Grant
 David Everitt
 Henry Ramey &
 John Caesar

These were all at Ross's by $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 in the morning of the 21st but hearing that

the Enemy had retreated & that Lt. Col. Burwell's party was dismissed they returned to their homes.

20

Captain Secord
 Lt. Rice
 William Rice
 Wm. Peter Secord
 ————Roe

Captain Secord got the intelligence by mere chance on the mornng. of the 21st. He however spread the alarm immediately and arrived at Mr. Rapeljes with these men at 12 o'clock.

George Wood
 James Stokes
 Frederick Efeland
 Henry House 14
 William Gregory 20
 William Willcox 8
 David Brush 7
 James Browne 10
 John Marlatt —
 59

Periods of Service for allowances due to the Militia Officers of the first Middlesex Regt. actually on duty in the District of London between the 28th of June 1812 and the 24th day of Dec. 1814 both days inclusive.

Rank	Names	Periods of Service.						Month.	
		From			To				
Colol.	Thomas Talbot....	28th	June	1812	24th	Dec.	1814	29	27/30
Lieut. Colol.	Mahlon Burwell....	10	July	.12	10	Augt.	.12	6	22/30
		25	Augt.	.13	24	Sept.	.13		
		25	March	.14	16	Augt.	.14		
Capt.	David Secord.....	4	Augt.	.12	20	Augt.	.12	8	16/30
		23	Oct.	"	23	Dec.	"		
		15	Feby.	.13	12	March	.13		
		25	Jany.	.14	24	Feb.	.14		
		25	May	"	24	July	"		
		25	Augt.	"	24	Sept.	"		
Capt.	Daniel Springer....	2	Augt.	.12	18	Augt.	.12	9	5/30
		13	Sept.	"	19	Sept.	"		
		25	Oct.	"	23	Dec.	"		
		2	Feby.	.13	12	March	.13		
		25	July	"	24	Sept.	"		
		25	May	.14	24	July	.14		
Capt.	Leslie Patterson..	10	July	.12	5	Augt.	.12	17	22/30
		25	July	.13	24	Dec.	.14		
Capt.	Gilman Wilson....	10	July	.12	24	July	.12	4	25/30
		11	Sept.	"	20	Sept.	"		
		25	Aug.	.13	24	Sept.	.13		
		25	May	.14	24	July	.14		
		25	Oct.	"	24	Nov.	"		
Capt.	Daniel Rapelji....	25	May	"	24	Nov.	"	6	
Lieut.	William Bird....	30	July	.12	19	Sept.	.12	8	17/30
		25	Oct.	"	23	Dec.	"		
		2	Feby.	.13	12	March	.13		
		9	Jany.	.14	24	Jany.	.14		
		25	May	"	24	July	"		
		25	Oct.	"	24	Nov.	"		
Lieut.	Moses Rice.....	10	July	.12	20	Augt.	.12	7	1/30
		15	Feby.	.13	12	March	.13		
		25	Augt.	"	24	Sept.	"		
		25	Nov.	"	24	Dec.	"		
		25	May	.14	24	July	.14		
		25	Oct.	"	24	Nov.	"		
Lieut.	William Saxton....	23	Oct.	.12	8	Jany.	.13	10	11/30
		15	Feby.	.13	12	March	"		
		19	April	"	24	May	"		
		25	May	.14	24	Nov.	.14		

Rank	Names	Periods of Service.						Month.	
		From			To				
Lieut.	Saml. Axford.....	15 Feby. .13	25 Augt. "	12 March .13	24 Sept. "	}		1	20/30
Ensign	Joseph Defield	25 Augt. "	25 May .14	24 Sept. .13	24 Nov. .14	}		7	
Ensign	Benja. Wilson	10 July .12	11 Sept. "	26 July .12	20 Sept. "	}		10	28/30
		23 Oct. "	25 May .15	24 Aug. .13	24 Nov. .14	}			
		25 May .14	25 May .14	24 Aug. .13	24 Nov. .14	}			
		25 May .14	25 May .14	24 Aug. .13	24 Nov. .14	}			
Adjt.	James Nevill	25 April "	25 May "	24 Nov. "	24 July "	}		7	
Qr. Mr.	Sylvanus Reynolds	25 April "	25 May "	24 Nov. "	24 July "	}		7	
Lieut.	Nichola Lytle.....	25 March .14	25 March .14	24 Dec. .14	24 Dec. .14	}		9	
Ensign	Samuel Harris.....	4 Aug. 1812	24 Oct. "	20 Aug. 1812	23 Dec. "	}		2	17/30
Ensign	Daniel McIntire....	25 Aug. .13	25 Mar. .14	24 Sept. .13	24 Oct. .04	}		1	
Ensign	Prideaux Girty....	25 Aug. .13	25 Mar. .14	24 Sept. .13	24 Oct. .04	}		7	

Periods of Service for allowances due to the Non-Commissioned Officers and privates of the first Regiment Middlesex Militia actually on duty in the District of London between the 30th day of June 1812, and the 24th day of December 1814, both days inclusive.

No. of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates on duty.	Periods.					
	From			To		
16.....	30 June 1812			24 July 1812		
16.....	25 July "			24 Aug. "		
10.....	25 Aug. "			24 Sept. "		
10.....	25 Sept. "			24 Oct. "		
84.....	25 Oct. "			24 Nov. "		
64.....	25 Nov. "			24 Dec. "		
64.....	25 Dec. "			24 Jany. 1813		
15.....	25 Jany. 1813			24 Feby. "		
15.....	25 Feby. "			24 March "		
15.....	25 March "			24 April "		
21.....	25 April "			24 May "		
20.....	25 May "			24 June "		
20.....	25 June "			24 July "		
20.....	25 July "			24 Aug. "		
21.....	25 Aug. "			24 Sept. "		
22.....	25 Sept. "			24 Oct. "		
44.....	25 Oct. "			24 Nov. "		
22.....	25 Nov. "			24 Dec. "		
22.....	25 Dec. "			24 Jany. 1814		
54.....	25 Jany. 1814			24 Feby. "		
22.....	25 Feby. "			24 March "		
22.....	25 March "			24 April "		
22.....	25 April "			24 May "		
172.....	25 May "			24 June "		
172.....	25 June "			24 July "		
44.....	25 July "			24 Aug. "		
64.....	25 Aug. "			24 Sept. "		
45.....	25 Sept. "			24 Oct. "		
58.....	25 Oct. "			24 Nov. "		
34.....	25 Nov. "			24 Dec. "		

Periods of Service for Allowances due to the Militia Officers of the first Norfolk Regiment actually on duty in the District of London, between the 13th July 1812 and the 24th day of December 1814, both days inclusive.

Rank	Names	Periods of Service.				Months.
		From		To		
Lieut. Col.	Joseph Ryerson...	25	Sept. 1813	24th	Oct. 1813	7
		25	April 1814	24th	July 1814	
		25	Aug. 1814	24th	Nov. 1814	
Major	William D. Bowen	25	July 1812	24	Dec. 1812	17 12/30
		13	April 1813	24	Oct. 1813	
		25	April 1814	24	July 1814	
		25	Aug. 1814	24	Nov. 1814	
Capt.	John Bostwick ...	13	July 1812	16	July 1812	19 4/30
		20	July 1812	20	Dec. 1812	
		15	Feb. 1813	14	March 1813	
		21	April 1813	24	Oct. 1813	
		7	Nov. 1813	24	Nov. 1813	
		25	April 1814	31	July 1814	
Capt.	Daniel McCall	3	Sept. 1812	11	Jan. 1813	11
		25	Sept. 1813	28	Oct. 1813	
		7	Nov. 1813	24	Nov. 1813	
		25	April 1814	24	Aug. 1814	
		25	Oct. 1814	24	Nov. 1814	
Capt.	Oliver Mabee.....	25	Sept. 1813	24	Oct. 1813	5
		25	April 1814	24	July 1814	
		25	Oct. 1814	24	Nov. 1814	
Capt.	Duncan McCall...	18	June 1813	21	July 1813	7
		25	Sept. 1813	28	Oct. 1813	
		3	Nov. 1813	17	Nov. 1813	
		25	April 1814	31	July 1814	
		25	Oct. 1814	24	Nov. 1814	
Capt.	John Backhouse..	25	Sept. 1813	24	Oct. 1813	5
		25	April 1814	24	July 1814	
		25	Oct. 1814	24	Nov. 1814	
Capt.	James Mitchell	17	Aug. 1812	31	Aug. 1812	6
		25	Sept. 1813	2	Nov. 1813	
		25	April 1814	1	Aug. 1814	
		25	Oct. 1814	24	Nov. 1814	
Lieut.	George Ryerson...	13	July 1812	24	Sept. 1812	9 16/30
		21	Oct. 1812	24	May 1813	
Lieut.	George Rolph.....	30	June 1812	5	July 1812	13 4/30
		25	July 1812	24	Sept. 1812	
		21	Oct. 1812	20	Dec. 1812	
		31	Dec. 1812	24	Feb. 1813	
		21	April 1813	24	Nov. 1813	
Lieut.	William Smith.....	22	July 1812	4	Aug. 1812	1 14/30
		25	Oct. 1814	24	Nov. 1814	

Rank	Names	Periods of Service.						Months.	
		From			To				
Lieut.	William Dill X. . . .	25 Sept. 1813	25 April 1814	28 Oct. 1813	24 July 1814	1813	1814	4	4/30
Lieut.	John Dedrick.	25 Sept. 1813	25 April 1814	24 Oct. 1813	24 July 1814	1813	1814		
Ensign	James McCall	13 July 1812	25 Feb. 1813	1 Sept. 1812	24 March 1813	1812	1813	6	8/30
		7 Nov. 1813	25 April 1814	24 Nov. 1813	24 July 1814	1813	1814		
		25 Oct. 1814		24 Nov. 1814		1814			
Ensign	Samuel Ryerson. . .	17 Aug. 1812	21 Oct. 1812	31 Aug. 1812	11 Jan. 1813	1812	1813		
Lieut.	Samuel Ryerson. . .	15 Feb. 1813	25 Sept. 1813	14 March 1813	24 Oct. 1813	1813	1813	9	20/30
		25 April 1814	14 Aug. 1814	24 July 1814	21 Aug. 1814	1814	1814		
		25 Oct. 1814		24 Nov. 1814		1814			
Ensign	Jacob Potts.	31 Aug. 1812	25 Sept. 1813	12 Sept. 1812	2 Nov. 1813	1812	1813		
Lieut.	Jacob Potts.	7 Nov. 1813	25 April 1814	24 Nov. 1813	31 July 1814	1813	1814	5	8/30
		25 Oct. 1814		24 Nov. 1814		1814			
Ensign	Aquilla Walsh	25 Sept. 1813	25 April 1814	24 Oct. 1813	24 July 1814	1813	1814		
		25 Oct. 1814		24 Nov. 1814		1814			
Ensign	Francis Glover. . . .	13 July 1812	31 July 1812	16 July 1812	8 Aug. 1812	1812	1812	5	23/30
		11 Sept. 1812	25 Sept. 1813	16 Sept. 1812	28 Oct. 1813	1812	1813		
		25 April 1814	25 Oct. 1814	24 July 1814	24 Nov. 1814	1814	1814		
Ensign	Romain Rolph	25 Sept. 1813	25 April 1814	2 Nov. 1813	1 Aug. 1814	1813	1814		
		25 Oct. 1814		24 Nov. 1814		1814			
Ensign	Mathew Tisdale. . . .	22 Aug. 1813	25 April 1814	24 Oct. 1813	24 July 1814	1813	1814	6	3/30
		25 Oct. 1814		24 Nov. 1814		1814			
Ensign	Thomas Backhouse	20 Aug. 1812	21 Oct. 1812	30 Aug. 1812	11 Jan. 1813	1812	1813		
ss		15 Feb. 1813	25 Sept. 1813	14 March 1813	24 Oct. 1813	1813	1813	9	3/30
		25 April 1814	25 Oct. 1814	24 July 1814	24 Nov. 1814	1814	1814		
Adj.	Saml. Tisdale.	25 Oct. 1814		24 Dec. 1814		1814			
Qr. Mr.	Francis L. Walsh. . .	25 Sept. 1813	25 April 1814	24 Oct. 1813	24 July 1814	1813	1814			5
		25 Oct. 1814		24 Nov. 1814		1814			

Periods of Service for Allowances due to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the first Regiment of Norfolk Militia actually on duty in the District of London between the 30th day of June 1812, and the 24th day of December 1814, both days inclusive.

No. of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates on Duty.	Periods.	
	From	To
34.....	30 June 1812	24 July 1812
74.....	20 July 1812	24 Aug 1812
64.....	25 Aug. 1812	24 Sept. 1812
32.....	25 Sept. 1812	24 Oct. 1812
64.....	25 Oct. 1812	24 Nov. 1812
54.....	25 Nov. 1812	24 Dec. 1812
25.....	25 Dec. 1812	24 Jan. 1813
34.....	25 Jan. 1813	24 Feb. 1813
30.....	25 Feb. 1813	24 March 1813
12.....	25 March 1813	24 April 1813
47.....	25 April 1813	24 May 1813
42.....	25 May 1813	24 June 1813
42.....	25 June 1813	24 July 1813
42.....	25 July 1813	24 Aug. 1813
34.....	25 Aug. 1813	24 Sept. 1813
148.....	25 Sept. 1813	24 Oct. 1813
181.....	25 Oct. 1813	24 Nov. 1813
181.....	25 Nov. 1813	24 Dec. 1813
27.....	25 Dec. 1813	24 Jan. 1814
22.....	25 Jan. 1814	24 Feb. 1814
22.....	25 Feb. 1814	24 March 1814
22.....	25 March 1814	24 April 1814
200.....	25 April 1814	24 May 1814
200.....	25 May 1814	24 June 1814
200.....	25 June 1814	24 July 1814
47.....	25 July 1814	24 Aug. 1814
39.....	25 Aug. 1814	24 Sept. 1814
39.....	25 Sept. 1814	24 Oct. 1814
205.....	25 Oct. 1814	24 Nov. 1814
27.....	25 Nov. 1814	24 Dec. 1814

Periods of Service for Allowances due to the Militia Officers of the second Norfolk Regiment actually on duty in the District of London, between the 28th day of June 1812 and the 24th day of December 1814, both days inclusive.

Rank.	Names.	Periods of Service.						Months.	
		From			To				
Major	George C. Salmon..	13	July	1812	24	Sept.	1812	12	12/3
		25	Sept.	.13	24	Nov.	.13		
		25	April	.14	24	Dec.	.14		
Capt.	Samuel Ryerse....	21	Oct.	.12	23	Dec.	.12	6	11/30
		25	Sept.	.13	2	Nov.	.13		
		25	April	.14	24	July	.14		
Capt.	William Park.....	25	May	.13	24	June	.13	10	
		22	Aug.	"	2	Nov.	"		
		7	Nov.	"	24	Dec.	"		
		25	Jan.	.14	24	Feby.	.14		
		25	April	"	24	Aug.	"		
25	Oct.	"	24	Nov.	"				
Capt.	William Drake....	25	April	"	24	July	"	4	
		25	Oct.	"	24	Nov.	"		
Capt.	William McCrackin	13	July	.12	24	Sept.	.12	11	11/30
		14	Feby.	.13	24	Feby.	.13		
		25	Sept.	"	24	Oct.	"		
		7	Nov.	"	24	Feby.	.14		
25	April	.14	24	Aug.	"				
Capt.	William Robinson..	25	Sept.	.13	2	Nov.	.13	5	9/30
		25	April	.14	24	July	.14		
		25	Oct.	"	24	Nov.	"		
Capt.	Henry Medcalf....	2	Jany.	.14	24	Dec.	.14	11	23/30
		28	June	.12	24	Sept.	.13	14	26/30
"	John Rolph.....	25	Sept.	.13	24	Dec.	.14	15	
Lieut.	Jonathan Austin...	21	Oct.	.12	21	Dec.	.12	14	11/30
		25	Sept.	.12	24	Oct.	.13		
		7	Nov.	"	24	Dec.	"		
		25	Jan.	.14	24	Feby.	.14		
		3	Mar.	"	24	Nov.	"		
Capt.	Nathaniel White..	7	July	.12	8	Sept.	.12	4	3/30
		21	Oct.	"	21	Dec.	"		
Lieut	Titus Williams....	13	July	.12	24	Sept.	"	17	20/30
		21	Oct.	.12	17	June	.13		
		15	May	.14	24	Dec.	.14		
Lieut.	William Robinson..	1	July	.12	14	July	.12		14/30
Lieut.	Henry Medcalf....	7	May	.13	17	May	.13	7	6/30
		6	June	"	2	Nov.	"		
		7	Nov.	"	2	Jan.	.14		

Rank.	Names.	Periods of Service.						Months.	
		From			To				
Lieut.	Isaac Gilbert.....	25	Sept.	"	24	Oct.	.13	6	8/30
		7	Nov.	"	24	Nov.	.13		
		25	April	.14	24	Aug.	.14		
		25	Oct.	"	24	Nov.	"		
Lieut.	Benj. Mead.....	30	June	.12	5	July	.12	8	2/30
		14	Sept.	"	15	Sept.	"		
		14	Feby.	.13	12	March	.13		
		25	Sept.	"	2	Nov.	"		
		7	Nov.	"	24	Nov.	"		
		25	April	.14	24	Aug.	.14		
		25	Oct.	"	24	Nov.	"		
Lieut.	McFarlan Wilson..	25	Sept.	.13	2	Nov.	1.3	7	8/30
		25	Jany.	.14	24	Feby.	.14		
		25	April	"	24	Aug.	"		
		25	Oct.	"	24	Nov.	"		
Capt.	Abraham A. Rupilji	22	Oct.	.12	6	April	.13	6	22/30
		19	April	.13	24	May	.13		
Ensign	Isaac Gilbert.....	13	July	.12	16	July	.12	7	18/30
		20	July	"	15	Sept.	"		
		21	Oct.	"	6	April	.13		
Ensign	McFarlane Wilson..	1	Sept.	"	12	Sept.	.12	2	15/30
		21	Oct.	"	23	Dec.	"		
Ensign	Jacob Lemon.....	25	Sept.	.13	2	Nov.	.13	6	27/30
		7	Nov.	"	24	Nov.	"		
		25	April	.14	24	Aug.	.14		
		25	Oct.	"	24	Nov.	"		
Ensign	Abraham Messaccar	25	Sept.	.13	2	Nov.	.13	5	9/30
		25	April	.14	24	July	.14		
		25	Oct.	"	24	Nov.	"		
Ensign	Thomas Francis...	25	April	"	24	July	"	5	18/30
		25	Aug.	"	13	Sept.	"		
		27	Sept.	"	24	Nov.	"		
Ensign	John Conrod.....	25	April	"	24	Dec.	"	7	
Ensign	James McQueen...	25	April	"	24	Nov.	"	6	
Ensign	Denis Shoaff.....	25	April	"	24	Aug.	"	5	
		25	Oct.	"	24	Nov.	"		
Lieut.	William Gordon...	13	July	.12	5	Sept.	.12	18	8/30
		21	Oct.	"	21	Dec.	"		
		1	Jany.	.13	7	March	.13		
		19	April	"	24	Sept.	"		
Adjt.	William Gordon...	25	Sept.	"	2	Nov.	"	9	26/30
		7	Nov.	"	24	Nov.	"		
		25	April	.14	24	Dec.	.14		
Ensign Qr. Mr.	George Ryerse.....	25	Oct.	"	24	Nov.	"	1	
		4	July	.12	30	July	.12		
		25	Sept.	.13	2	Nov.	.13		
		7	Nov.	"	24	Nov.	"		
		25	Dec.	"	24	Feby	.14		
	Albert Berdan.....	25	Sept.	.13	2	Nov.	.13	4	24/30
		7	Nov.	"	24	Nov.	"		
		25	Dec.	"	24	Feby	.14		

Periods of Service for Allowances due to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Second Regiment of Norfolk Militia actually on duty in the District of London between the 30th June 1812 and the 24th day of December 1814, both days inclusive.

No. of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates on Duty.	Periods.	
	From	To
45.....	30 June 1812	24 July 1812
80.....	25 July 12	24 Aug. 12
74.....	25 Aug. 12	24 Sept. 12
16.....	25 Sept. 12	24 Oct. 12
69.....	25 Oct. 12	24 Nov. 12
42.....	25 Nov. 12	24 Dec. 12
".....	25 Dec. 12	24 Jany. 13
16.....	25 Jany. 13	24 Feby. 13
16.....	25 Feby. 13	24 March 13
12.....	25 March 13	24 April 13
50.....	25 April 13	24 May 13
50.....	25 May 13	24 June 13
21.....	25 June 13	24 July 13
26.....	25 July 13	24 Aug. 13
53.....	25 Aug. 13	24 Sept. 13
181.....	25 Sept. 13	24 Oct. 13
181.....	25 Oct. 13	24 Nov. 13
115.....	25 Nov. 1813	24 Dec. 1813
27.....	25 Dec. "	24 Jany. 1814
32.....	25 Jany. 1814	24 Feby. "
".....	25 Feby. "	24 March "
13.....	25 March "	24 April "
171.....	25 April "	24 May "
171.....	25 May "	24 June "
171.....	25 June "	24 July "
79.....	25 July "	24 Aug. "
83.....	25 Aug. "	24 Sept. "
47.....	25 Sept. "	24 Oct. "
184.....	25 Oct. "	24 Nov. "
43.....	25 Nov. "	24 Dec. "

Return of Effective Horses in possession of the undermentioned Officers of the London District From the 28th June, 1812, to the 24th Dec. 1814, both days inclusive.

NAMES	RANK	No. of Horses	PERIODS		No. of Rations.
			FROM	TO	
Thomas Talbot	Colol...	3	28 June... 1812	24 Dec... 1814	
Joseph Ryerson...	Lieut. Colol.	2	25 Sept... 13	24 Oct... 13	
"	"	"	25 April... 14	24 July... 14	
Henry Bostwick...	Lieut. Colol.	2	25 Augt... 12	24 Nov... 12	
"	"	"	21 July... 13	24 Dec... 13	
"	"	"	15 Feby... 13	13 March... 13	
Mahlon Burwell...	Lieut. Colol.	2	25 Sept... 12	24 Dec... 14	
"	"	"	10 July... 13	10 Augt... 12	
"	"	"	25 Augt... 13	24 Sept... 13	
William D. Brown	Major	2	25 March... 14	16 Augt... 14	
"	"	"	25 July... 12	24 Dec... 12	
"	"	"	13 April... 13	24 Oct... 13	
"	"	"	25 April... 14	24 July... 14	
"	"	"	25 Augt... "	24 Nov... "	
George C. Salmon	Major	2	13 July... 12	24 Sept... 12	
"	"	"	25 Sept... 13	24 Nov... 13	
"	"	"	25 April... 14	24 Dec... 14	
Sykes Tonsley	Maror	2	25 July... 12	24 Augt... 12	
"	"	"	25 Jany... 14	24 Feby... 14	
Daniel Ross	Pay Master	1	28 June... 12	24 Sept... 13	
John Rolph	Pay Master	1	25 Sept... 13	24 Dec... 14	
William Gordon	Adjutant	1	25 Sept... 13	2 Nov... 13	
"	"	"	7 Nov... "	24 Nov... 13	
"	"	"	25 April... 14	24 Dec... 14	
John Fakins	Adjutant	1	21 July... 12	18 Oct... 12	
Saml. Tisdale	Adjutant	1	25 Oct... 14	24 Dec... 14	
James Nevill	Adjutant	1	25 April... 14	24 Nov... 14	

We the undersigned Certify upon Honor that the number of Horses set opposite our names were effective in our possession and keeping during the Periods stated.

Lieut. Col. Coffin to Talbot.

Head Quarters, York

Feby. 14— 1815.

Circular

Sir

I have the Honor of enclosing you Twenty Printed Forms for Lodging Money and Barrack Allowances conformable to the Militia General orders of the 28th December last—and request you will have the goodness to acknowledge the receipt of the same—I have

the Honor to be Sir

Your most obedient

humble Servant

(signed) N. COFFIN Lieut. Co.

D. A. G. of Militia

Officer Comg.

1st Reg. Middlesex Militia

Certified

J. CLARK

A. A. G. M.

Adj. Gen. Foster to Talbot.

Head Quarters, York,

Feby. 14th 1815.

Sir

It appearing by Returns from Turkey Point, that a number of Militia of the London District have been for some time past called out on duty there, without the knowledge or sanction of His Honor, The President, I am commanded by him to transmit to you the accompanying Copy of Militia General Orders of the 2nd. of December last, together with a Copy of District General Orders of the 1st of the same month; and to direct, that you be pleased to call upon the Officers concerned for a full and specific explanation of their conduct, in the total disregard which they have evinced to paragraphs No. 2 and No. 3 of the former.

The President approves of Three Officers, (either Subalterns, or one a Captain and two Subalterns) Four Sergeants, and Eighty-eight Rank and File, being called out for duty at Turkey Point, until fur-

ther Orders; and His Honor sanctions those already employed on this duty receiving the usual Pay and allowances; feeling satisfied, as he does, that the neglect of his Orders originated in a laudable motive, a zeal for His Majesty's Service.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

C. FOSTER

Adjt. Genl. of Militia.

P.S.—I had nearly omitted to mention, that it is Lieutenant General Drummond's desire, the Militia be called out in proportion to the strength of each Corps, not pressing more heavily on one Regiment than another, and that Volunteers be always employed if possible.

C. F.

A. G. M.

Colonel Talbot

Comg. London District of Militia

&c. &c. &c.

IV.—*The Talbot Papers.*

By JAMES H. COYNE, M.A.

(Read May 27, 1908.)

PART II.

PREFACE.

Part I of the Talbot Papers brought them down to the end of the War of 1812-1815. Part II includes those of later date.

A small memorandum book used by Talbot from 1794 until as late as 1811 has recently come into the editor's hands. Many of the notes do not mention the year or the precise date. The interest of some is but slight. On account, however, of their relation to Talbot's movements and the beginnings of his settlement, it has been thought well to err rather on the side of inclusion than of exclusion. From this book, for the first time, we learn his full name, Thomas Hans Talbot, and the names of the four men who accompanied him, when he inaugurated the settlement at Port Talbot on the 21st May, 1803; and it appears that he was in New York in September, 1802, having probably spent fifteen or sixteen months near Port Stanley, where he began his original clearing in May 1801, before proceeding to England to ask for the township of Yarmouth, which was his original preference.

In the Appendix will be found some illustrative material. The letter from Singleton Gardiner to Henry Coyne in 1816 is perhaps the earliest existing letter from a Talbot settler. It furnishes a graphic picture of the privations and perils of that hungry year. Other papers show Talbot's grants from the crown, his settlement with Airey and his will. The Talbot Documents in the Sessional Papers for 1836 (No. 22) U. C. are so important, and their arrangement so confused, that the Editor has furnished a chronological index, in order to make them more intelligible.

Part II may be roughly divided, according to the subject matter, as follows:—

- (a) The institution of the Talbot Anniversary in 1817. {
- (b) The settlement in the reserved townships of Dunwich and Aldborough, and Talbot's grants from the Crown of more than 65,000 acres as his compensation. }
- (c) The Talbot Dispensary, the first medical college in Upper Canada, which appears to have had a brief existence at St. Thomas in 1824. }

- (d) Talbot's political meeting at St. Thomas on St. George's Day, 1832, to counteract the effect of the agitation carried on throughout the province under the leadership of Egerton Ryerson and Wm. Lyon Mackenzie respectively, for the reform of grievances.
- (e) Letters to Hon. Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and correspondence with Hon. William Allan, abounding in interesting personal details, as well as giving Talbot's views as to roads, settlers, political riots and other subjects. The game of politics was a rough one in 1833 and 1849, and Talbot boasted of the achievements of his henchmen, his "Loyal Guards," in breaking up the meetings and breaking the heads of the Reformers of the day. "Lord Elgin has been prowling through the West," he writes after the London riots in October, 1849, and there is a triumphant note in his account of the destruction of the arches erected in honour of the Governor-General. Two months later, his triumphant tone was altered. He was "dismayed with the frightful state of the country." "Little did I think when I first arrived with Governor Simcoe in 1792, that I should live to see the present times." It is thus he writes his old friend Chief Justice Robinson, adding: "I believe that our friend Allan (the Honorable William Allan) and myself are the only two left to witness the works of the Devil." Evidently Lord Elgin and the new ways were not to his mind. In earlier letters, he shows the kindlier side of his nature, interesting himself on behalf of settlers who were unfortunate, and endeavouring to have their grievances redressed by the government. It is these human touches and such as these, that give life to the documents, and help us to see the lonely old man as he was, with his likes and dislikes, his tastes and his foibles, his achievements and his failures, his good qualities and those idiosyncrasies of character, which, while they created many enemies, did not often succeed in alienating his friends.

Attention is called to the list of *errata* at the end of the Table of Contents.

An alphabetical index has been added, which will it is hoped be found reasonably complete.

In binding together Parts I and II, it will be well to place the accompanying Title Page and Table of Contents at the beginning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burwell to Colonel Talbot.

Limit between Romney & Mersea.

Monday 26th August 1816.

I have the Honor to inform you that I have explored the Ground through the Western Division of Romney & Mersea to ascertain the most eligible scite for Talbot Road to pass. The land in the vicinage of the Two Creeks and their Branches, which are near Mersea, is very wet and swampy near the Lake. The Branches of the two Creeks are very wide, and full of deep dead water. They would be exceedingly difficult and expensive to Bridge, in short the nature of the Ground requires the Road to intersect the Limit between Romney & Mersea a considerable distance from the Shore of the Lake from which intersection it will be impossible to lay the Road Westerly through Mersea upon Ground on which it will be practicable to make a good Road without interfering with the Blocks of Crown and Clergy Reserves indeed I have examined all through Mersea in rear of the Swamps & Marches of Point Pele and find that Hazle Piloted me through the Reserves when I was exploring for the Road in 1812. As the instructions I received for the survey of Talbot Road thro' the Western Dist. placed me under your directions, I am to request that you will advise me on the subject. Be pleased to advise me on the subject by the bearer.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obdt. humble Servt.

M. BURWELL

Dy. Surveyor.

THOMAS TALBOT Esquire

Port Talbot.

(Endorsed): Copy Letter to the Hon. Col. Talbot 26th Augst 1816. Official letter. Please to return this, as I have no copy of it.

Dominion Archives,
Q. 322, pt. 2, p. 370.

Talbot Celebration.¹ I

On the 8th of March, 1817, was held in Yarmouth, at the Talbot Hotel, the Anniversary to commemorate the institution of the Talbot Settlement. It was the most numerous, interesting and respectable meeting ever collected in this district. About one o'clock the room be-

¹ See Appendix B, page 185.

came crowded: and Captain Wilson, a very old and most respectable settler, was unanimously called to the Chair. In a short and very impressive manner he explained..... the nature of their meeting—commencing from the 21st of May 1803 (on which day our worthy patron first landed at Port Talbot). He mentioned many interesting particulars from that date, down to the present anniversary. He stated the rapid increase of the settlement, and pointed out their acknowledged superiority from the fertility of the soil, and from the happy union of the Settlers. He was heard with great attention: and was interrupted with frequent bursts of applause.—He closed with proposing that “An anniversary be instituted to commemorate the establishment of the Talbot settlement”—It was received with the greatest acclamation.

It was then proposed by Mr Parker, and seconded by Mr Ross that a Committee be appointed, consisting of Captain Rapelje, Wilson, Patterson, and Secord; and Adjutant Nevills as Secretary that they issue the necessary notices, and make the arrangements and regulations for future anniversaries—It passed unanimously.

Captain Wilson, seconded by Captain Patterson, proposed that the following address be presented to the Honourable Col. Talbot:—

Address.

Sir,

Having assembled to commemorate the institution of this highly favoured settlement, we beg leave to present you with the tribute of that high respect, which we collectively express, but which we individually feel. From the earliest commencement, of this happy patriarchy, we date all the blessings we now enjoy: and regarding you as its founder, its patron and its friend, we most respectfully beg leave to associate your name with our infant institution. To your first arrival at Port Talbot, we refer as the auspicious hour which gave birth, to the happiness and independence we all enjoy, and this day commemorate. In grateful remembrance of your unexampled hospitality, and disinterested zeal in our behalf, and contemplating with interested feelings the astonishing progress of our increasing Settlement, under your friendly patronage and patriarchal care, we have unanimously appointed the 21st of May for the Talbot anniversary, And this public expression of the happiness amongst ourselves, and of our gratitude to you, we transmit through our children to our latest posterity.

We beg you will accept this assurance of our regard and veneration, not as the voice of adulation, but as the language of conscious obligation and heartfelt Sincerity.

Upon the Address being read, the whole Assembly seemed affected with strong emotion; and the acclamations which followed were prolonged with the greatest ardour—it amounted to enthusiasm. Every Individual present seemed to date the happiness and prosperity of its family, from the resolution of respected patron, so boldly designed and so generously executed. Upon its being put to the vote, the applause was renewed with the utmost zeal and cordiality; and the proposition was unanimously carried amidst a fervent expression of feeling.

It was immediately moved by Mr Page, and seconded by Adjutant Nevells, that upon all future anniversaries, a Chair be left vacant for the Honorable Col. Talbot; to be filled by him only, or by his descendants in future ages. In support of the motion, Adj. Nevells observed; “not many years ago the flourishing and productive farms, upon which we now live, were comprehended in the common wilderness.”

When the Honourable Col. Talbot first landed at Port Talbot, and founded the settlement which is even now only begun, there was no trace of a human footstep from Long Point to our Eastern extremity. With a Resolution which few could have summoned, with a perseverance which none could have exceeded, and with a steady zeal which cannot be surpassed, our Patron landed at Port Talbot, and with the Axe as an emblem, invited industry with the powerful rewards of a well selected neighbourhood, and of a luxuriant soil. We have felt as recent settlers, those difficulties which are somewhat severe in the beginning, but which are amply rewarded in the end. We therefore can duly appreciate the firmness which has been displayed and can estimate the worth of that patronage, which has led to all the happy privileges and social harmony we are now commemorating. Many meet to drink in the New Year,—we can celebrate the New Year within this United Circle. We joyfully collect on the 4th of June, because another year has been added to the life of our revered Sovereign. But we assemble on the Talbot Anniversary to commemorate his bounty in the free disposal of this fertile tract. In thus meeting we become the more fully sensible of the support and patronage afforded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the Executive Council. This anniversary, as the name imports, is not the meeting of one year—but it is the meeting together every year. It is not to last merely while we live; but it is to be transmitted to our children; and by them to their children to the latest posterity. Proudly regarding the growing prosperity of our harmonious settlement, we consecrate this anniversary to its memory, that while we rejoice in its Infancy, our descendants may rejoice in its maturity so long as years shall be numbered, so long as time shall run.

Under a lively recollection of what our great and faithful founder has accomplished, and viewing him as so nearly and so intimately allied to the institution we have formed. I do most cordially second the motion, "that at all future anniversaries a chair be kept vacant for the Honourable Col. Talbot, to be filled by him only or by his descendants in future Ages."

This was received with hearty cheers, which continued for some minutes with the utmost warmth of approbation. The Secretary was requested to forward a copy of the address to the Honble. Col. Talbot, and to record the proceedings of the day. Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and dinner being announced, the Assembly sat down to a plentiful Table. After the Cloth was removed, the president proposed the following Toasts:—"The King—God Bless his Majesty,"—The Prince Regent.—The Royal Family, the Army, the Navy," and many distinguished characters, then followed amidst hearty cheers. Lieut. Governor Gore, the Executive Council, and the Province of Upper Canada, were received with great applause, and separately drank, three times three. Many toasts particularly interesting to the occasion then followed.

1st. By Adj. Nevells.—The Honourable Col Talbot, the founder of our settlement—may he live many years to be its patron and its friend."

2d. By the same.—"Lieut. Col. Burwell, our assiduous Representative."

3d. By Mr Ross.—"The Talbot Settlement, may it ever remain the seat of Agriculture, and a monument of its founder."

4th. By Capt. Patterson.—"Mr. Wm. Talbot, May he return to the Talbot Settlement."

Many other appropriate toasts were given, and the evening was spent with the utmost friendship, cheerfulness and conviviality. Mr. Wade sang God save the King, and several patriotic songs with much taste.

5th. By Lieut. B. Wilson.—"The Memory of General Brock, the Hero of Upper Canada.

Upon Sir Gordon Drummond's health being drank, Mr Weishuhn with a most musical voice, gave those well known verses, which detail the achievements of that distinguished Officer. Captain Patterson, favoured the Company with an Irish Song, and with so much character, that it would have given pleasure to a more critical audience. When the health of the Honourable Col. Talbot, had received every expression of public applause, Capt Patterson Sang with great animation an Irish Song—which recounted the eminent Services, of our founders illustrious an-

cestors, Mr Parker and several other Gentlemen also gratified the Company (with) many loyal and appropriate Songs.

The most respectful attention was uniformly paid to the president, when the party was dissolved the health of the president and vice president was drank: and every individual returned to his family without one exception to correct conduct and sobriety. It is indeed, an observation, which can be applied to few public dinners of the above description so numerous attended.

The above address having been presented to the Honourable Col. Talbot, he was pleased to return the following answer:—¹

To the Inhabitants of the Talbot Settlement.

Gentlemen—Accept my hearty thanks, in return for the flattering Address which you have been pleased, so unexpectedly, to honour me with.

I am highly gratified to learn that you are not insensible of the exertions I have made to advance the welfare of this part of the Province, for which I am amply compensated by witnessing this day the assemblage of so loyal and respectable a body of settlers; and I have not any doubt, but that in a very few years, our country will exhibit in a conspicuous degree, the superiority of our soil and labours. The surest pledge we can give for its confirmation, is to preserve the continuance of the admirable industry and harmony which have hitherto so happily prevailed throughout the Talbot Settlement, and you may be assured that there shall not be any want of attention on my part to promote, as far as lies in my power, your general interest.

You do me infinite honour, by associating my name with your infant institution, which I most ardently trust, may be productive of social and virtuous enjoyments, and never become the vehicle of calumny or party intrigue.

I entreat you individually to receive my sincere wishes that you and your families may long partake of every comfort that this life affords.

I am Gentlemen, ever,

Your faithful friend,

(signed.)

T. T.”

¹ In the original, Talbot's reply is dated Port Talbot, 10th March, 1817.

NOTICE.

The Talbot Anniversary will be held on the 21st of May next, when every friend to the Talbot Settlement is invited to attend the Jubilee.¹

A MEMORANDUM BOOK OF COLONEL TALBOT.

(Inside cover.)

One of the McCalls.

Neil Johnson S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—12th²

Wm Bannerman³ N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Angus Gunn N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Henry Coyne N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$.

John Matheson S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$.

James Black

Wm. Gibson

Moses Welley⁴

Bray Welley⁴

Saml. Griffin 50 off S. end

Town Line Road.

(Loose sheet of paper with memo.)

Sheep. Mr. Denison's Farmer.

Mr. J. Booth.

Kelstern Grange

Louth

Lincoln.

¹ See Appendix B containing further papers relating to the institution of the Talbot Anniversary.

² In Aldborough.

³ This and the following names were probably those of the first applicants for land in Dunwich on Talbot Road West (i.e. on the road between the 7th and 8th Concessions).

⁴ The correct name is Willey.

SCHEDULE OF THE HONORABLE THOMAS TALBOT'S SETTLEMENT IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF
DUNWICH AND ALDBOROUGH.

NAME OF EACH SETTLER.	Years of Age.	No. of Lot.	Conn. or Road.	Part of the Lot.	No. of Acres.
Singleton Gardiner ¹	17	10	S.W. ¼	50
Robert Parker.....	..	16	10	S.E. ¼	50
John Parker.....	..	16	10	N.W. ¼	50
William Parker.....	..	16	10	N.E. ¼	50
A. Wightman, Senior.....	..	15	10	N. End.	50
Silvanue Lavind.....	38	15	10	S. ½ N. End	50
Orrymill Sheldon.....	27	15	10	S.W. ¼	50
Aaron Goff.....	..	15	10	S.E. ¼	50
A. Wightman, Junior.....	33	15	9	S.W. ¼	50
".....	..	15	9	Lot	150
".....	..	14	9	S.E. ¼	50
John McLyman.....	..	14	9	S.W. ¼	50
Richard Dobbyn.....	..	13	9	S.E. ¼	50
Henry Dobbyn.....	..	13	9	S.W. ¼	50
Grigory Bobier.....	..	13	9	N.E. ¼	50
John Bobier.....	..	13	9	N.W. ¼	50

} 250

900

ALDBORO'

Duncan Furguson.....	..	16	10	S.E. ¼	50
Archibald Campbell.....	..	12	11	N.W. ¼	50
Donald Furguson.....	..	11	11	N.E. ¼	50
Dougal McAller.....	..	9	10	S.W. ¼	50
Alex. Baxter.....	..	9	11	N.W. ¼	50
Donald Sinclair.....	..	8	10	S.E. ¼	50
John McAller.....	..	7	..	....	} Front ends 200 on both sides of the road
Archibald McAller.....	..	..	..	....
John McAller, Junior.....	..	..	..	....
Peter McAller.....	..	..	..	....
Arch'd. Monroe.....	..	6	11	N.W.	50
George Monroe.....	..	6	11	end	50
John Sinclair.....	..	6	10	S.W. ¼	50
John Monroe.....	..	5	11	N.E. ¼	50
Donald McLean.....	..	5	10	S.W. ¼	50
James Paul.....	..	4	10	S.E. ¼	50
Alexander Gray.....	..	1	10	S.E. ¼	50
Mary McLarty.....	..	1	10	S.W. ¼	50
Angus McIntire.....	..	2	11	N.W. ¼	50
Dougald McIntire.....	..	D	11	N.E. ¼	50
Duncan McIntire.....	..	C	10	S.E. ¼	50
Donald McIntire.....	..	D	11	N.W. ¼	50
James McLaren.....	..	A	13	N.W. ¼	50
Gregor McGregor.....	..	A	12	S.W. ¼	50
John Menzee.....	..	A	12	S.E. ¼	50
John Ford.....	..	B	12	S.W. ¼	50
Thomas Ford.....	..	B	12	S.E. ¼	50
David Tull.....	..	B	13	N.W. ¼	50
Duncan Stewart.....	..	B	13	N.E. ¼	50
Thomas Dewer.....	..	C	13	N.W. ¼	50
Alexander Cameron.....	..	C	13	N.E. ¼	50

31 K50

¹ Father of the late James Gardiner of Chatham, and brother of Mrs. Henry Coyne. He settled in Dunwich in 1816.

SCHEDULE OF THE HONORABLE THOMAS TALBOT'S SETTLEMENT IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF
DUNWICH AND ALDBOROUGH.

NAME OF EACH SETTLER.	Years of Age.	No. of Lot.	Conn. of Road.	Part of the Lot.	No. of Acres.
Thomas Dewar.....		C	12	S.W. 1/4	50
David Dewar.....		C	12	S.E. 1/4	50
Colin Ruthvan.....		D	12	S.W. 1/4	50
Hugh Black.....		D	12	S.E. 1/4	50
John Douglas.....		D	13	N.W. 1/4	50
John Gillies.....		D	13	N.E. 1/4	50
Arch. Gillies.....	1	13		N.W. End	100
Mungo Forbes.....	1	12		S.E. 1/4	50
Alex. Forbes.....	1	12		S.W. 1/4	50
Alex. McNabb.....	2	13		N.W. 1/4	50
Duncan McNabb.....	2	13		N.E. 1/4	50
Laughlin McDougal.....	2	12		S.E. 1/4	50
Neil Haggert.....	3	13		N.W. 1/4	50
Alex. Haggert.....	3	13		N.E. 1/4	50
Donald McEwen.....	3	12		S.W. 1/4	50
Donald McLean.....	4	12		S.W. 1/4	50
Neil McLean.....	4	12		S.E. 1/4	50
John McLean.....	4	13		N.W. 1/4	50
Duncan McKinley.....	5	12		S.W. 1/4	50
James McKinley.....	5	12		S.E. 1/4	50
Donald McKinley.....	5	13		N.W. 1/4	50
Peter McKinley.....	5	13		N.E. 1/4	50
John McDougall.....	6	13		N.W. 1/4	50
Peter McAller.....	6	12		S.W. 1/4	50
Malcolm Robertson.....	7	12		S.W. 1/4	50
Duncan McFarland.....	7	13		N.E. 1/4	50
Finlay McDermod.....	8	13		N.W. 1/4	50
Donald McLean Senior.....	9	12		S.W. 1/4	50
Archibald McLean.....	9	12		S.E. 1/4	50
Donald McNaught.....	9	13		N.E. 1/4	50
Donald McIntire.....	9	13		N.W. 1/4	50
Donald McDermod.....	10	12		S.E. 1/4	50
Allan McDowell.....	10	13		N.E. 1/4	50
Andrew Fletcher.....	11	13		N.W. 1/4	50
Malcolm McNaughton.....	11	12		S.W. 1/4	50
Robert Kerr.....	12	12		S.W. 1/4	50
John Kerr.....	12	12		S.E. 1/4	50
John Thompson.....	12	13		N.E. 1/4	50
Dougald Campbell.....				both ends	
John Campbell.....		13	12	joining	
Donald Campbell.....				&	
Archibald Campbell.....				road	200
James Ferguson.....	15	13		N.W. 1/4	50 Bot. the N. E. 1/4
John Ferguson.....	15	12		S.E. 1/4	50
Duncan Ferguson.....	16	13		N.W. 1/4	50 Not de- cided which side each is to have.
Colin Ferguson.....	16	13		N.E. 1/4	50
Duncan McColl.....	16	12			150 Not de- cided in what man- ner they
Samuel McColl.....	16	12			(will have the lots from D.
Thomas McColl.....	16	12			Ferguson.

4940D

SCHEDULE OF THE HONORABLE THOMAS TALBOT'S SETTLEMENT IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF
DUNWICH AND ALDBOROUGH.

NAME OF EACH SETTLER.	Yeass of Age.	No. of Lot.	Conn. Road.	Part of the Lot.	No. of Acres.
Duncan McKilp	17	12	S.W. 1/4	50
John Leich	17	13	N.W. 1/4	50
Duncan Patterson	17	13	N.E. 1/4	50
Donald McAlpin	18	13	N.W. 1/4	50
Malcolm McAlpin	18	13	N.E. 1/4	50
Duncan Brown	18	12	S.W. 1/4	50
Donald Campbell	18	12	S.E. 1/4	50
Malcolm Leich	20	12	S.E. 1/4	50
Duncan Leich	20	13	N.E. 1/4	50
Archibald Campbell	21	13	N.W. 1/4	50
Edward Mitchell	21	13	N.E. 1/4	50
Neil Johnson	21	12	S.W. 1/4	50
Henry Reedise	21	12	S.E. 1/4	50
Thomas Dickson	22	13	N.E. 1/4	50
James Dickson	23	13	N.W. 1/4	50
George Dickson	23	13	N.E. 1/4	50
James Skeith	23	12	S.W. 1/4	50
Robert Shaw	23	12	S.E. 1/4	50
Angus McKay	24	13	N.W. 1/4	50
George Sutherland	24	12	S.W. 1/4	50

20 x 50

DUNWICH

John Mathewson .....	..	2	7	S.E. 1/4	50
Andrew McBeth .....	..	2	8	N.E. 1/4	50
Wm. Bannerman .....	..	3	8	N.E. 1/4	50
Bought .....	..	3	8	N.W. 1/4	50
James McKay .....	..	3	7	S.E. 1/4	50
Angus Gunn .....	..	4	8	N.W. 1/4	50
James Gibson .....	..	4	7	S.W. 1/4	50
George Gunn .....	..	5	8	N.E. 1/4	50
Donald Gunn .....	..	5	8	back S.E. 1/4	50
William Gibson .....	..	5	7	S.E. 1/4	50
James McKenzie .....	..	6	7	S.W. 1/4	50
John Mathewson .....	..	6	7	S.E. 1/4	50
Charles McBeth .....	..	6	8	N.W. 1/4	50
Henry Coyne .....	..	6	8	N.F. 1/4	50
Alex. Gunn .....	..	7	8	N.W. 1/4	50
Wm. Gunn .....	..	7	8	N.E. 1/4	50
Heman Sutherland .....	..	7	7	S.W. 1/4	50
Wm. Sutherland .....	..	8	7	S.E. 1/4	50
George Bannerman .....	..	9	8	N.E. 1/4	50
Alex. Bannerman .....	..	9	7	S.E. 1/4	50

20 x 50

50 Settlers returned by Col. Talbot in Aldborough and Deeded to him in Trust.¹

Aldborough as Entered on the Plan by Coll. Talbot.

13th Concession.

- Lot A.—James McLaren. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$. D.
Neil McPhale D. to G. McG. assign. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$. Oct. 1839.
- B.—Duncan Stewart. D. to Neil Buchan. Dec. 1838. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
David Tull. D. to Neil Buchan as assignee of Duncan Stewart
11 June 1835. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- C.—Thomas Dewar Senr. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Alex. Cameron. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- D.—John Gillis. D. to John Douglas as Assignee. 23rd April
'33. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
John Douglas. D. to John Gillies as Assignee 23 April '33.
Northerly.
- Lot No. 9.—Donald McNaughton. D. to John McIntyre as Assignee
24th 1833. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Donald McIntyre. D. to Donald McNaughton 24th June
1836. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 10.—Allan McDonald. D. to Dd. McNaughton as his assignee
10th June 1839. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Donald Campbell. D. to self. 12th Oct. 1832.
Northerly $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 11.—Andrew Fletcher. D. to self 10th June 1839 (son)
(his son of same name). *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Neal Walker. D. to self 29th April 1833. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 12.—John Thompson. D. to Arch'd Walker as Assignee. 24th
April 1833. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Angus Walker. D. to John Kerr 23rd April 1824.
Northerly $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 13.—Donald Campbell | D. to *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Archibald Campbell | D. C. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 14.—Neal Blue. D. 26th May 1834. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Archibald Blue. D. 10th Jan'y '25. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 15.—Colin Ferguson. D. to Jas. F. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Jno. Ferguson. D. to C. F. and reconveyed. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 16.—Duncan² Ferguson. D. to Colin F. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.

¹ This list is in substantial accord with a "Memorandum of names of Persons ret'd. on a Plan given in to the survr. Genl. 17th March 1821" but gives more details. It has been deemed unnecessary to print the memorandum. The italics indicate entries in red ink by Colonel Talbot.

² Interlined over "Donald" erased.

- 17.—John Leitch. D. to C. F. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Duncan Patterson. D. to Donald McAlpine as Assignee.
 27th Feb'y 1827. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 18.—Duncan Brown. Do. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Donald Campbell. D. to Dd. McAlpin. 2nd April 1833 as
 Assignee. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 12th Conn.*
- Lot A.—Gregor McGregor | D. to G. McG. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 John Menzies | 9th July 1829. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- B.—John Ford. D. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Thomas Ford. D. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- C.—Thomas Dewar Jun. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Alexan. Dewar. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- D.—Hugh Ruthven. D. to Colin Rutven 1st Jany, 1838 and
 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ etc. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Colin Ruthven. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 1.—Alexander Forbes | D. to Mungo Forbes *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Mungo Forbes | 4th Sept. 1839. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 2.—Duncan McNab. D. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Laughlin McDougald. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 3.—Donald McEwen. D. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Hugh Black. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 4.—Neal McLean. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Duncan McLean. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 5.—Duncan McKinley. D. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Jas. McKinley. D. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 6.—Peter McKeller. D. 30th April 1832. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 7.—Malcolm Robertson. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 8.—Archd McLean | D. to him as Assignee of *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Dond. McLean | Donald McLean 26th Octr. '36. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 9.—Malcolm Downie. D. to him 13th April 1836. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 John McIntire. D. to Donald McIntire 12th April 1836.
Easterly $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 10.—Malcolm McIntire. D. to Donald McIntire. 12th April 1836.
Southerly $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Donald McDermid. D. to N. C. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 11.—Malcolm McNaughton. D. to Dond. Campbell 12th Oct. 1832.
Southerly $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 12.—Jno. Karr. D. to R. Kerr. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Robert Karr. D. to J. K. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.

- 13.—Dougald Campbell | D. to Dougall Campbell *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 John Campbell | 11th Jany 1825. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 14.—Robert Blue. D. 26th May 1834. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 15.—Duncan McCallum. D. to Self 26th May 1834. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 James Ferguson. D. to *Jno. Ferguson*. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 16.—Duncan McCall. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Thomas McCall. D. to Saml. McCall 23d Nov. 1822.
Easterly $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Samuel McCall. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 17.—Duncan ¹ McGilp. D. 28th Decr. 1827. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Archd McGilp. D. to D. McK. Decr. 1824. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Donald McGilp. D. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 18.—Donald McAlpin. D. to Nancy Brown Assignee 4th April
 1833. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Malcolm McAlpin. D. to Flora Campbell Widow as Assignee
 of McAlpin 30th June 1835. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 19.—Donald McCargen. D. to Jno McIntyre (assignee) 5th Sepr.
 1821. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 20.—Colin Leitch. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Malcolm Leitch. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 21.—Neil Johnson. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Henry Reider Junr. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 23.—James Sheaf. D. to Angus McKay 8th March 1832.
Southerly $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 24.—George Sutherland. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Robert Shaw. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Alexr. Sutherland. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.

11th Concession. 12th in Return.

- Lot A.—Jno. Campbell. D. to Dugald as John's Assignee 27th June
 1836 (-1840). *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Dougald Campbell. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- B.—Duncan Campbell. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 James Campbell. D. to him and as Duncan's Assignee 26
 March 1840. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- D.—Angus McIntyre. Both included in one *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Donald McIntyre | Deed to Angus McIntyre *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 | 2nd April 1833.

¹ interlined over "Donald" erased.

- Lot No. 4.—John McTavish. N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. to McTavish in lieu of the above the 23rd June 1834. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 5.—James Paul. D. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
John Munro. D. to Malcolm Munro as Assignee 1st July 1834. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 6.—Arch'd Munro. D. 30th June 1834. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 7.—John McKellar Jun. D. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Peter¹ McKellar. D. 2nd March 1832 to Jas. McBride. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 9.—Alex. Baxter. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Angus Gray. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 10.—Neal Munro. D. to Peter McKellar July 1833. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Arch'd Munro. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 11.—Donald Ferguson. D. 18th Decr. 1834. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 12.—Arch'd Campbell. D. to Donald Campbell 7th June 1842 as his Assignee. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
¹Alexr. McIntire. D. to Donald McIntyre 30th Oct. 1833. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.

10th Con.

- Lot A.—Neil Campbell. S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. to him instead of S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ this 27th June 1836 (1840). *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- B.—Jno Campbell. D. to Duncan Campbell as Assignee 26th March 1840. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Alexr. Campbell. D. to him this 19th Novr. 1835. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- C.—Dougald McIntire. This $\frac{1}{4}$ is described to Dugald McIntyre 12th Novr. 1825, and the Southerly $\frac{1}{4}$ is to be described to Duncan or his Assignee. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Duncan McIntire. Described to Duncan McIntyre the 2nd Decr. 1826. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Lot 1.—Alexr. Gray. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Dougald McCarty. (McLarty in return.) *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 3.—John Campbell (*in pencil*, "S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of this Lot"). *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 4.—John McCushney. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Donald McPhedran. D. 20th Jan. 1830 to Donald Campbell. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.

¹ Interlined over "Archd" erased.

- 5.—Neil McPhedrin. D. 20th Jan. 1830 to Donald Campbell.
S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. to Jno. McKellar 10th June 1842.
Southerly $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 6.—John St. Clair. D. Decr. 1824. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 7.—John McKellar } D. 2nd March 1832 to Jas. McBride. *South-*
Archd. McKellar } *erly* $\frac{1}{4}$. D. (Peter McKellar in return).
Easterly $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 8.—Donald McArthur. D. 18th March 1826. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Danl. St. Clair. D. to Donald Sinclair 15th May 1844.
Easterly $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 9.—Dougald McKellar. D. 5th July 1838 to Alexr. Baxter as his
Assignee. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Jno. Gray. D. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 10.—Duncan Ferguson. D. to Peter McKellar July 1838.
Southerly $\frac{1}{4}$.
Archd McIntyre. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 11.—Donald Cameron. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Duncan Ferguson. D. to Donald McIntyre as his Assignee the
10th June 1842. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.

¶ 50 *Ac. Settlers returned by Col. Talbot in Dunwich and Deeded to him
in Trust.*

(*In pencil on back of list: Moses Willey wants a Deed for 50 a. as
Scott Willey's Assignee for N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 19 in 7th Con.*.)

Dunwich. 8th Concession.

As entered on the Plan by Col. Talbot.

- Lot No. 3.—Wm. Bannerman. D. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 4.—Angus Gunn. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 5.—Donald Gunn. D. 28th Decr. 1827. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
George Gunn. D. 26th Decr. 1827. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 6.—Henry Coyne. D. to George Gunn as Assignee.
Westerly $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 7.—Alexander Gunn. D. to D. M. G. Decr. 1824. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 9.—George Bannerman. D. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 12.—Jeremiah Gray. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Donald Currie. D. to self 3rd April 1833. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 17.—James Young. D. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
Montgomerie Smith | D. to Alexr. McCallum *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 18.—Alvin Smith | as their Assignee *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
| 5th Decr. 1826.
- Grose¹ Smith. D. 11th May 1826. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.

¹ Interlined over "George" erased. Grove in return.

- 19.—Josiah Ladd. D. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Scott Willey. D. to Bray Willey as Assignee 9th Oct.
 1830. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 20.—Samuel Tobine Senr. D. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Samuel Tobine Jun. D. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 21.—Cyrus Young. D. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Wm. Prevost. D. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 22.—Robert Kelly Senr. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Robert Kelly Junr. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 23.—Rufus Young. D. *Westerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Isaac Hartwick. D. *Northerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.

7th Con.

- Lot 2.—Henry Reider Junr. D. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 George Reider. D. Deeded to Gilbert Taylor. Assignee.
 22nd March 1832. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 3.—James McKay. D. to Arch'd McIntyre as H. Graham's As-
 signee 2nd April 1833. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Hugh Graham. D. to Arch'd McIntyre as McKay's Assignee.
 10th Oct 1822. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 4.—James Gibson. D. to Jas. Gibson Senr. 4th May 1821.
Southerly $\frac{1}{4}$.
 David Gibson. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 6.—John Matheson. D. to D. McF. Decr. 1824. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 8.—Dond. McIntyre. S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 9.—James Black. D. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 10.—Wm. Gibson. D. to Jas. Black his Assignee. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 11.—George Gibb { D. to *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Robt¹ Gibb { R. G. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 12.—John Currie { D. to Donald Currie *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 John² Brodie { 3rd April 1833. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 13.—Neal Galbraith { Lot 12, Con. 8, } *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Alexr. Brodie { (in Return.) } *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 14.—John McCallum. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 John McCallum Junr. D. to Daniel McCallum 22 Feb 1845.
Easterly $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 15.—Moses Willey. D. to Daniel McCallum 22 Feb 1845. D. and
 re-deeded and S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ conveyed to Arch'd McKillop (in-
 terlined, over "Moses Willey" erased) June 1825
Southerly $\frac{1}{4}$.

¹ Substituted for "Thos."

² Substituted for "James."

- Lot 16.—Abraham Leahy. D. to Arch'd McKillop as his Assignee 14th
 March 1827. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 James Tobine. D. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 17.—William Clay. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 William Clute. D. to S. T. Junr. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 18.—Lorum Ladd. D. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 John Compton. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 19.—Bray Willey. D. to J. Y. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 20.—Chas. Young. D. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Thadeus Ames. D. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 21.—Andrew Wilson. D. to R. Y. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Daniel Buller. D. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 23.—Ellet Young. D. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Abijah Huckins. D. to H. B. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Lot A.—Wm. Lumley. D. *Southerly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Thos. Richard. D. *Easterly* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Lot C.—Saml. Griffen. D. *South East end*.
 Charles Avery. D. to M. W. *North West end*

6th Concession.

- Lot C.—Olive McPearse Snr. D. to John Holme as his Assignee 30th
 June 1830. *North West end Adjoining and North West-*
Osgoode Huckins. D. to Osgood Huckins. erly of Stewart.
 Wm. Stewart. D. to O. W. as Small Lot I. in Lots C and B.
 in 6th Con. *South East end.*

5th Con.

- Lot C.—Israel Ranall. D. to Self. *North West end.*
 Thos. Huckins. *Described as No. 3 in 5th Con. and in C. and*
B. Adjoining and North Westerly of Pearce Junr.
 Olive McPearse. *South East end.*

Con. A.

- Lot C.—John Robinson. D. *Adjoining and North Westerly of Geo.*
Willocks.
¹ George Willocks. D. 24th Augt. 1829. *South East end.*

¹ The list sent in to the Surveyor General includes 119 names in Aldborough and 66 in Dunwich, in all 185. See letter Talbot to Wilmot, Sessional Papers of U. C. for 1836. No. 22, page 11.

Burwell to Talbot.

Port Talbot 23rd August 1821.

I have the honour to inform you that according to your desire, I have been out to examine the reported Salt spring on the River Sable about which so much has been said, and not considering myself sufficiently qualified to examine its waters satisfactorily, I hired Thomas Pool of Westminster to go with me, and the result is that he pronounces them capable only of making Sulphur, Allum, and Salt Petre,—I have taken his affidavit which you will find inclosed—You will also find inclosed several pieces of the sulphureous matter which had congealed upon the Rocks by the Water passing over them into the Sable— And beg leave also to inclose to you a map which I have made of the country from where the River Sable leaves Lobo to Lake Huron. The information given me on this subject was by Polly Allen or Polly Crow, and my Old Axeman Orrin Lewis, the latter of whom was through to Lake Huron with a Pocket Compass in July last;—And although the Map may differ a good deal from the true courses of the Sable, and the Distance to Lake Huron, it may notwithstanding be useful should you think proper to transmit it to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your obdt. Sevt.

M. BURWELL

Dy. Surveyor.

To

The Honble

Thomas Talbot Esqr.

&c. &c &c.

(The letter is endorsed) : Respecting a sketch of the Sable and a Memorandum respecting a Salt Spring.

Richard ¹ Talbot to Thomas Talbot.

My Dear Thos.

London Sept 16th—23.

I am just come up from Leamington Spa, where I received your letter of the 19th June, about a fortnight ago. I immediately wrote to Mr. Wilmot Horton, to request a copy of his paper on Emigration, and received a civil answer from him, stating that he was in the country for some time, and that the paper could not be got at, till he returned to

¹ Afterward first Baron Talbot of Malahide.

Town. As it may be some time before I can procure this document, I recommend you to write him your observations on his plan, without delay. Indeed, you had better, I think, have done so at once, or at least allowed me to send him extracts from your letter: as it requires so long a time to send a letter to Port Talbot and receive an answer to it. You need not have felt at all distrustful of the manner, in which your remarks were expressed. There was no fault to be found with them.

I sincerely hope you may succeed in the affair of the Pension—Wortley,² whom I saw a few days before I went to Leamington, assured me that he had seconded your views, to the best of his ability, with Ld. Bathurst. I wrote to Fanny,³ to beg she would remit a subscription of Ld. Ormondes for your church, of 5£ Irish, to Morland. When I hear that it has been paid in, I will make them send you a credit for the small Balance due.

I believe you know, that on my return from Holland, about ten weeks ago, I proceeded for Leamington, to meet my Mother and Eliza,⁴ who had come over on a visit to Charlotte.⁵ I found my Mother's memory a little confused at times: but in other respects she is wonderfully well. They all three go on a visit to Stowe in a day or two, from whence my Mother and Eliza will return to Ireland, Charlotte proposing to leave England, for Sienna (where she will join James's family) on the 1st of next month. She is surprisingly improved in health and spirits. James's eldest boy⁶ ought to be now setting out on his way to Cambridge, where he must be on the 15th of Octr. I conclude my mother will pay his expenses, tho' she has not said a word on the subject to me.

We met the Buckingham⁷ at Leamington: and they were all civil;—the Duchess particularly kind to Charlotte. He told me how anxious he was to find an opportunity of sending you out the bloodhounds, and assured me that they should be taken the greatest care of, till either he or I could hear of somebody, who would take charge of

² James Stewart Wortley, M.P., afterward Lord Wharncliffe, son of Talbot's early friend. See *ante*, page 96.

³ Frances Gabriella, a sister, afterwards countess of the Austrian empire, and chanoinesse of the royal order of Ste. Anne of Bavaria.

⁴ A sister, who married, 1st George Mellfont, and 2ndly, in 1844, Ellis Cunliffe Lister Kaye.

⁵ Youngest sister, married 1st Lieut.-Col. Cutcliffe, 2ndly Gerald Fitzgerald.

⁶ Both James and his son became successively Barons Talbot of Malahide after Richard's death.

⁷ The ducal family. When the duke (then marquis) of Buckingham was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Talbot had been on his staff. See *ante*, page 23.

them out. If you can pick up any scraps of fossils &c for his collection, I recommend you to send them to him.

A letter was received some time ago from Van Diemen's Land, announcing that William had got over his difficulties, with the Lieut. Governor, and was in a fair way of doing well. From a correspondence, however, which I have lately had with Mr. Wilmot Horton on the subject, I have great doubts about the first part of the story. Should William fail, he will owe it entirely to his own neglect in not sending over the documents in support of his claim, when he ought to have done so. Both Ld. Daere¹ and myself have done everything in our power to assist his views. Ld. Bathurst is extremely anxious to bring the affair to a conclusion; but here we still are without anything to shew for him; altho' his papers ought to have been received about a year ago. I go to the Hoe tomorrow, where, if I cannot get a frank in London, this should be franked for Liverpool. God bless you always.

R. T.

I have never seen, or heard more of your man, who brought me a letter from you last year, and who, you said, was about to publish remarks on U. C. He never has come near me.²

(Addressed on the back.)

To		Ship 9 & 1/8
Honble Thos. Talbot Esqr.		2/5 Q.O.
(Postmarked)	Port Talbot	6/
NEW YORK	Niagara	—
Nov.	N. York State	27
1.	N. America	

via
New York.

¹ See *ante*, page 26.

² This may have been E. A. Talbot, author of "Five Years in the Talbot Settlement," printed in London in 1824.

STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE TOWNSHIPS IN THE LONDON DISTRICT
OF UPPER CANADA AS RECEIVED FROM THE SEVERAL TOWN CLERKS
AND FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE
FOR THE YEAR 1823.

TOWNSHIPS	Heads of Families		Children				Men Servants, Lodgers, &c., &c.	Female Servants, Lodgers, &c., &c.	Total
	Males	Females	Males over 16 years	Males under 16 years	Females over 16 years	Females under 16 years			
Allborough..	93	103	66	130	47	150	..	..	589
Bayham .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	982
Burford.....	115	111	45	140	28	155	36	42	672
Blenheim.....	48	48	11	94	12	84	12	9	318
Deleware and Dor- chester and Westminster....	150	138	85	204	65	191	71	41	943
Dunwich.....	94	87	36	117	15	121	24	17	511
Charlotteville....	166	164	71	296	69	268	78	36	1148
London	398	239	15	314	29	281	29	11	1316
Lobo.....	48	35	11	27	10	40	7	4	185
Middleton.....	45	44	28	66	26	85	2	3	299
Malahide.....	180	174	35	260	20	265	22	12	968
Norwich.....	153	152	60	211	51	208	63	43	941
Nissouri.....	48	44	23	71	..	70	..	..	256
Oxford Eastern Div.....	48	42	20	56	21	51	1	1	240
Oxford Western Div.....	113	116	68	202	32	189	14	6	740
Oakland.....	48	48	13	91	10	74	18	9	311
Rainham.....	36	34	9	61	5	60	2	3	210
Southwold.....	105	145	59	255	45	279	12	11	1011
Townsend.....	230	167	252	141	172	157	..	..	1119
Woodhouse.....	114	112	42	186	33	152	81	37	757
Walpole.....	33	22	4	38	5	37	6	9	172
Walsingham.....	66	72	110	106	102	98	13	15	582
Windham.....	74	68	25	99	33	115	14	10	438
Yarmouth.....	152	146	44	226	26	216	37	18	865
Carradoc.....	9	9	6	27	4	14	9	2	80
Ekfred.....	4	2	..	4	..	9	1	1	21
Mosa.....	30	23	9	30	7	19	4	3	125
Zora.....	83	71	10	96	18	107	..	..	385
Total									16186
Amount of Popu- lation for the year 1822.....									15277
Increase of.....									909

J. B. ASKIN.

C.P.I.D

Hillier to Talbot.

Government House
York February 1, 1824.

Sir

By Command of His Excellency the Lt. Governor I have the Honor to enclose to you Copy of the proceeding in Council on the Petition of Wm. Henderson and I have to request you will signify to the present locatee in Bayham the necessity of his speedily making out his Patent as the only means of refunding the original locatee.

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

The Hon.

Thomas Talbot

Port Talbot

G. HILLIER.

Petition of William Henderson to Sir Peregrine Maitland Lieutenant Governor.

Copy

To Sir Peregrine Maitland Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of William Henderson of Charlotteville in the District of London, Yeoman,

Humbly Sheweth,

That Your Petitioner is the only Son and Heir of the late Robert Henderson, deceased. That the said Robert Henderson did on the Year 1812 pay to Col. Robert Nichol as Agent for Government, the Fees on 200 acres of Land in Bayham which said Land was afterwards taken from Your Petitioner's Father by Col. Talbot, but that neither Your Petitioner's Father nor Your Petitioner has ever been able to obtain the fees paid on the said Land. Wherefore Your Petitioner humbly prays that Your Excellency will be pleased to order the said Money to be repaid to Your Petitioner, or allowed in his account for the Rents of Reserve Lot Number 23 in the 3rd Concession of Charlotteville aforesaid.

And Your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray,
signed

WM. HENDERSON
by his Attorney

G. RYERSON.

In Council 7th January 1824.

The Lot which he paid the fees for, has been taken from him and located to some other persons many years since who have not received the Patent and paid no fees for the Patent which he is under no constraint to pay until issued.

Great difficulty may occur in refunding the payment of the fee, accounted for in the Public Account, and it may be just to re-assign the Land if the present Locatee does not in a limited time perform the Settlement Duty and pay the fee for his patent

which is humbly submitted,

Signed WM. DUMMER POWELL C.J

Signed P. M.

A true Copy

JOHN BEIKIE,

Conf. Clk.

(Endorsed)

Copy William Henderson Petition

Referred for the consideration of the Hon Ex. Cl.

Govt. House,

Nov. 12, 1823,

By Command

Signed, G. HILLIER.

Dr. John Rolph to Talbot, 1824.

My Dear Sir.

Everything that is great and useful should begin in the Talbot Settlement under your auspices. It was proposed by Dr. Duncombe more than a year ago, to form an institution at the City of St. Thomas for the instruction of Candidates in Medicine and surgery. No school of that description has yet been formed in any part of the Province nor is the hospital at York ever likely under its sleepy patrons to become a source of public usefulness.

We propose to call it "The Talbot Dispensatory"—The Honble. Col. Talbot to be its perpetual Patron with visitorial Power. Colonel Burwell President, without such Power, with privileges ascertained by the bye Laws—and Captain Matthews and Col Backhouse Vice Presidents so that there may be evidently nothing of a political nature in it—and I hope you are sufficiently acquainted with the state of public feeling, to be satisfied of my engaging in nothing with the mere view of

conciliating the further favor of your settlement—Col Hamilton, Treasurer and Col. Bostwick, Secretary.

A Committee to examine the funds and state of cleanliness propriety of the institution—John Warren, Ira. Scofield, Joseph Defields, J. C. Goodhue, Bela Shaw, James Nevills, J. Smith and W. Philan.

Advice to be given once a week at the dispensatory, *gratis*, wh. judging from my daily habits, will be much frequented—and an exact Registry to be kept, and submitted to the committee and everything open, of course, in an unlimited manner to your visitorial power.

Dr. Duncomb and myself will join our Libraries for the institution; wh. I am satisfied, will exceed very far, any in this or ye sister Province. To it we will add other valuable works and periodical publications—To these I shall add the anatomical preparations, wh. were the work of my own Labor, when a pupil of Sir. Astley Coopers.

This institution, like the *Talbot anniversary*, will, under your patronage, be supported with equal zeal.

In naming the above appointments, you are requested to regard it as a *suggestion*; it being understood that all nominations shall emanate from you. It is further hoped you will consider St. Thomas's as the most proper place. There will be about 12 pupils to begin with.

The Committee presidents are to be for the future annually elected by subscribers. During the concurrence of the election under your patronage, and the conjunction of all the Candidates, it is thought we can commence it with advantage, give an impulse to public feeling on the subject, and to receive annual subscribers as a bushel of produce. The introductory Lectures might then be given with advantage in Public.

Dr. Duncombe will call upon you to learn your pleasure on the subject.

There are many arrangements as to the nature of the Lectures and wh. cannot be well suggested in this Letter.

I have the honor to be, my dear Sir.

Your most faithful servant,

JOHN ROLPH.¹

Dr. Duncombe and myself are modestly recommended as the Teachers and Lecturers.

¹ In the general election of 1824, Rolph, Matthews and Burwell were the candidates for the county of Middlesex. Burwell, who had represented the constituency since 1812, was defeated, the two first-named becoming the first representatives under an amendment increasing the representation of the county from one to two members. Hamilton and Warren were the first mer-

(addressed on the back)

The Honble

Col. Talbot

Port Talbot.

(The following memo. is endorsed:)

To write to the Survr. Genl. to return certificate to Elizth Huffman, Daughter of Jacob Huffman of Bertie U. E. for Lot No. 12, 5th Con. of Malahide.

(L.G.)

Talbot to R. Wilmot Horton.

Private

Port Talbot 9th February 1824.

Dear Sir.

On my return to this place, yesterday, from York, where I had been spending some weeks, I had the pleasure of finding your letter of the 11th of November, enclosing a communication, signed Jas. Stephen Junr. on the subject of Mr. Wilberforce's finding a Clergyman for my settlement.

I hasten to assure you, on my honour, that when I solicited your assistance in procuring such a Character, I had not the slightest intention of interfering with the prerogative of the Lieut. Governor of this Province, as I considered the business altogether of a private nature, otherwise I would not have forwarded the notes from Miss Simcoe¹ and Mr. Kennaway, but had it appeared to me in an official light, I would have made my application formally through the Bishop of Quebec.

I sincerely thank you for your friendly *hint*, and you may rest assured, that you will not find me henceforth trespassing.

The November Mail arrived at York, the evening before I left that Town, by which conveyance I received your very obliging note, accompanying a Report of the Irish Poor Committee of the House of Com-

chants at St. Thomas, where they opened a general store in 1817. James Hamilton, one of the brothers, well known in the Niagara District, another of whom gave his name to the city of Hamilton, was Sheriff of Middlesex. Warren was Returning Officer for Middlesex in the election mentioned. The other persons named in the letter lived at various places in the Talbot Settlement. The connection of Drs. Rolph and Duncombe with the Rebellion of 1837-1838 is well known. From an advertisement in the Advocate of Queenston, it would seem that the Talbot Dispensatory was in actual operation for a few weeks at least. If so, it was the first medical college in what is now the province of Ontario, and perhaps in British North America.

¹ Daughter of the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.

mons for which I request you will accept my best thanks, the perusal of the Report has made me shudder, to find the inhabitants of any part of the British Isles in such a deplorable condition, as those of the South of Ireland, are represented to be in; your evidence and valuable communications will, I fervently trust, have the effect that they deserve and prove a relief to many thousands of those distressed People.

Believe me

Yours very truly,

THOMAS TALBOT.

R. Wilmot Horton Esqr.

&c. &c. &c.

Talbot to Hillier.

Port Talbot 17th Febr. 1824.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst enclosing the copy of William Henderson's petition, with the minute of Council, on the subject, and feel exceeding pain at the idea, that the persons by whom the settlement duties have been performed, should run any risk of losing the Lot by its being granted to the original locatee, and have only to observe that I would infinitely prefer paying Henderson the fee money myself than that such a occurrence should take place. I found it absolutely necessary in the early stage of the Talbot (settlement) (torn) to make an example of some (torn) other wise I could not have accomplished (torn) this flourishing settlement that I can at present part of, there are but 2 persons altogether besides Henderson in the same predicament. I will send to urge the person occupying the lot to endeavour to get the fee money, so as to enable him, to take out the patent.

Major Hillier

T. T.

(Addressed on fly leaf of letter.)

The Hon Thomas Talbot

Port Talbot

Upper Canada

(torn) DICKSON Er. Queenston

Lewiston N. Y.

N. Y (torn)

Js. Bur (torn)

17 Feb (torn)

Order of Lieutenant Governor in Council.

In Council 1st April 1824.

The Committee of the Executive Council to which was referred the Letter of Colonel Talbot covering a Report of a Surveyor on the State of the Road through the long Woods respectfully submit; that on due notification to the locatees that such locations as have not been improved according to the strict condition of settlements in the Warrant within the period assigned are hereby declared open and will be regranted after the 1st July next if satisfactory evidence be not then lodged with the Surveyor General of the due performances of the settlement duty.

(signed) WM. DUMMER POWELL C.J.
 (signed) P. M.

A true copy
 JOHN BEIKIE,
 Conf. Clk.

Endorsed.

The Surveyor General is requested to report what persons have complied with the letter of this order.

Govt House

December 8th 1824

By command

G. HILLIER.

Descriptions have issued to the following persons as having complied with the conditions of Settlement between the date of the within order in council and the first July last.

Jacob Suverus S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 N. of the L.W. road	}	Carradoc
Mary Suverus S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 do		
John Goodall S. E. pt 21 do		
Jacob Cazed S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 do	}	Mosa
Justus Wilcocks S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 do		
James Martin S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 do		
Levi Doan S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 do		

Sevr. Gens Office
 8th Decr. 1824.

T. RIDOUT,
 S. Genl.

Surveyor General Ridout to Talbot.

Survey Gens. Office,
York 11th December 1824.

My dear Sir:

I am to apologize for having so long deferred replying to your letter of the 24th November, but I previously wished to be well informed respecting the Crown & Clergy Reserves on the Long Wood Road, and I have seen Major Hillier on that Subject. The Crown Reserves are under your location, but those of the Clergy remain with the Corporation all pieces of land containing less than One Hundred acres are specially reserved of which description are the N. W. parts of the Lots 12, 13, & 14 on the Road in Carradoc.

I am much obliged to you for entering me for the Lot 18, 4 Cons. Zora. I will write to Mr. Burwell to get the settlement Duty done.

I remain my dear Sir

Very truly yours

THOS. RIDOUT,

Sur. Gen.

The Honble Col. Talbot.

Bishop Mountain to Talbot.

Marchmont 6th April 1825.

My Dear Sir,

If it were proper to trouble you with an account of all the obstacles which have hitherto prevented my answering your letter, you would I persuade myself forgive my apparent inattention for no idea can have entered your mind I trust, that I should not at all times have great pleasure in obeying your commands, as far as may be in my power to do so.

Your recommendation of Mr. Burwell ¹ shall be considered as far as you yourself would wish it to be so; for you would not I am confident desire that injustice should be done to them, in order to promote his interest— The Candidates for Orders in these Provinces are extremely numerous. Of these, four are Students with allowances from the Society, and these, of course, as they successively come of age, stand first

¹ Burwell was 42 years of age at this time. He had been defeated in the general elections, and may have decided to enter the Church. Possibly, however, the reference may be to his son Hercules, who afterwards succeeded his father as Registrar of Middlesex. Talbot's recommendation was, however, not acted upon.

upon the list. Of the rest there are some few who have been formally accepted as Candidates, and encouraged if duly qualified, to look for ordination as opportunities shall offer; and the remainder, among whom is Mr. Burwell, are persons to whom no direct encouragement has been given, or rather, who have only not been forbidden to look forward, at their own risk, to entering into the Ministry. The impossibility that exists that the Society should furnish Missionaries, to the extent in which the country requires them, and their having of late rather outgone their means, in their benevolent desire to serve us, made it necessary that all such persons should be apprised, that nothing specific could be said to them, and that they must exercise their own judgment, as to the expediency of continuing their studies.

Under these circumstances it will be obvious to you that I cannot give any direct encouragement, much less any immediate hopes to Mr. Burwell; neither do I wish to discourage him. Your recommendation shall be constantly kept in mind; but unless he is endowed with great patience and steadiness, he may be weary of waiting, before I shall be able to meet it as I wish.

I am, dear sir,

with much regard,

your faithful servant

Col. Talbot.

J. QUEBEC.

Adjutant General Coffin to Talbot.

Adjutant General's Office

York, Upper Canada

3d. May 1825.

Sir,

I have this day been officially informed that in consequence of a Resolution of the House of Assembly passed during its last Session no further charge will in future be allowed for the Contingencies of this office than what is fixed by Law.

As that allowance is inadequate I have to desire that in future all your Letters, Returns, or other Communications to this Department shall either be post paid or transmitted in some other way free of Expense.

I have also to acquaint you that Letters transmitted from this office can no longer be post-paid here.

For means to enable you to defray this incidental expense I refer you to the 48th Geo. IIIrd. Chap. 1. Sec. 40.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

N. COFFIN

Adjnt. Genl. Militia forces.

To

Colonel The Hon. Thomas Talbot
an officer commg. 1st Regt of
Middlesex Militia.

Burwell to Talbot.

Talbot Road (De Fields)

Private

10th Augt. 1825.

My Dear Col.

De Fields was not indicted, as Dr. Duncombe told me he had heard the Grand Jury did not believe the oath of the Complainant—The old man is not sick as he has given out, but intends no doubt to do mischief with the assistance of the Northern person.

Mrs. H— from Fort Erie is now at Thomas in Yarmouth—The object of her visit is to lay hold of Mr. P—. John Laur the father of the young men who are settled on your Road brought her up—I overtook him last evening on his return, & he informed me, positively, that the object of her visit was to secure P—, but she does not know how to come at him—She intends remaining his near neighbor, at Thomas for some time in the expectation that she will attract his notice, but in that she may be disappointed as he may not think that she would be disposed to marry, when at the same time he might make her proposals if he was aware that she would—I feel for the woman's situation— May be it would be as well for P—. as to go to Ireland—She certainly would not have more than one child more, if she would have any, and I suppose that she would bring 5 or 6 to his House— If under these circumstances you should think that it would not be wicked to further her views how would it be for you to order Smith to send him to make love to her? She is certainly to receive £500 in money at her marriage & that might enable him to do some good in your neighborhood—Her

children are all provided for—She is afraid that Thomas II— will suspect her object.

I got through with the Malahide people very well and arrived here a little after dark last night.

I have the honor to remain

My Dear Col

Yours very faithfully

M. BURWELL.

Hon. Col. Talbot

&c. &c. &c.

P.S.

I go down today & pay the Militia tomorrow. The Bridge over Otter Creek is planked, but the butments are not made—De Fields will assist the Judge over the creek & the Road he informs me is opened to Big Creek.

M. B.

(addressed on the back)

To

The Honorable

Thomas Talbot Esquire

&c. &c. &c.

Port Talbot

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh¹ to Talbot.

St. Thomas 18th Augt. 1825.

Dear Coll. Talbot.

Here I am after a month's wandering to and fro. I went as far south as Phila in order to experience effectually the change of diet and climate. They proved beneficial, for that obstinate indigestion under which I so long laboured is removed I hope forever! I send you herein

¹ Rev. Alex. Mackintosh was the first incumbent of St. Thomas' Church at St. Thomas. He arrived in 1824. The St. Thomas Academy, situated near the southeast corner of Talbot and Stanley Streets, existed for several years. The building was also used for other purposes. The Methodists and Roman Catholics had their services, and the Assizes were held in it. Afterward a new building was erected on the southwest corner of Walnut and Stanley Streets. It is still in existence, removed however to Ann Street.

Ross's account discharged by Grant & K. I called on the General last week; gave your letter to Mr. Maitland, who introduced me. Sir. P. very agreeable, asked me to wait dinner, which I declined, being on my way to Niagara for home. He desired me to remember him kindly to you.—The many things I had in the small waggon, together with the misfortune of my servant (an Englishman, Sussex Co. whom I brot. from N. York) having recd. a very bad kick from the horse in coming down a hill in the G. River swamp which will render him useless for two or three weeks, prevented my calling at Major Salmon's for your saw. I came on by Kirkpatrick's & did not go nearer the Court,—Had I been better fixed, I need not say that I would most cheerfully have done the needful for you. Your letter for Mr. Stanley, I put into the Packet bag with my own hands, and those for Phila I put into the Post Office there, so that yr. postage is saved and I will have much pleasure in returning you \$2. of the money handed me by Jeffery, when I get to Port T. which I hope will be in a few days.

Yours always

A. MACKINTOSH.

P.S. When I arrived last night I had just five min's talk with Mr. Randal who has come forward for the Academy. I am now going to call on him, and see how we can get him settled. Dr. S. sailed from Quebec on the 19th ulto.

A. M.

(addressed on the back)

The Honble
Colonel Talbot
Port Talbot.

AGGREGATE STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION OF TOWNSHIPS IN THE LONDON
DISTRICT TAKEN FROM THE RETURNS OF ASSESSORS OF TOWN-
SHIPS FOR THE YEAR 1825.

TOWNSHIPS	Number in each Township				Total Amount
	Males under 16	Females under 16	Males above 16	Females above 16	
Aldborough.....	151	170	174	127	622
Burford.....	174	187	175	139	675
Blenheim.....	99	96	78	68	341
Bayham.....	296	265	280	215	1056
Charlotteville.....	260	249	297	259	1065
Carradoc Ekfred }	62	66	105	41	274
Mosa }					
Dunwich.....	133	137	154	108	532
Delaware Dorchester }	288	273	302	260	1123
Westminster }					
London.....	444	387	439	336	1606
Lobo.....	57	44	62	43	206
Mallahide.....	305	304	262	211	1082
Norwich.....	243	240	231	207	921
Oxford Western Division.....	211	194	196	170	771
“ Eastern Division.....	64	57	58	70	249
Oakland.....	101	85	85	70	341
Nissouri.....	83	75	85	65	308
Middleton and Houghton.....	54	65	58	50	227
Rainham.....	61	58	53	49	221
Southwold.....	270	301	305	224	1100
Townsend.....	312	241	281	226	1060
Walpole.....	52	68	53	44	217
Woodhouse.....	126	195	221	166	708
Walsingham.....	125	117	114	111	467
Windham.....	129	137	120	121	507
Yarmouth.....	294	278	309	270	1151
Zorra.....	152	136	131	102	521
Total.....	4546	4425	4628	3752	17351

Giving an Increase of 740 since last Return.

JOHN B. ASKIN.

Lieutenant Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland to Talbot.

Government House

York April 7th 1826.

Dear Talbot—

'Taking pity on your desolate situation I take upon to let you know what is going on in *this world*—and first and foremost you shall hear of the departure of Lady Sarah and the children to Stamford— I took them over on Monday and had the pleasure of their society on the lake for 22 hours— I kicked your friend Wardlaw out of bed at 6 in the morning and was saluted with "monstrous what brought you here" I left them at the cottage at three the same evening. Lady Sarah though a good deal fagged is not I hope the worse for the journey. Gordon I saw at the mess. He made tender enquiries after you Sir. Thomas. He is in the Sergeant Major's hands and is not yet disgusted.

Captain Franklin¹ and his arctics arrived here the other day. They are all gone with the exception of Back who is left behind— I am told they are all as fat as butter, which I think an advantage for more reasons than one— The Lords Commission still talk about getting away in three weeks this a favorite space of time with them as they have from the very first been going in three weeks. They are in great want of a Knightly President.

I had a letter from Arthur yesterday. He says he is coming early in the spring, and is much pleased with our projected journey to Port Talbot.

How often has the faithful Jeffrey had to put you to bed? If you got to Salmon's on the night of the storm I have no doubt you wanted a little assistance in that way—Hillier is coming to bother me.

Yrs

P. MAITLAND.

Edward Buller to Talbot.

Farming Woods Octr. 1st 1826.

Dear Sir.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ult which did not come to hand until the 27th owing to the distance I reside from the post office; and it not being just at this period of the year convenient to send every week.

¹ Franklin and Back were the distinguished Arctic explorers, afterwards known as Sir John Franklin and Sir George Back.

In respect to the substance of your letter I beg to inform you that the £28. 3S. C^y paid to your credit in the Bank of Upper Canada was intended as the fourth and last instalment on Lot No. 9 in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Blandford, 172 acres at 12S. 6d. C^y per acre. The instalment on which was due on the 24th of June, but from my not being in the country was not paid until a later period; upon a reconsideration of the Interest I find that the sum total amount is £28. 15S. instead of £28. 3S. C^y leaving a sum of 12S. still due, & which I have this day written to the Bank of Upper Canada desiring them to place the same to your account. Blandford has not been honored with many new settlers the last twelve months, those that have located are generally speaking persons of *capital* & have it in their power to make extensive improvements the want of which is much felt in other parts the lapse of a few years can make as I can avow great alterations in the features of the bush, tho' I have as yet no neighbours in view, but two families within hearing. The lots generally speaking are settled around me, but with the exception of two Scotch gentlemen, the settlers are of the labouring community, which I consider of the two the latter to be the most desirable. It is rumoured here that you are upon the eve of your departure for old England, if my memory does not deceive me I think you stated when I had the honor of staying with you at Port Talbot, that you generally crossed the Atlantic every fifth year which would arrive about this period.

Wishing you prosperous winds and a speedy voyage as well as a safe return.

Believe me

to be

Dear Sir

post paid

Very truly yours

BULLER.

EDWARD BULLER.

To Woodstock (cc

12 Oct 3d.

(Addressed on the back)

To

The Honble

To The Honble Thomas Talbot

Thomas Talbot

Port Talbot.

Ridout to Hillier.

Surveyor Gens. Office,
York 12th October 1826

My dear Sir:

I have just received a letter from Capt. Matthews¹ of which the enclosed is a Copy;—and I send you also a Copy of my letter to him in reply.

The Survey of the Town Plot of London which was reported to me by Mr. Burwell in July last shewing the proposed Reservation for the Gaol & Court House, was submitted by me shortly after, to you, for the pleasure of His Excellency the Lt. Governor thereon, which, until the receipt of, I conceived, I had no authority to make & report to the Commissioners—and understanding from yourself, that you had written to Col. Talbot on the subject, the matter has rested over, until now,—when it would seem that I have misunderstood the Act, by not designating the Reserve & sending the Plan forthwith to the Commissioners.

I beg leave therefore to transmit a copy of Mr. Burwells survey of the Town Plot of London shewing the projected Reserve in Question, to meet you at Port Talbot, requesting you will have the Goodness to submit the same to His Excellency the Lt. Governor, and to make such order thereon, as it may be His Excellency's pleasure to give.

I am my dear Sir

Your faithful Servant

THOS. RIDOUT

To George Hillier, Esq.

S.G.

Copy of letter—Ridout to Captain Matthews, M.P.P.

Copy.

Surveyor Gen. Office,
York 12th October 1826.

Dear Sir:

I am just favored with your letter of the 4th Inst. the contents of which I shall immediately communicate to Major Hillier who now accompanies His Excellency the Lieut. Governor on a Tour to the western part of the Province, and who intends, as I am informed, to return by

¹ Captain Matthews as M.P.P. for the county of Middlesex, was naturally interested in the location of the New Courthouse. Colonel Talbot, Matthews and Charles Ingersoll were the Commissioners for its construction. In its architectural lines it imitated Malahide Castle, the ancient seat of the Talbots of Malahide. The building is still used for the original purpose.

Port Talbot on or about the 28th Inst., when, I have no doubt, the Reservation submitted for the Gaol & Court House at London, will be settled to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

I have the Honor to be Dr Sir

Your most obed. Servt

(signed)

THOS. RIDOUT.

Copy. T. Ridout

S. G.

Archibald McArthur to Talbot.

Aldborough. D-26. 1827.

To Colonel T. Talbot

My Dear Sir

Your humble petitioner has the honour to request that you would have the condescension to grant him a deed for his own and his Son John's fifty Acres, in one deed—as his son has granted to him his fifty—Should You think it worthy Your Consideration to grant him one deed, including both the fifty Acre lots. You will confer an unbounded favour

On Your Most obedient

humble Sert.

ARCHIBALD McARTHUR.

This is to certify that I have granted to my father Archibald McArthur—My right and Claim to the fifty Acres I have drawn.

JOHN McARTHUR.

William Lewis to Dr. Lee.

Gaines, Orleans County, New
York June 13th 1828

Dear Brother, I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you of my place of residence, and my prospects, my business, and health.

The state of my health is bad. I have had the fever and ague for five week about, and am quite low and not yet got rid of the complaint. On my journey from Westminster to this place I sold the jolly mare very happily, for the fair sum of One hundred and five dollars. I still keep my waggon and a good horse. Dear Brother it is not very likely that you will see me again very soon in that place, as I have bought me a

farm in the town of Carlton in this County, about two miles from this village, (Gaines). You will recollect that you was speaking to me last fall about the land which joins you of one hundred acres. I now refer you to Dr. Lee, Joseph Odle & Mr. Roberson and if you will pay their demands against me, I will sign to you the hundred acres joining to your farm, being lot No. 66 on the west side of Talbot north road—and the sum of all those demands, does not exceed eighty five dollars I think. If you will see these men and can arrange it with them I wish you to write to me as soon as possible. I am happy to inform you that I am well pleased with the people and society, they are friendly to honest and industrious folks and good to strangers. I must now conclude to you wishing you all the prosperity that you can desire in all your laudible undertakings—before however I close this letter I must say something to the good people of Westminster. Give my Compliments to all who feel interest enough to inquire after your affectionate brother in truth.

WM. W. RUGGLES for WILLIAM LEWIS By request.

To the People of Westminster—

It may have been reported among you that when I left your place last fall that I had run away; if so I now take the liberty to state to you that I did not, but on travling to this place I found money more plenty and better jobs than clearing roads on subscriptions. I therefore thought proper to stay in this place, and let those who had the *magnanimity* to sign *ten shillings* for publick benefit and see a poor hard working man, labor, toil, and sweat, for the pittance without contributing upon the subscription, which had been duly signed, and aught in honesty, and good Concience to be paid, the small amount of one plug of tobacco—Know Gentlemen, that I shall return to Westminster and see you all, many of you I count as friends and am hapy to say have ever treated me as kindly as I desired, to those I tender my warmest sentiments of gratitude; but to those who have had the ineffable meanness to abuse and try to injure me, and those only, and their Conciences will truly tell them who they are, I say, go on ye workers of eivl reports, and Covetiousness, I soon shall face you, and honesty and truth will triumph.

I now say to the people of Westminster that they are perfectly welcome to the whole labor I performed for them on the job of Cutting out the road, and I shall never call on a single man for one fraction of the money signed for that purpose, I make my services a free gift to the town of Westminster.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

P.S.—Dr. Lee, Sir, you will excuse me for directing this letter to you, in it you will find sufficient to pay you for your trouble, and I wish you to get it to my brother as soon as possible. And if my brother should not see proper to take the land on those conditions, you may rest assured that I shall pay you every cent. Please write me yourself how business is, and how my brother is, and his family—on receipt of this.

I remain Yours &c. &c.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

Dr. Lee, Westminster, Upper Canada.

Wm. Hamilton Merritt to Talbot.

Dear Sir

London July 2nd 1828.

I am precisely in the same state of forwardness you left me, the Chancellor of the Exchequer appears determined not to bring the measure forward—his Secretary has promised me for the last three weeks that it would come on the next Monday or Wednesday and altho the Cabinet determined on 13th May we should have the money—we remain in the same situation still—I have wrote & called & stated, that delay would ruin us as effectually as denial it produces no effect—I am out of all patience—I hope to have nothing more in future to do with Government.

I had a letter from the Attorney General dated 17th May mentioning His Excellency the Lt. Governor & the Directors went from St. Catharines to the Lake, in a Schooner, which was laden at the former place and passed through the Canal Locks, Harbor &c. in fine style—she carries 900 Bbls Flour under Hatches—equal to about 125 Tons burden.

The work is all going on with great rapidity the onlp thing they want is money.

I showed the Letter to the Chancellor in hopes it would stir him up.

You will see by the Papers when the Question comes on am in hopes it will be this week.

I am

Dear Sir

Most truly yours

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT.

(addressed on the back)

Hon. Thomas Talbot

Ballinclear, Black Rock,

County of Dublin,

Ireland.

John Bostwick to Talbot.

Dear Sir,

Port Stanley 2d. May 1829.

Agreeable to your request I give you a statement of the sales I have made of Lots in this place. I have sold two lots bounding on the waters of Kettle Creek at £20 & £25—rear lots not touching the water containing not more than one fourth of an acre (some of them less) from £15 to £12. 10. The water lots above mentioned contain about the tenth part of an acre each—I shall not however dispose of any others at the same rates. I consider the remaining water lots to be worth £100 and should with reluctance take a less sum for one of them.

I am

Dear Sir

Yours truly

Colonel Mahlon Burwell.

JOHN BOSTWICK.

Indorsed:

Colonel Bostwick's Letter

stating the prices at which he has

sold lots in the Town of Port

Stanley Dated 2nd May 1829.

Account of George Munro¹ against Talbot.

The Honble. Thomas Talbot

Bought of GEORGE MUNRO.

		£	s	d.
13½ lbs. Pekoe Tea.....	7/	4	14	6
22 " Hyson Skin Tea.....	3/6	3	17	—
¾ Gallons Bourdeaux Vinegar.....	5/		18	9
12 Gallons Cognac Brandy.....	9/	5	8	—
12 lbs. Coffee.....	1/		12	
12½ lbs. Soap.....	/6		6	3
26 lbs. Sperm Candles 2/ Box 1/3.....		2	13	3
5 " Starch.....	1/1		5	5
12 " Rice.....	/4 1/2		4	6
6 " Pearl Barley.....	/7		3	6
3 Sauce Pans. 4½, ½, ½.....			16	4
4 Large Bottles Blacking.....	1/8		6	8
2 lbs. Epsom Salts.....	1/		2	
4 Loaves Sugar 35½ lbs.....	1/	1	15	6
14 lbs. Shot.....	/6		7	
Paid for Powder.....			3	9
Paid for Tar Emetic.....				9
1 Bottle Snuff.....			3	2
6 Dishes 2/9. 1/10. 1/2.....			11	6
1 Dozen Plates.....			4	6
2 Bottles Pickles.....	2/3		4	6
Paid for 2 Brass Cocks.....	2/6		5	
Holliwells Bill for Beer.....		2	3	1½
2 New Boxes for Tea.....	1/6		3	0
2 Kegs for Brandy and Vinegar 5/7 1/2, 4/4 1/2..			10	
York 1 June 1829		£ 26	19	11½

¹ The late Lieutenant-Colonel George Munro, J.P., who lived through almost the whole of the last century, was one of the best-known and most high-

Holme to Talbot.—Memorandum of proposition.

Mr. Holme proposes to cut a canal 20 ft. wide at the surface and sufficiently deep for all useful purposes in the erection of a Grist Mill, and other machinery—the Canal is to be made in the track marked in Pencil on the Map of the Town Plot of London— The water to be discharged into the River at the foot of the marshy place. To have all the land between the Canal and the River—the Ground on which the Canal is to belong to him, and one Road along the North side of it, so as not to have any one interfere with him The Mill to be a Merchant Mill with two pairs of Burr Stones, and a Saw Mill and a fulling and carding Mill—He will have to erect a Dam across the River at the upper end of the River mark 5 ft. high with an inclined plain according to Law— He thinks his outlay in expenses of the Canal & erections would be 1250 Cy.—All these advantages he wishes to be granted him free of expense— He wishes to commence the Canal, and preparing timber for the Mills immediately—about 14 acres.

Port Talbot 29th Augt. 1829.

(Endorsed)

Memm. from Mr. Holme respecting a mill site in the Town Plot of London For Col. Talbot
29th Augt. 1829.

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.¹

Port Talbot, April 12, 1830.

My Dear Sir: It has occurred to me that Clergy and Canada Company's Blocks of Reserves in the Township of Harwich would be much advanced in value by causing a line for a road to be surveyed thro' them,

ly respected residents of the township of Aldborough. In his early years he was an outspoken opponent of Colonel Talbot, but he became his champion and defender. Towards the close of his long life of more than ninety years, he published in the St. Thomas press letters in which he testified to Talbot's kind heartedness, and defended him from the charge of intemperance, as to which, however, see Mrs. Jameson's *Winter Studies and Summer Rambles*, and Edward Ermatinger's *Life of Colonel Talbot*, which confirm the local tradition.

¹ The Honorable Peter Robinson, elder brother of Chief Justice Robinson, was the oldest child of Christopher Robinson of the Queen's Rangers. He was born in New Brunswick in 1785. He represented the county of York for

with lots laid out abutting on each side of the road, to connect with the Middle Road leading to Sandwich. At the time I had the Middle Road surveyed I did not instruct Col. Burwell to run it thro' Harwich, as the whole of that township was locked up from me by the Blocks of Crown and Clergy Reserves, and the remainder had been deeded for many years to Non-residents. Harwich is composed of excellent land and I am persuaded that the lots on the road would in a short time readily sell for 12s 6d. currency an acre, and when the Road Lots were all settled the residue of the Blocks would likewise come into demand at the same price.

There is a ridge which traverses the township, naturally adapted to form an admirable Road, and indeed it was that circumstance that induced me to have the Middle Road established, and I have completely settled it thro' Orford, Howard and Raleigh and expect during the course of the present year to have settlers on the whole line, with the exception of Harwich, which can only be accomplished by the Clergy and Canada Company. Therefore I am to request that you will present my best regards to Mr. Allan, and hope that you both will take into consideration the subject of this communication, and see the benefit that must result to your conceders, by adopting the measure suggested. The Expense of the Survey, divided between the two parties, would amount to but a trifle, and the person most competent to perform the work is Mr. Burwell, as he is personally acquainted with the ground having Surveyed all the townships west of Port Talbot, to Sandwich. Harwich, owing to the particular causes mentioned, has been and will continue a great obstruction to my labours in this portion of the Province, unless relieved by your exertions and assistance, and pray assure Mr. Allan, that I should not have omitted doing myself the pleasure of writing to him on this subject, had I not conceived that as it related to both parties, that one letter would answer. And you will add to the favour, by letting me hear your decision. You will be enabled to understand all the circumstances combined with my plan, by examining the Map of the Western Div'n in the Surveyr. Gen's office.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

THOMAS TALBOT.

From the Crown Lands Department.

several years in the House of Assembly. Upper Canada, was a member both of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and Commissioner of Crown Lands. He took a great interest in emigration, and in the settlement of Peterboro, which is called after him. During the war he rendered good service at Detroit and Mackinac. Died unmarried in 1838. (See Life of Sir John Beverley Robinson, by Major General C. B. Robinson, page 448.)

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Port Talbot, April 15, 1830.

My Dear Sir:—Patrick Breen brought me your note of the 5th inst., yesterday. I think that Breen acted unfair as he knew that Clark was desirous of purchasing the Clergy Reserve B. in the front of Southwold, and as far as I can learn has forwarded by post to you what he considered as the amount of the first payment, at 12s 6d cur'y an acre. Breen, however, informs me that you asked 14s cur'y an acre. There are two other persons of the name of Alvin and Montgomery Smith who have resided on and made improvements on two other Clergy Reserves, a statement of which I think you will find in Mr. Wilmot's return. They have the first payments ready, but from what Breen says about 14s an acre they are at a loss as to what sum they should forward, and also wish to know if it would be safe to send the money by post, to save them the expense and loss of time of going themselves to York. If you will have the goodness to inform me I will instruct them. I did myself the pleasure of writing to you last Monday, respecting a plan for Harwich, which if carried into effect will prove beneficial. The navigation has opened earlier than I ever knew it, but I have not heard how it is at Fort Erie, where most seasons the ice takes a stand.

The *Jews* of merchants of the Talbot settlement will make their fortunes at the expense of my industrious farmers, having given but 4 yorkers a bushel for wheat, and Hamilton and Warren¹ have taken in, I am told, near 20,000 bushels, most part of which for old debts, on which they no doubt had a profit of 700 per cent.

With kindest regards to the Chief and Mrs. Robinson, believe me,
Very truly Y^rs,

THOMAS TALBOT.

The Honble Peter Robinson

&c. &c &c.

York.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Port Talbot, March 17, 1831.

My Dear Commiss^r: The enclosed I received yesterday respecting the Mill Site in London. Pray have goodness to write the person an answer.

¹ Merchants at St. Thomas and Port Stanley. At the latter place they had The Talbot Mills.

Should the Government at home decide on sending out Emigrants this year, and that Cattle may be required for their use, I will request you to keep my Stocks in view, being at a great loss how to dispose of them, besides the wintering of so many as I have, is a great expense in every way. I find that I was nothing too soon in leaving the chief's hospitable quarters, and hope that Mrs. Robinson is doing as well as you could desire.

Believe me, very sincerely y's,

THOMAS TALBOT.

The Honble

Peter Robinson

Commissr of Crown Lands.

&c. &c. &c.

York.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Port Talbot, April 3, 1831.

My Dear Sir: I have had the pleasure of receiving yours of the 28th of last month, and am charmed to hear such good accounts of Mrs. Robinson and the young Lady.¹ I decidedly approve of your plan for laying out a road from the N. E. corner of Carradoc to the Mouth of the River aux Perche, and am quite delighted that such a measure occurred to you, as I know of no part of the Province possessing greater capability for forming a good settlement than that tract affords, situated as it is between two noble rivers, the Sable on the north and Big Bear Creek on the South, which can furnish the Settlers with excellent Fish to feed them the greatest part of the year, besides the Land is of a very superior description, and in fact, when the communication is established, the distance from that part of Lake Huron to York will not be more than from Sandwich. The mode I recommended you to adopt is, in the first place, to employ an intelligent and enterprising surveyor, to explore minutely the Tract, commencing at the N. E. corner of Carradoc, not to take a Westerly course until he had crossed the Bear Creek, for it is evident that there must be an elevation or Ridge separating the waters that run into these Rivers, and when he finds such Ridge to follow it faithfully

¹ Mary Amella, seventh child, and daughter of Chief Justice Robinson Married Hon. Donald McInnes, of Hamilton, Ont., a member of the Senate of Canada, who died in 1900. She died in 1879.

until he gets to Lake Huron. It is notorious that all the surveyors of the Province have most corrupt taste and conceive it worse than murder to run any other than a straight line. On the contrary he must keep the middle of the ridge, let it wind as it may. And in the commencement I would not exceed two Ranges of Lots on each side of the Road, and when these are all settled to run out more, and no deed to issue till the settler had actually completed his settlement duties and resided on his lot 5 years. This is enough for the present.

My next scheme is to endeavor to prevail on the Chief and yrself to get on your Horses the latter part of May and visit Port Talbot, for I sh'd despair of seeing you, if you put off the trip until the summer, when most probably you will be constantly busy in receiving and disposing of emigrants. If you are disposed to confer a compliment, be with me before the Talbot anniversary, wh will be on Monday, the 23rd of May, the proper day is the 21st wh will be Saturday this year, consequently the Festivity would interfere with Sunday and I hope that the Roads will be in good order by that time. As yet, we have had a most backward and wet Spring, constant rain and cold weather, such as I have not experienced since I settled here.

A few days ago, I received a letter from Mr. David Browne, which surpasses those he wrote to Sir John Colborne in point of oddity. You will much oblige me by enquiring in one of your walks how they sell the Lathing which I saw in bundles at York, how much a 1,000 or bundle, and let me know, when you next write. Now with kindest remembrances to the Chief & Mrs. Robinson believe me very sincerely yrs.

THOMAS TALBOT.

I forgot to mention that I told the person who enquired about the Clergy lot, No. 3, 4th concession of Southwold, that the price was twelve shillings six pence per acre.

The Honble Peter Robinson
Commisr. of Crown Land
York.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Port Talbot, May 2, 1831.

My Dear Commissioner: I have received yours of the 24th of April, and regret sincerely to hear that you have been such an invalid, and hope that this may find your health restored.

In compliance with your wish I have engaged a person to accompany the Surveyor in exploring the proposed ground for the New Road. Mr. James Nevilles is the person, a Capt'n of Militia, an intelligent and active man, who will, I have no doubt, be of much use. I have not informed him what his pay is to be, but think he ought to have four dollars a day and find himself, for it will be a laborious service. You have not said who the surveyor is to be, should you not have engaged one, I will recommend one who is active, intelligent and correct, Mr. Peter Carral, of Oxford. If you approve of him, pray write to him as soon as possible and direct him to come to Port Talbot, so that I may explain to him & Nevilles when together the nature of our plan, so that they may not be puzzled, it would be proper that he should be furnished with the Southern Boundary line of the Canada Company's Huron Block, that is, if it crosses the River Sable in any part. Two axemen will be necessary with the party to carry provisions &c. &c. pray let me hear from you on the subject by return of Post— I shall indeed be greatly mortified if any circumstance should prevent your visiting Port Talbot this month, and am Provoked at the bad prospect you give of the Chief's accompanying you, so tell him, and I cannot forgive his laziness, however I am delighted to hear that the family are in such good health.

Believe me very Truly Yrs.

THOMAS TALBOT.

P.S.—Mr. Mount, the Depy. Surveyor, is and has been dangerously ill ever since his return from York.

T. T.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Port Talbot, July 4, 1831.

My Dear Commissioner: I sincerely hope that this may find you on your Legs, after having discarded that Vagabond companion, *The intermittent*, who I have sworn vengeance against for having prevented your visiting Port Talbot, as I do not now look for the pleasure of seeing you here for this year. Your Head and hands must be fully occupied by the numerous arrivals of Emigrants, many of whom are finding their way into my Territory, several by New York.

I have now to inform you that our Surveyor and Explorer have returned from the New Tract of Country, and I am happy to add that they have been quite as successful as I could have wished, in finding an Excellent line for the Road from the N. E. corner of Carradoc to Lake Huron, as you will perceive from this joint report to me, a copy of which I now enclose to you. A magnificent settlement may be accomplished in the Extent, and it now remains with *you* to do it, but I must caution you, in the Yanky style, to be wide awake in guarding against imposition and speculation, and to have a proper person to watch over the Settlers being actual residents and that they faithfully perform the duties that may be required of them. The Surveyr. Carral said that he expected to be able to complete the Survey, in about Six weeks, in which case you can commence work, this Autumn.

The best and cheapest route for Settlers to get to the Road will be by vessels from Chippawa or Fort Erie to Port Stanley, the mouth of Kettle Creek, from thence there is a good road and plenty of wagons to be hired to Lobo or Carradoc, and there is a road thro' one of those townships to the N. W. corner of the former.

What a melancholy end poor Mudge¹ made of himself. He was one of the last persons I should have suspected of committing so rash an act. It will give me great pleasure to hear that the Chief, Mrs. Robinson and all the young folks are well and quite free of Ague.

The weather is now delightful, I am cutting my Hay, which is an excellent crop, but for Fruit it is a sad year, no stone fruit whatever.

I shall take constant interest in the road, and should like it to be called William the Fourth's Road, and my advice is that you should, as much as possible, avoid placing Highland Scotch on it, as of all descriptions they make the worst settlers for New Roads. English are the best.

Have the goodness to let me know when you write if the whole or part of lot No. 9, on Edgeware Road in Yarmouth, a Clergy Reserve, is for sale, as a person wishes to purchase it and state the price. I likewise send herewith Mr. Neville's account of his service amounting to £23. Cury, which I wish you to send me the amount as soon as you can, as he is in want of it. I have nothing more to say but to wish you good health and believe me very Sinly Yrs.

THOMAS TALBOT.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

¹ Lieutenant Mudge, confidential secretary to Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and nephew of Lady Colborne, committed suicide in a fit of insanity. See Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's Sketches, pp. 223-228.

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Port Talbot, Oct. 10th, 1831.

My Dear Commissioner:

I hope this may find you returned to York with health restored. I felt not a little uneasy about you, until I saw Mr. Consul Buchanan, who relieved me by telling me that your condition was much more favorable than the chief's last letter stated it to be. I hope that you will not confine yourself too much to your office, and take moderate exercise daily. The weather for the last week has been most aggravating, nothing but rain. I inclose Neville's receipts for his wages. When you write pray inform me if Clergy Lot No. 9, on Edgeware Road, in Yarmouth, is for sale, as there is an applicant for it. Every Vessel brings Lots of Highland Scotch, many of whom possess the means of purchasing. I sell the school land in Yarmouth for 12s 6d Cury the acre. I shall not tire you, so with kindest remembrance to the Chief & Mrs. Robinson, believe me very Sincerely Yrs

THOMAS TALBOT.

I forgot to trouble you with a commission.

I wrote to Butcher Elliott two or three weeks ago to say that I had a number of cattle that I wished to sell, and requesting him to let me know if he wanted to purchase. Pray have a conversation with him about them and tell me what he says, and if he will come to Port Talbot to inspect my stock. My nephew, Capn. Airey, left me last Wednesday after spending nearly a fortnight at Port Talbot.

T. T.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Private.

The Honble Peter Robinson

&c. &c. &c.

York.

Port Talbot, Dec. 4th, 1831.

Dear Commiss'r.

I was much obliged and gratified by the receipt of your letter, giving the fate of the Reform Bill, and sincerely trust that there may not take place any violent agitation. Lord Wharncliffe, in his last letter, told me that the middle class was not generally in favor of the measure. The

consequence, in my opinion, must be a change of the ministry, if so, I hope that Sir George Murray may not be again our Master.

I was greatly disappointed in not getting better accounts of your health, as your former report was far more flattering; if cold weather agrees with you, you have it in perfection, it beats any season at an early stage that I have experienced in Upper Canada, and I never was worse prepared for it, my House more open than a Barn, and the part I feel most the loss of is the cellar, having for the first time sent my Pears and apples this year to the press, and after paying the 3d I got ten Barls of Perry and fifty of Cider, and I now am aggravated to the greatest degree by the whole being hard frozen. Also my Cattle gives me much annoyance, in consequence of Elliott not taking them, he wrote that if I would keep them until Xss that he would come for them, but that is quite impossible, for the feed it would require to keep them in Beef order, I should consume all my Hay and the remainder of my Stock die before Spring. I had thirty good Beeves for him, so much for grievances.

My intention is at present, wind and weather permitting, to set out for York the 2nd or 3rd of Jany., and I feel impatient to see and converse with you, I have not any faith in Sir John's plans for the new Surveyed Tract. This I hope will find all my flourishing to all of whom I send my best regards. I wrote to the Chief and he must have got my letter very soon after he wrote to me. Believe me very faithfully yrs

THOMAS TALBOT.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Port Talbot, Feb. 2nd., 1832.

My Dear Commissr.:

A poor Scotchman has just left me (Malcolm Galbraith) who states that thro' a mistake and ignorance he took possession of a wrong lot—the North half of lot 24. North on the Longwood Road, in Ekfrid, where he has been clearing. I apprise you of this, hoping that you will not disturb him. I wrote to Col. Burwell some days ago requesting that he wd. call on you and say that I would thank you not to dispose of any of the North halves of the Lots on the North side of the Longwood Road until I have the pleasure of seeing you at Port Talbot, when I shall be obliged to you to bring with you a list of such Lots as may have been thrown open by the Council, when you and myself can compare plans so as to prevent any future difficulties.

I hope that the two Houses have adopted a favorable decision as to the supply bill, and that they have parted in peace.

The Winter appears to be again at Anchor, if it should last all this Month so much the better.

I am still an invalid, confining myself to my House and living on broth. It will add greatly to my happiness to hear that my friends at the Chief's and also yourself are quite recovered but nothing can more effectually contribute to your restoration than a Month's residence at Port Talbot. So Adieu, my dear Robinson, and believe me very sincerely yrs,

THOMAS TALBOT.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Proclamation.—Talbot to his settlers.

(Printed fly-sheet 7 inches by 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.)

NOTICE.

HAVING SEEN THE PROCEEDINGS of different Meetings held in the Talbot Settlement, on the subject of *imagined* grievances, and finding that it is now necessary to ascertain the real sentiments of the Inhabitants, so as at once to put down the fever (by a few only) manifested, to encourage disaffection to the British Government, I give this notice, recommending a general meeting of my Settlers on St. George's day, the 23d. of April next, at the King's Arms at St. Thomas, at noon, when I shall attend.

THOMAS TALBOT,

Father of the Talbot Settlement.

Port Talbot, March 19, 1832.

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Private.

The Honble

Peter Robinson

Commissr. of Crown Lands

&c. &c. &c.

York.

Port Talbot, April 15th, 1832.

My Dear Commissioner,—

The spring has commenced, and so dry that the Roads are now quite as good as they are in Summer, therefore I sincerely hope that this may

find you in health sufficiently good to admit of your paying me the so long wished for visit. Provide yourself, therefore, with a strong one-horse Waggon, in which you and your Servant will travel more comfortably than on horse-back, and set off immediately after the receipt of this for Port Talbot, where you must make up your mind to remain *one* whole month, at the least, and I promise you that you shall live as quietly and regularly as you please: I shall not give you the *Blue Pill*, simply my fine Southern air will do the needful by sending back another man. I am particularly anxious for your being with me the first week in May so that you may not feel any impatience to be in York before the middle of June, when Emigrants may be expected to begin to arrive. Pray write by the return of Post informing me of your movement. The route I recommend is: 1st day to Sumner's 2nd to Brantford, 3rd to Willson's at Simcoe (Long Point), 4th to Winan's in Bayham, or if you can to Loders' at Little Otter Creek, and 5th day to Port Talbot. Those are easy stages and will not be too much for you. Should the Deed for the Lot which I purchased of you be made out, pray bring it with you and have the goodness to say to Mr Markland that I am pestered to death for the Deeds of the persons I left the memm. I left in his office for, and if executed bring them also.

I take it for granted that the navigation is now open from York to Quebec. If the Chief or yourself shd. hear of a safe opportunity to forward the little Dog to Capt. Airey, at the Castle of St. Louis, pray do, for every letter I get from my nephew expresses much impatience to have it. I expect some hot work at my Benefit on the 23rd, Squibs flying in all directions—with my kindest regards to all the Chief's family believe me very sincerely Yrs

THOMAS TALBOT.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

The Honble Peter Robinson
&c. &c. &c.
York.

Port Talbot. April 23rd. 1832.

My Dear Robinson:—

Mr. Saml. James is now with me, and I have recommended him to take No. 17 in the 1st Con. of Carradoc, a good lot. I will recommend that I should locate him on the above Lot on the same regulations that I locate Land, which will save him from the expense of purchasing. He

will return to York with this, and pray let me know by Post if my recommendation will be allowed.

I had a most splendid Victory on St. George's Day, and nothing could have gone off better. I long to see you.

Very sincerely Yrs.

THOMAS TALBOT.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

(*Printed fly-sheet relating to the St. Thomas Meeting, 1832.*)

To the inhabitants of the Talbot Settlement!!!

It appears that the Pedlers of William Lyon Mackenzie's grievances in this quarter, have taken the alarm at the aspect their cause has assumed throughout the Province, and having in their zeal, when "hopes were bright," exposed their secret views in such a manner that they cannot now retract with any colour of decency, they are making the most desperate exertions to mislead the Talbot Settlers.

The Committees of Vigilance, from the two meetings held in Malahide and Yarmouth, assembled at Burbee's Inn, in St. Thomas, on Tuesday the 27th ultimo, resolved in secret conclave to entrust their cause to a "Committee of Talent," consisting of Messrs. Lucius Bigelow, A. B. Lewis, and George Lawton, which no doubt after an arduous but certainly a very protracted labour gave to the world on Saturday last the production signed A Freeholder, entitled "A Circular to the Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex," typical no doubt of those circulating Freeholders who have so busily peddled grievances throughout the County.

This Freeholder, the offspring of those Talented Individuals, (two-thirds of whom most likely have never taken the oath of allegiance,) most shamefully slanders the Honourable Colonel Talbot's character—misrepresents his motives in calling the meeting on the 23rd Instant, and insults the inhabitants themselves by asserting that "an attempt is about to be made to overawe and brow-beat them into into a publick expression of sentiments different from their real political feelings."

Now it is proper to inquire what motives induced this "Talented Committee" to question Colonel Talbot's right to call a meeting and advise his settlers as to their best interests, and also to examine how the Freeholder has discharged the task he has gratuitously assumed of exposing the conduct of designing men, and of representing the present political state of the country.

Before the Committees of Vigilance assumed their offices, the Talbot Settlement was in a state of peace and harmony. Its inhabitants felt

that somehow or other they had become as happy and as comfortable, within a very short space of time, as most of the other inhabitants of the Province had done in a much longer period; that they enjoyed perfect liberty, and were free from restraint unless they chose to run their heads into trouble; that their country was becoming one of the most flourishing, productive, and conspicuous portions of the Province. Competence and Independence presented themselves as the guerdon of their exertions; a tide of emigration was setting in, of people of wealth and respectability, who had left the land of their nativity on account of the popular commotions which existed there, to seek an Asylum in a portion of His Majesty's Dominions where they might enjoy the advantages of a Constitution, which had raised Great Britain to its present glory; free from the imperfections which a surplus population, and many evils peculiar only to Great Britain, have naturally occasioned.—Was this contented and happy state to be attributed to the enterprising exertions of Mr. A. B. Lewis, to the agricultural and political schemes of Mr. George Lawton, to the immaculate system of mercantile policy pursued by Mr. L. Bigelow—or to the judicious arrangements in settling the country and the unwearied zeal in promoting its interests, both at home and abroad, in the Honourable individual who called the meeting.—Again—we now see disaffection disseminating the doctrines of a designing demagogue who aims at engrafting Republicanism on a British Constitution, and disturbs the tranquility of our peaceful abodes with factious broils.

Is this to be ascribed to the Honourable Colonel Talbot, or, to the exertions of the Committee of Talent:—let the reader answer. It is, however worthy of remark, that most of those who have been industrious and unwearied in their exertions to disseminate discontent in this quarter, are a discription of inhabitants coming under the head of emigrants, lately from the United States: and although many of our respectable, wealthy and loyal inhabitants are of this class—it is painful to observe that others are ever ready to catch at popular commotions in the hope of forwarding schemes, which they seemed to cherish at their hearts.

I feel happy that the Freeholder has completely exposed the conduct of “designing men:” for in all cases of Faction there are revealed reasons and reserved motives. “By revealed reasons I mean a certain set of plausible doctrine styled the creed of the party, but the reserved motive belongs to Faction only—and is the thirst of power, though generally covered with the specious pretences of self-denial, and that vehemance referred to zeal for the publick, which flows in fact from avarice, self-interest, resentment, and other private views.” Thanks to the Freeholder for his Circular, for in it we have their set plausible

doctrine; the reserved motive is seen in the 'Trifling Reform he proposes, and in order more clearly to show the "revealed doctrine and reserved motive" let me ask;

What has the Reform in England to do with the people of this country? What authority has the Freeholder for applying the terms Whig and Tory, to the inhabitants of this settlement? Is it because William Lyon Mackenzie wears an enormous red wig, that his partizans should style those people Tories who do not follow that fiery beacon of dissention?

Where is the necessity of a Legislative Council at all if it is made elective? If it is contended that Great Britain should not pass Laws affecting our internal economy, why apply to the King to remedy what we are capable of doing ourselves?

Who let the Committee of Talent into the secrets of Government, and informed it of the Despatches Sir John Colborne has received?

To which member of the Talented Committee did Colonel Talbot relate his private history? Have not the absurd grievances complained of, made the Province the ridicule of its neighbors?

Is the Freeholder's idea of Colonel Talbot's children being of age taken from the story of brother Jonathan throwing the 'Tea Kettle at John Bull's head?

TALBOT SETTLERS! designing men are among you, attend the meeting of the 23rd, and show your loyalty to your King and Country.

A TALBOT SETTLER.

Talbot Settlement, April 12, 1832.

(Printed fly-sheet in support of the St. Thomas Meeting 1832.)

A Word to the Men of Middlesex.

When you attend the meeting on the 23rd, remember, that neither Reform in England—nor Col. Talbot's 60,000 acres of land—nor his 400 L. per annum—nor Burwell's and Mount's Parliamentary conduct, have anything to do with the object of the meeting. The squib signed A Freeholder has dwelt on these topicks—but be assured that they have nothing whatever to do with the meeting.

Men of Middlesex, on the 23rd two parties will present themselves. The one will be composed of Loyal men—the other of Disaffected men, of Republicans, of Revolutionists, and of Rebels. Let every man therefore ask himself this question. Shall I stand up on the same side with these Revolutionary Republicans—on the same side with these Rebels—

or shall I stand up on the side of Loyalty? This is the question, ye men of Middlesex, which every one of you must ask himself at the day of Meeting, paying no regard to what the "Nasty Fellows," alias the Republicans, may say in their squibs.—Again I tell you that you are to meet on the day, for the express purpose of showing your Loyalty and to tread Disaffection under foot.

Ye Loyal men fail not to attend—remembering that he who calls himself Loyal and stays away, is no better, nay, worse than Rebels. Neutral people are worse than Rebels, suffer no such persons to be among you.

ANOTHER OF THE PEOPLE.

St. Thomas Journal—Extra.

St. Thomas, Thursday, April 19, 1832.

To the Inhabitants of the Talbot Settlement.

Fellow Subjects,

The state of the Province having arrived at that alarming crisis, when it is the indispensable duty of every lover of happiness, as well as admirers of celebrity and good order, to come forward on the 23d inst. to endeavor to put down by your voice, a rebellious faction that infest our land,—delays are dangerous—think not that it will all blow over without your exertions to suppress it, but come forward as true British Subjects, and show by your conduct that you are a subject in reality, ever ready to trample rebellion and disaffection under foot—is it not easier to hack down a plient sapling, than fall a sturdy oak? We have dangerous men among us, hark what one of them says, their leader, Mackenzie.

"We come at last to the leading question, WHAT IS TO BE DONE?"

"Meet together from all sections of the country at York on Thursday next 10th inst., in this town, on the area in front of the court-house—let the farmer leave his husbandry, the mechanick his tools, and pour forth your gallant population animated by the pure spirit of liberty—be firm and collected—be determined—be united—never trifle with your rights—show by your conduct that you are fit for the management of your own domestick affairs, ripe for freedom," &c.

Now, who can deny but rebellion, and the establishing of a republican government in this province, is intended, by this notorious hypocrite, although he may deceive thousands, by telling them that it is to strengthen and secure their more permanent attachment to the Mother

Country.—Fellow Subject, put no confidence in what this noted mealy-mouthed rebel tells you, for he is all conceit and conception, and polluted with rebellious and selfish motives, as many of his warmest friends in this part of the country—hear what one of them said immediately after our late meeting; in speaking of Washington, he said that he “worshipped his very image whenever he saw it”—also several toasts were drank to “Washington,” “Jefferson,” “Adams,” “Maddison,” “Perry,” &c. does this sound like the true sons of British Freedom? We answer no! and we are ready to admit you will give the same answer—then come forward on Monday next and make good your assertion.

A TRUE BRITISH SUBJECT.

Middlesex, April 18, 1832.

For the St. Thomas Journal.

The following is the copy of an anonymous letter received by the Honourable Col. Talbot, dated on the same day with the Circular signed A Freeholder.

April 9th 1832.

Sir—You will never know who writes this for the best reasons because the writer only knows and he will never divulge it.

The hand you cannot detect I am a Lover of Good Order and Happiness although deferring from you as it respects the Politicks of the Province—I regret that you have allowed a designing and angry man to persuade you into the belief that an expression of publick opinion can be fairly obtained in the county of Middlesex in favor of the Tory party of this Province or (if you Like the expression better) of the majority of the present House of Assembly.—I know the county and its Inhabitants & whatever Burwell may tell you I know that such an expression cannot be fairly obtained and I also know that the Liberals are taking efficient measures to prevent it from being taken ever fairly. a Circular has appeared to day which I send to you, one Thousand Copies of it will be circulated—and Middlesex will turn out En Masse.

The last meeting caused the worst feelings of the parties and on the 23rd they will meet together with their passions highly excited—I am of opinion that three quarters of the males over sixteen years of age in the county will be at St. Thomas on that day and out of a population of Fifteen Thousand these persons will not be a despicable number I assure you. Now Sir for what are you calling together this Great Multitude whom you know have the worst of feelings toward each other? Can you expect any good to arise from it? On the contrary how much

evil will it produce? I have already said you will not accomplish your object and depend upon it that on the 24th of April you will be obliged to admit that I said truly what you say about the disaffection to the British Government is a false charge and you know it is, Shame Shame that a man in you standing and at your age should thus Lend himself as a tool to do dirty work—Recall the notice of your meeting the object of your Party can be accomplish as well by circulating your address for signatures which you can do without bringing a multitude of angry men together I heard officers and privates of your Regiment say that your Summons authorizes them to appear on the day with their Weapons of War, and that they should do so—what will be the event God only knows—I fear that you and a few others will find it more difficult to direct the storm than to raise it—Recall your Notice—

This is from a Friend.

To the Hon. Thos. Talbot.

If this puerile and contemptible production is from a Friend, he may be safely classed among those friends with whom the Hon. Col. converses through the window when they come to visit him, instead of allowing them to come within his doors. A man's affecting nerves must be very blunt indeed if he cannot smell the pill box in this ungrammatical, unpunctuated, and wrong spelt letter. There is no need of spectacles to discover that more than one person was engaged in facilitating this bullying, nonsensical piece of stuff. Did they for one moment imagine that they would induce Col. Talbot to withdraw his notice? Col. Talbot is not a man who looks back when he has once put his hand to the plough. Their very letter would rather have a tendency to encourage him to let the notice continue: for the whole tenour of their grovling epistle plainly evinces that not Col. Talbot, but themselves have everything to fear from seeing three-fourths of the male population above sixteen meet together on the 23d. Towards the conclusion of their filthy tirade these ingenious gentlemen are pleased to observe with respect to the meeting "what will be the event God only knows." Now I have only to say that it is as easy to conjecture the event of the meeting, as it is to distinguish between a pill box and a pair of spectacles.

(Draft in Colonel Talbot's writing of his speech at St. Thomas.)

April 23, 1832.

Silence and Attention.

I find it necessary to begin by contradicting an assertion that was published in a production addressed to the Inhabitants of Middlesex signed Freeholder which was from bezinning to end nothing but trash,

sedition and lies, which stated that my object was overawe and browbeat my settlers into an expression of my own choice—that I deny for such a measure would have frustrated the main object I had in view in calling this meeting for I am too well acquainted with the nature of mankind to suppose for a moment that any sound or honest man would allow himself to be overawed or browbeaten as regarded the question upon which we meet as they would naturally be governed by the dictates of their own consciences—I have chosen this day as being St. George's day—the Champion of the greatest nation on earth, and all who claim to be her sons either by birth or adoption should feel proud accordingly and with hands and hearts under the sacred banner that is now waving over our heads, determined with our lives to defend our King our rights and our glorious Constitution against all Conspirators and rebels of every nation and denomination whatsoever— When I undertook the formation of this Settlement between 20 and 30 years ago it was in the hope that I should have none other but sound British subjects for my settlers so as to ensure peace and good fellowship amongst us, and I took every pains to select characters of that description but in spite of all my vigilance I am sorry to find I have not been successful, for some black sheep have slipped into my flock and very black they are—and what is worse they have got the rot—a distemper not known in the Talbot Settlement to have shown itself openly until within the last six or eight months—when these (which I shall call for shortness Rebels) commenced their work of darkness under the cover of organizing Damned Cold water drinking Societies, where they met at night to communicate their poisonous and seditious schemes to each other and to devise the best mode of circulating the infection, so as to impose upon and delude the simple and unwary— After practising this game they fancied they had acquired strength and assumed a more daring aspect, and appeared openly under the mask of the Grievance Petition which I have never seen or heard the particular contents of and was it placed before me I should not take the trouble of reading it being aware that it was a thing of trash and sedition founded on falsehood fabricated for the purpose of creating discontent, and in the end rebellion in this Province—The only part that I paid any attention to is that which prays His Majesty to remove Sir John C.—from the Government of the Province for my part, I cannot account how that gallant and distinguished officer incurred the displeasure of this faction other wise than by showing himself openly to the world, a straight forward, honest, faithful and loyal servant to His King and Country—Such qualifications were indeed sufficient to render him odious in the sight of Rebels—I have not the honor of being very intimately acquainted with His Excellency as a private gentleman,

but I have watched his conduct as a public officer during his administration and I solemnly declare that there could not have been a person selected who could have more indefatigably exerted himself to promote the best interest of the Province than he has done— And as such he has a just claim to the respect and gratitude of every honest man and well wisher to the well doing of Upper Canada.

These incendiaries opened their campaign judiciously by having their first field day in Malahide where their greatest strength prevails, where I am told the old Schoharie line turned out in full force, having a Yankey deserter for their drill sergeant, and a long sprout from a U. E. for their flag staff—there can be no doubt that they went through their manœuvres of that day with entire satisfaction to themselves, and that they did not disperse until they had devoutly chaunted their patriotic hymn which they used to sing during the late War after every little advantage the enemy obtained— I do not recollect the words of the Hymn, but the conclusion of the chorus after each verse was hurra for the new State— Now these diabolical wretches were total strangers when they came into this Province and in every sense of the law as much foreigners as turks would be that came into any part of the British dominions—nevertheless they were received with every kindness, and as much favor conferred on them as could be on British born Subjects—and now that they have acquired wealth independence and valuable estates they (sheet missing) Party So that whenever any of you hear any scoundrel utter treasons or endeavour to excite rebellion by act or deed that you will give him a keepsake that he will recollect during his life— This day I hope may be kept in remembrance by you all as a day of salvation and mercy, and that you will implant it in the hearts of your children and to the latest posterity as a day of examination of your actions for the past year so that all corruption may be cast out.

Now God of his infinite goodness and mercy bless and preserve all you that are true British subjects and keep your hearts and minds untainted by sedition or corruption.

John Harris to Colonel Burwell.

Woodlawn 25th April, 1832.

Dear Sir:

The following is a statement of the Monies I paid Colonel Talbot for Aldbrough & Dumwich.

Aldbrough E.	£. 60—0—0	} £. 91—0—0
Amount for Dumwich . .	£. 31—0—0	

I have in my hand £9—0—0— for Dunwich which you can lay out—and if the Colonel should have exceeded the above sums it does not matter his own Land Tax can cover it—his own Road Tax for Aldbrough is £. 13—6—8 per annum. If I could get the Sheriff to a settlement for Aldbrough there would be several pounds more. He has not yet accounted for the Monies at the first sales notwithstanding he pledged himself at the last assizes to do so, which you perhaps recollect. There was £. 37—10—0 which he laid out on the Swamp Road in Dunwich. I am not aware of any other sums we have had account of the Cholera at London. I rather think there will be a thin Court and I question if a jury will be there several of the Grand Jurors here declare they will not attend.

Yours truly,

JOHN HARRIS.

Mr. Burwell Sr.,

(Free)

P.M.,

(Postmark)

Talbot Road.

York. 28 July 1832. U. C.

FROM THE ST. THOMAS JOURNAL.

St. Thomas, Thursday, April 26, 1832.

Talbot Settlement Meeting.

St. George's Day, April 23, 1832.

Early in the morning British Flags were displayed from the two Inns of this village, and soon were seen arriving in every direction, groups of Yeomanry, to attend the great Meeting; all, apparently, showing their desire to be conspicuous in evincing sound loyalty to our Gracious King, and firm attachment to our Glorious Constitution. After ten o'clock the throng rapidly increased: large parties on horse-back, from the most distant parts of the settlement, made their appearance; then came a noble body of loyal subjects, who had commenced their route from Middleton, and were joined by large parties on the Talbot Road from thence to St. Thomas; they arrived on the ground horse and foot, bearing a beautiful banner enscribed, "SIR JOHN COLBORNE AND THE CONSTITUTION," and preceded by a band of Musick. Upon their arrival they were joined by a large party on horse-back in readiness to escort the Hon. Col. Talbot as soon as his approach could be discovered. About half past 11 A. M. the venerable father of the Talbot Settlement, accompanied only by his servant, was met by the escort on the summit

of the hill opposite the village, where his advance was greeted by the most enthusiastick and continued bursts of cheering. The sight now became truly imposing—the assembled multitude manifested the most joyous feelings upon the Hon. Col's entrance into the village; an Amateur Band struck up the British Grenadiers; the Highland pipes, too, sent forth their martial notes, and every thing tended to inspire the friends of the Constitution with the fullest confidence that their laudable exertions would this day be crowned by a glorious triumph. On his arrival opposite the King's Arms the Hon. Col. was again saluted by the most deafening and tremendous cheering of the whole multitude, and being handed up to the hustings by a number of the oldest and most respectable Settlers, the area in front of the Inn, Church Street, and all the avenue, were filled.—Then was witnessed an interesting moment of the most quiet anxiety and intense feeling; the venerable Patriarch—who had excludcd himself from the society in which he had been nurtured, and expended the prime of his life, and his fortune, in superintending the formation of, and maturing the settlement which bears his name,—standing for the first time upon a hustings to offer his opinion on the subject of the agitations which exist in the country. The moment was truly interesting—to see him surrounded by a dense crowd of intelligent wealthy and independant yeomanry, deeply sensible that they were in full possession and enjoyment of all the proud advantages which they should inherit as the descendants of Britons, and which are inherent rights of all who have the happiness to be under the glorious influence of the British Constitution. All, apparently were anxious to hear the opinions of the Hon. person who had identified himself with the province at the commencement of the constitution; who came to it as Private Secretary to Gen. Simcoe in 1791, to assist in carrying that constitution into effect, and who from that time to the present, has been an active and industrious observer of its wholesome operation—a term of more than forty years.

The Hon. Col. addressed the meeting in a strain both pathetick and eloquent, and after briefly explaining the object for which he had called his settlers together, and commenting in strong terms on the conduct of those individuals who had been foremost in fomenting the discontent excited by artful and designing men, requested Mr. Ermatinger to read the following address which he (the Hon. Col.) approved of :—

Address.

To The King's Most Excellent Majesty;

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, inhabitants of the Talbot Settlement in the Province of Upper Canada, beg leave

to offer our humble expressions of sincere attachment to your Royal Person and Government.

Actuated by the most honorable feelings, a true love of country and of that excellent constitution under which we live and prosper; we come forward with heartfelt satisfaction to join our loyal fellow subjects throughout this flourishing and highly favored Colony, in those sentiments of unmingled affection, unabated zeal and devoted attachment to our King and Country, which have been so generally expressed in the numerous Addresses to Your Royal Throne.

Deeply impressed with a lively sense of the manifold blessings we enjoy under the protection of Your Majesty's Government established in this Province; we beg to assure Your Majesty, that the inhabitants of the Talbot Settlement (with the exception of a few only) in no wise participate in those feelings of discontent so recently manifested by a few disaffected individuals, who, making religion subservient to their political designs, have, by the most insidious arts and flagrant misstatements, endeavoured to eradicate every true British feeling from the hearts of Your Majesty's loyal subjects. But, most Gracious Sovereign, we are too sensible of the advantages we derive from our connection with the British Empire, to permit the seeds of disaffection so abundantly scattered, to take root in our hearts.

We are the more anxious at this time to express our sentiments and testify our zeal in support of Your Majesty's Government, as these political delinquents, while professing equal attachment to Your Royal Person and Government, are unwearied in their exertions to implant into the minds of their deluded followers sentiments totally at variance with the principles of the British Constitution so happily established in this Province.

Although much pains has been taken, and every effort used by these designing men, to disseminate disaffection and discontent to the existing Government of this Province, under colour of Grievances, it affords us great pleasure to observe, that as soon as the tendency of the various Petitions to Your Majesty, craving unconstitutional concessions, became apparent; all Your Majesty's intelligent and well disposed subjects of this Colony, emulous to manifest their loyalty, sprang forward to the standard of their King and Country, resolutely determined to oppose every attempt of a disloyal faction to bring the Government of this Province into contempt.

Upper Canada yet in its infancy stands much in need of the fostering care of the Mother Country, which has ever been so beneficially

extended towards it; and the paternal solicitude which Your Majesty so eminently evinces for the welfare of all Your subjects, leaves us assured, that whenever any change, essential to its happiness, and compatible with the principles of our admirable constitution is required, our humble Petitions will not be neglected.

Whilst the subjects of Mighty Empires are borne down by the weight of heavy taxes, distracted by internal commotions, and afflicted with many real grievances; the inhabitants of this settlement, in common with their fellow subjects of Upper Canada, gratefully acknowledge that they enjoy, through the blessing of their Almighty Father, a greater portion of rational freedom, civil and religious liberty, and peaceful contentment, than as they believe, any other people on earth. Their Taxes are light and applied to useful purposes; their Laws constitutionally made with the assent of the representatives of their own free choice, impartially administered, and their commerce encouraged and protected by the Mighty Arm of Britain.

The Talbot Settlement, Your Majesty, comprises a large extent of Country, the soil of which is inferior to none in the Province of Upper Canada: many parts of this valuable tract present a cheering prospect of successful industry, and many improvements are in progress to develop its abundant resources. Thus happily situated, we view with satisfaction the increase of population arriving from the land of our Forefathers to share with us the plenteous gifts of Heaven.

The Administration of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, we beg most respectfully to state to Your Majesty, has ever been marked by the most conciliating deportment¹ the most unwearied zeal and the most indefatigable exertions to promote and maintain the true interests of the Country over which He so ably presides.

Fully relying upon the wisdom of Your Majesty's Government for a continuance of the great privileges we possess as British Subjects, and duly appreciating the prosperity we have thereby attained to:

We pray, the Almighty Dispenser of every blessing, that Your Majesty may long continue to wield the Sceptre of Your Royal Ancestors reigning in the hearts of all Your Subjects.

This address was answered with the most enthusiastick and reiterated cheers, not one of the Black Sheep adverted to in the Hon. Colonel's Speech daring to raise his voice against it. It was unanimously adopted!!! When the cheering had ceased Col. Talbot signified to his

¹ For examples of this "most conciliating deportment" see Dr. Egerton Ryerson's Story of My Life, pages 98-99.

settlers that at certain places, named, the address would be ready for signatures, and that those who were disposed might sign it.—After the usual cheering for the King and the Constitution, the Hon. Col. having expressed his opinion of the administration of his Excellency, Sir John Colborne, proposed a cheer for that worthy individual—a hearty burst from the multitude re-echoed the sentiment.

When the cheering had ceased, the venerable Patriarch gave an affectionate benediction to his Loyal Settlers, and the meeting broke up in the greatest harmony—not, however, before a spontaneous desire from the multitude called forth a general burst of cheers for the Hon. Col. Talbot.

The greatest anxiety prevailed amongst the People to sign the address, and immediately after the meeting had broken up, nearly seven hundred names were affixed—many persons from a distance having been unavoidably constrained to depart before an opportunity of signing it occurred.

We are happy to observe, that during the whole time of the meeting not an instance of tumult or disorderly conduct occurred. This pleasing result is mainly attributable to the determination of the Constitution-ists to maintain good order and effect the object of their meeting, to show in the strongest light that the adverse party, who had used every means of intimidation, formed a very inconsiderable part of the Talbot Settlers, and to prove that their loyalty was not to be shaken by a few daring adventurers.

In the evening a large party of good loyal subjects sat down to dinner at the King's Arms in company with the Hon. Col. Talbot, when the utmost hilarity prevailed—Loyal Toasts were drunk, and St. George's day passed off in a style unprecedented in this part of His Majesty's dominions.

FROM THE COURIER OF UPPER CANADA, May 5th, 1832.

PROVINCIAL.

*Reprint from the London Sun.*¹

On Monday last, as we previously announced, the Talbot settlement meeting took place. The morning was dark and lowering, and as we slowly drove along through mud and mire, alternately overtaking bands of hardy predestrians, and being overtaken by troops of gallant equestrians,

¹ Edited by E. A. Talbot, author of *Five Years' Residence in Canada*, a distant relative of Colonel Talbot.

we endeavored to induce old time to pass as pleasantly as possible, by testing our skill in phreneology.— Every phiz afforded a touch stone, but then the difficulty was to ascertain whether or not we could distinguish a Radical from a constitutionalist. To put the question to strangers was rather too yankeefied for our notion, and to retain every face in our “mind’s mirror,” until “the hour of demonstration should arrive” was a pretty considerable difficult task. Long faces, smooth brows, and lank hair were in our opinion characteristic traits of grievance mongers; while innumerable bluff chops, well grown whiskers and bushy noddles were evident proofs that the British Lion would that day be lord of the ascendant. As we approached the town, the sun hitherto enveloped in clouds, suddenly burst forth in meridian Majesty, as if to exhibit to our view, in more brilliant colors the innumerable British flags that now presented themselves on the hill beneath which our carriage slow rolled along. As we entered the town we were met by a number, in carriages heavily laden by true British timber, in the first were about 15 passengers, one of whom gracefully waved a splendid scarlet flag in the centre of which was a crown, around which were the words Sir John Colborne and the British constitution. Almost immediately after a gallant band of 2 or 300 footmen appeared preceded by a fife and drum, playing Rule Britannia. At about a quarter before 12, upwards of 200 horsemen with a bugler at their head proceeded towards Port Talbot to meet the Col and accompany him to Town; while an immense assemblage placed themselves on the top of Sterling Hill to await his arrival. Between the Hill and the town, at the residence of Col Warren a party of gentlemen, with a band of music “of no ignoble blood,” prepared to greet his coming. On his appearing on the Hill west of the creek, his approach was announced by a thousand tongues: the party at Col Warren’s of which we had the honor to be one, then drew up in front of his house to salute him as he past, just as we had formed we observed the Col ascending the hill, uncovered, amid the most deafening cheers, the bands playing the British Grenadier’s march. As he passed our party, he again uncovered, and with a look of conscious victory eyed every individual as if to ascertain if an enemy to Britain could be found in such company. He then rode up to the King’s Arms Hotel, where a platform, was erected for his reception. On one angle of the platform proudly waved the British Union Jack and on another a splendid merchant flag and on the third the one to which we have before alluded, with the words Sir John Colborne and the British constitution, splendidly guarded on both sides.

Innumerable flags were interspersed among the crowd, and on the whole the scene was the most grand, and exhilarating of any, which dur-

ing 13 years of exile, has fallen to our lot to behold. For the first time were we fully, fairly, and unequivocally convinced that we lived in a truly British colony—for the first time were we entirely satisfied, that if the day should ever come when it would be necessary to support those principles, sword in hand which has been the study of our life to instil into the minds of our children we could enter upon the task with unshaken confidence—for the first time were we satisfied that the people knew how to appreciate the inestimable political blessings which they enjoy—and for the first time did we hurl from our mind the bitter thought that rebellion might yet desolate the land of our adoption, and lay waste the fair fields of this highly favored colony.

The Col. on ascending the platform raised his hat from his head, and after viewing the immense assemblage which crowded around him commenced his address in the same original, eccentric, and peculiar strain in which he is wont to indulge in his own mansion. We regret exceedingly that we had not taken notes of his speech, and still more that we were unfortunately placed "hip and shoulder" by the only drunken man which we saw at the meeting, for by his braulings we were frequently precluded from catching many expressions which we doubt not, are essential to a true report of this pithy orration.

Proceeding to the front of the platform he said—gentlemen I feel it to be necessary before we enter into the business of this meeting, to refute, a base slanderous and unprinciple calumny which has been circulated about me, by a set of infamous and worthless ruffians, who from motives of disaffection and rebellion have labored to convince you that I called this meeting for the purpose of overawing and browbeating my settlers into the adoption of such sentiments as I might think proper to propose to them. This is a base and infamous falsehood—I called this meeting not with a view of attempting to influence you to adopt my sentiments, but with a view of ascertaining the nature of your own—I called it in order that every man of you might have an opportunity of publicly declaring what he is, in order that I may know who to trust in the hour of danger, in order that you may well know who you may safely esteem as friends or regard as enemies to your peace and happiness—(loud cheers.)

When I commenced the settlement of this country, between twenty and thirty years ago, my most anxious desire was to form a truly British Colony. To the attainment of this object I have devoted all the energies of my mind, but notwithstanding the most vigilant exertions, I find that some black sheep have crept into the flock, and that many of them have got the rot too; laughter and much cheering, while the colonel paused, took his snuff box from his pocket, and giving it the usual tap,

raised the lid and taking out a pinch, shook his fingers about six inches from his nose as if to hide the smile that evidently played on his countenance.

But he continued, it was not until very recently that those intruders openly declared themselves. It was not until they formed a d—d cold water society here, at which they met night after night in secret conclave to concoct measures for the subversion of our institutions, that I was aware of the prevalence of such principles. This well organized band first commenced the study of their tactics at Malahide where they had the greatest strength and where they had the advantage of the military skill of a Yankee deserter for a drill serjeant, aided by a tall stripping, the son of a U. E. Loyalist, whom they transformed into a flag staff. (Immense cheers and laughter.) Here the old Schoharrie line for a while drove a pretty considerable trade. (Continued laughter.) They next tried their strength in Yarmouth, where, aided by a few Hickory Quakers, they succeeded in organizing a committee of vigilance whose duty I suppose was to sound "the conchshell of sedition in every valley and on every hill, and where aided by certain characters who making a cloak of religion to cover their seditious purposes, and who secretly lent them the light of their countenance, they prospered to the present time. It is not a little surprising that in a country like this, in a country enjoying the noble laws and the noblest constitution on earth, in a country preserved to us by the most powerful, the most virtuous, and the most glorious nation on earth. Men can be found to prostrate the sacred name of religion and make it subservient to purposes so base and so treacherous. What do the people want? to put Sir John Colborne out of the Province? What has Sir John Colborne done to merit their displeasure? Has not the country prospered under his administration to an extent before unprecedented. Has he ever turned an inattentive ear to the complaint of the humblest man in the Province? There exists not I believe, a man more fitted to represent his patriotic sovereign in this colony. Active, enquiring and vigilant: easy of access: bland in his manners, and possessing great decision of character he is peculiarly fitted to govern a free and generous people. Here the Col. was interrupted by the chattering of some persons whose words we could not distinctly hear—he paused for a moment and playfully tapping his snuff box and again shaking his fingers before his face—he said, I am an old man, gentlemen, but tough.

After speaking for about half an hour, he said, Mr. Ermatinger¹ will read to you an address which if you approve you will sign and by

¹ Edward Ermatinger, author of the *Life of Colonel Talbot*, died 1876, father of Judge C. O. Ermatinger.

so doing enable me in future to separate the tares from the wheat, the sheep from the goats, the true Briton from the rebel, who would lay waste and desolate your happy homes.

In the mean time I should like to form some idea of your feelings, and desire that every one who is in favor of the King and constitution should hold up his right hand. Instantly almost every man at the meeting rose his hand and lifting with it his hat—cheered and re-cheered until the woods resounded with the echo. Three cheer were then given for Sir John Colborne and three cheers reiterated for Col. Talbot. At this unequivocal demonstration of loyal feeling the Col. seemed pleased beyond the power of expression—and approaching again to the edge of the platform he said such of you as are in favor of a republic will be pleased to hold up your hands, upon which a young man who stood on the platform simultaneously lifted both hands as if his very heart were ascending with them; being the only person that was willing to acknowledge his republican principles, the circumstance created much laughter, with cries of toss the Jackson man overboard. But we are informed that the young man had committed a fauxpas from a mistaken idea of the motion, and we believe it to be the case, for he looked as if he had been rocked on the tail of a thunder bolt for the last half hour. After this Mr. Ermatinger read the address, a copy of which shall appear in our next. It was a lengthy argumentative, and as far as we could judge from hearing it read, a well written document; it was received with unbounded applause and in about an hour after the meeting concluded, we saw upwards of 800 signatures to it. We have heard the number of persons at the meeting, variously estimated at from 1500 to 2500, we think the number exceeded 2000, but what proportion of that number may have been Canadian reformers, (if we may so polite the term) it is impossible to determine till we ascertain the exact number of names affixed to the address. If however we can form any estimate of the strength of that party, from its silence, it must be weak indeed. Not a breath did we hear breathed in favor of their principles for nearly an hour after the meeting was concluded, when Dr. Goodhue attempted to address the people from the Balcony of Burbee's inn, he was listened to for about 5 minutes, during which time he eulogized the King and the British Constitution, but finding it impossible longer to obtain a hearing he desisted; and thus terminated we hope forever that agitation which has so long disturbed the peace, harmony and happiness of the Talbot settlement. A more triumphant, a more unequivocal, a more glorious victory was never achieved in favor of British Constitutional principles in any part of the world. Not a man ever dared arraign them. We heard one man and only one, a stout looking Tennessee Negro, hurra for Mackenzie—all else was order unanimity and triumph.

FROM THE COURIER.

York, Saturday, May 5, 1832.

THE GREAT MEETING AT ST. THOMAS We have copied from the London Sun a vivid and interesting sketch of the proceedings of the great meeting of the inhabitants of the Talbot settlement which was held on St. George's day at the village of St. Thomas.

During the past winter the Ryersonian strolling priests, and a few other emissaries of that faction have used the most indefatigable exertions to excite a feeling of disaffection among the inhabitants of that settlement, and three or four meetings have been got up, and held by them at the meeting or school house of Yarmouth, Malahide &c; the proceedings of which have been blazoned forth in the columns of the Guardian, and Advocate, as exhibiting the sentiments of the people of that part of the country. As we happened to be in that neighborhood at the time these meetings were held, we had an opportunity of observing by whom they were called, and by whom attended; and we know therefore that the representations of the Guardian and advocate were totally destitute of truth; as those meetings were attended by very few persons, and those, chiefly, transient people, mostly from the United States; scarcely a single respectable resident yeoman of the country being present at any of them. When we heard therefore that a general meeting of that flourishing and highly favored settlement had been summoned by the Hon. Col Talbot; who is called—justly and emphatically called the “father of the settlement;” for the purpose of taking the general sentiments of the people, relative to the government, and political affairs, of the Province, we were convinced that the result would be a triumphant and overwhelming demonstration of public opinion in favor of existing political institutions, and local government; and against the mischievous and republican doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal faction.

So, it will be seen, it has turned out. *The Ryersonian strolling demagogues, and their secret and somewhat influential co-adjutors in the village of St. Thomas*, who indirectly encouraged and promoted the “hole and corner meetings,” had not, one of them, the courage to come forth in the open light of day, and meet the “father of the settlement” and the other advocates of the British principles, face to face, at the great meeting: but when they witnessed the proud and triumphant display of patriotism and true loyalty, which was exhibited at the meeting they shrunk into their native nothingness—alike, as it would appear, ashamed of their cause, and afraid to advocate it: and the friends of “Sir John Colborne and the constitution,” in consequence, carried every thing before them, unopposed and uninterrupted.

No meeting has been held in the Province, the result of which has been more gratifying to the friends of the country than the meeting in question. No people in the colony have been more generously and favorably treated by the Provincial government, and by its representative—the Hon Col. Talbot: no people have been more uniformly successful and prosperous—than the inhabitants of the Talbot settlement: and it is gratifying to perceive that no people are more sensible of the advantages which they enjoy; or more attached to the government of the country which has conferred and secured to them those advantages.

(Printed fly-sheet.)

THE FIRST EPISTLE OF BILL CAUGHELL TO HIS BRETHREN:

My Brethren:—As there is a whole shoal of us down the street, I am determined to write an Epistle to you once in a while, for your edification, as ye are numerous. It will also amuse the Public generally to read letters written by a cockle—for a cockle you must know, and Bill Cockle, in particular, is a queer little fish. He is very inquisitive, always asking questions about the Rebels, and Republicans, alias the “nasty fellows” or as they call themselves the “Liberals.” Did you, my Brethren, ever know one of these fellows who could procure an unblemished character? Did you ever hear of one who had arrived at the age of twenty-five, who had not some time or other in his life been guilty of some dirty action? Besides being a Hypocrite, did not the Republican Merchant leave his creditors in the lurch, just before he came to St. Thomas? How knavishly after he came did he put off the person who was authorized by those creditors to demand what was due to them? Is not this hypocrite merchant;¹ or as he is sometimes termed “Belial,” the corruptor of his own offspring, making him a pander to his traitorous purposes? Does he not prostitute his own son by making him patrol the streets of St. Thomas, looking into the yards and windows of houses, and dropping into shops to see who are there, and to hear what they are talking about—in order to report with proper additions to his hypocrite parent, which information the hypocrite parent receives and communicates with further additions to his infidel associates, and which his infidel associates and himself manufacture into calumnies against their neighbors? Has not the spectacled rogue achieved rogueries without number, and within the knowledge of every inhabitant of the Talbot settlement? Is he not an Atheist and Fanny Wrightist? Has not Corporal Skin, alias the Republican Doctor committed perjury by

¹ Bela Shaw, a highly respected merchant of St. Thomas. The defamatory personalities in this epistle are hardly to be taken seriously, of course.

endeavoring to overturn the government which he has sworn to support. Did not Black Gabriel¹ run away from his master in the Southern States? Did not Serjeant Editor basely desert his colours when he left the United States Army. Is not G.T.....ff.....y of Delaware an old Blasphemer? And was he not pilloried and pelted with rotten eggs for his blasphemy? Did not B....d....ll's father escape for his crimes? Did not the American government set a price on his head? And is not his son a chip of the old block? Did not the Radical Englishman of Yarmouth leave England for capital crime? Does not Ryerson calumniate every denomination of Christians whilst he pretends to preach the gospel? Has not his preaching altogether a political tendency? Is it possible to find one among the faction who is not a run-away, a hypocrite, a blasphemer, a calumniator, a rogue, a corruptor of one's own offspring, or a murderer? Is it not evident, that they were compelled for fear of punishment to leave their respective countries? Will the people of this colony submit to be influenced by such base characters? Will the people of this settlement be influenced by a publication conducted by Infidels and Blasphemers? To convince you that it is conducted by such persons—Is not the spectacled rogue an Atheist? Is not the man of rotten eggs notoriety a blasphemer? Is not "Belial" a hypocrite? Is not the Quack a Deist? Is not the old hoary Seamster an unbeliever? And is the Sergeant any better? What think ye of this, ye pious Methodists, Baptists, etc., who give your support to the Liberal? It is curious enough, my brethren to see "the nasty fellows" when they pass by on our street? They are obliged to run the gauntlet from the first to the last lot in Yarmouth—for we are so loyal that they will not venture to turn aside from the time they leave the Post Office, Lot No. 1, till they arrive at Rebel Robert L. 'S. The rogue ventures now and then to peep over his spectacles as he sneaks along; but Corporal Skin, that is to say the Pill Box man, cuts the most ludicrous figure. He scuds along through us Cockles like greased lightning, as if he was afraid of catching the cholera—poor wretch, he need not be afraid, we have too sovereign a contempt for him, to do him any harm. Let us not employ him to kill or cure—because were he called to visit any of our families he would bring his pockets full of the "Liberal," to poison those whom he might fail to kill. The Liberal is the chief drug he carries about with him, but he will find that it is not the sort of bait to catch fish of my description.

BILL CAUGHELL.

¹Gabriel Long, a well-known negro resident of St. Thomas.

Talbot to the Hon. Peter Robinson.

Private

The Honourable

Peter Robinson, C.C.L.

&c. &c. &c.

York.

Port Talbot, May 13th, 1832.

My Dear Commissioner:—

Yours of the 7th instant reached me by the last post. The weather for the last three days has been charming warm springs days, and I hope that the same may continue. This letter will get to York on Saturday next, therefore trust that the Chief and yourself will be ready to set out for Port Talbot about the middle of the following week. Monday, the 21st of this month, will be my Anniversary, so that I shall have recovered from the pains and penalties of that meeting by the time you come.

I find that amongst my *forgets* last Winter, I did not provide myself with a supply of Mushroom Ketchup, which is absolutely necessary for Fish. I shall therefore be much obliged by your sending to Smith, the Grocer, for two bottles of Ketchup to bring with you, but don't pack them up with your Shirts, etc., for the bottles might break. Pack them with some Hay in a small box or basket.

To be sure, Lord Goderich is most provoking in all his arrangements, and that of appointing that Beast, Buchanan,¹ to the charge of the Emigrants in both Provinces, is not the least of His Lordship's mistakes.

When at St. Thomas stop at Miller & Kent's Inn.

My grass and spring crops begin to look green. With my kindest regards to all the Chief's Family, I remain,

Very sincerely yrs,

THOMAS TALBOT.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

¹British consul at New York.

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Private

The Honourable

Peter Robinson, C.C.L.

&c. &c. &c.

York.

Port Talbot, July 2nd, 1832

My Dear Commissioner:—

Your letter of the 25th of June gave me much pleasure, so far as to assure me that you reached York well and without meeting with much difficulty, but all public matters appear to be in a most dolesome state, as relates to Cholera, and the disturbed situation of England. Dr. Roll was with me this morning, just from *old* London, and informed me that the last New York papers state that Lord Grey is again Premier, and that there have been alarming meetings in the large towns of England addressing the king in favor of Reform, 100000 in London expressing a desire that Willm the 4th would abdicate as he had not resolution to create the Peers required to carry the favourite measure. I am quite in the dismals, and almost dread the arrival of the post which probably will be here in less than an hour.

His account also of the sufferings of the Emigrants, between Montreal and Prescott, is dreadful by the desertion of the Boatmen and the cruelty of the Inhabitants, who will not admit any of the Emigrants into their houses or furnish them with provisions, so that in fact the poor creatures are dying on the banks of the St. Lawrence by starvation. I was much relieved by your account that only 7 deaths had occurred at York of Cholera on the 25th. Dr. Roll is a gentlemanly person and practised some years in London. I am in hopes that he and a Mr. Johnston from Ireland have made a purchase between them of a lot on Talbot road, two miles this side of St. Thomas. Some of the English Emigrants arrived at Port Stanley last week and one, a Boy of 10 years old, died the Evening he landed, which has been, of course, decided to be Cholera.

The post is just come, but no letter, therefore adieu.

Yrs very sincerely,

THOMAS TALBOT.

P.S.—Did you mention to the Archdeacon about the Reserve adjoining the village of London for the College, to be surveyed and sold?

T.T.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Private

The Honourable

Peter Robinson, C.C.L.

&c. &c. &c.

York.

Port Talbot, July 8th, 1832.

My Dear Commissioner:—

Your letter of the 2nd was a great relief, as I was most anxious to hear how all my Friends in York were at this alarming time. I am quite dolesome at the state of things in England, as the consequences may involve us all in misery. William the 4th has much to answer for, for had he been spirited after the first rejection of the Reform Bill and called in the Wellington party, order and security might have been restored, but as matters now are there is no saying the lengths reform or change may be carried. However, it cannot avail any good croaking.

Some of the English Emigrants have arrived and proceeded with Mount to their locations. I am told a very healthy, well looking people. By the way, when you write to Mount, pray have the goodness to say that should he be authorized to purchase Beef Cattle for the Emigrants that I have several head to dispose of, and now that I am giving you trouble, I have another favor to ask of you—thro' the careless or wilfulness of the Surveyr Genls office, a poor fellow, Tunis Swart, who I had located on a lot on the Longwood Road in Carradoc, who had made a large improvement and built extensively, lost his lot by a description having been issued for another person, without the necessary authority from me, when I was in York last winter Radenhurst gave me the numbers of several lots in Caradoc, as thrown open by the council for locating so that I might provide for Tunis Swart. He made choice of No. 19, in the 10th Conn, which I reported to Radenhurst, but to my mortification and surprise he wrote that Swart could not have the lot in consequence of Sir John in Council having extended the time for Colonel Bostwick to perform the settlement duties on his Militia Grant. My request is that you will enquire of Radenhurst for lots that may be vacant in Caradoc, and send me the numbers but be careful not to send any numbers that are doubtful, for that I cannot run any more risk.

The weather for the last week has been very hot, and I am sorry to say that a few persons have died after a very few hours sickness, which the Quacks pronounce to be cholera.

However, within the last week I have had an addition of two regular bred physicians, who are establishing themselves in London, Dr.

Donally, of the navy, and a Dr. Rolls, a very Gentlemanly young man, who practiced in *Old London* for some years.

I think it very doubtful if Mercer and Wilson will settle, they appear so difficult. Pray contrive to let me hear from you soon & often & say as much to the Chief with my kind regards, as also Mrs. Robinson, adieu.

Very Sincerely yrs,
THOMAS TALBOT.

(From the Crown Lands Department).

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Private

The Honourable

Peter Robinson, C.C.L.

&c. &c. &c.

York.

Port Talbot, Monday, 16th July.

My Dear Robinson:—

Those Scotchmen, Galbraith, St. Clair, Graham and Curry, are with me, to enquire if you had written to me about them. They are the men who were here whilst you were with me, and you took a Memm. of their case—that is, that they went by mistake on wrong lots in Ekfrid, and the poor fellows are most anxious to hear how the matter will be settled. I have not a moment to say more as the Post Boy wants to be off. I hope to hear that the Chief's youngest child is recovered. I am sorry to add that the Cholera increases. 3 deaths in London, some at Port Stanley and St. Thomas. God preserve you. Ever sincerely yrs.

THOMAS TALBOT.

(From the Crown Lands Department).

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Private

Port Talbot, July 23, 1832.

My Dear Robinson:—

I have this moment received a letter from my nephew, Capt. Airy, telling me that he has been very dangerously ill, supposed cholera, and is ordered to Engd for the benefit of his health, therefore if you should not have sent off his dog may keep him for me until I visit York. I

was much grieved to hear by your last that the Chief's little girl was not recovered. The Cholera has carried off 8 in London, 4 at Port Stanley, as many at St. Thomas, and some few in the country parts. I trust it is declining with you. Nothing new, pestered with half pay officers, pray don't introduce any of them to me—God bless you and all my friends at York.

Ever faithfully yrs,

THOMAS TALBOT.

The Honourable

Peter Robinson, C.C.L.

&c. &c. &c.

York.

(From the Crown Lands Department).

Talbot to Hon. Wm. Allan.

The Honourable

William Allan,

&c. &c. &c.

York.

Port Talbot, Augt. 12th, 1832.

My dear Allan

I should have written to you long since, but I was actually afraid to write to any of my friends in these frightful times—I now thank you for your kindness and the trouble you have taken in getting my money and placing it in the Bank.

I had heard to my sincere regret of your & Mrs. Allan's serious illness but was relieved by the Chief's writing that you were both recovering, and I trust in God, that this may find you restored to health and that you may long continue so.

I was grieved to see in the last York Courier that poor McMurray had been carried off by cholera, that dreadful scourge has for some weeks been stalking thro the Talbot settlement, upwards of 100 cases half of whom have been fatal. My house has escaped & I flatter myself the disease is taking itself away. With my kindest regards to Mrs. Allan believe me my dear Allan ever faithfully yrs.

THOMAS TALBOT.

(Allan Papers).

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Private

Port Talbot, Sept. 17th, 1832.

My Dear Commissioner:—

It appears an age since I have received a letter from you, although I have heard of you through your Brother, the Chief, which gave me much pleasure to understand that you were improving in strength, and of course, health. This part of the Province is also in a better state as to health—however, I was sorry to learn by a note from Mount, that one of the Emigrants died last week of Cholera.

I have been tormented by those poor Scotch, Galbraith, Currie, St. Clair and Graham, of who you made a Memm. when here, as to their having by mistake gone on wrong lots in Ekfrid, you will greatly oblige me, by again looking over the notes you took, and inform me as soon as you can conveniently how they can be relieved. Mount has taken all the Beef Cattle I had to spare which makes me feel very comfortable, and will prove of much assistance in paying my Carpenters and Masons, and when Mount sends you the amount of the Beef, I'll thank you to pay it into the Bank to my credit.

The weather is now charmingly warm, and will, I hope, ripen my Indian Corn, mine has escaped Frost, but the severe Frosts which so untimely occurred in Augt killed all the Corn, Potatoes and Buckwheat in the Northern Townships, which must be a dreadful loss to the new beginners, who had nothing else to look to for their winter's provisions.

What has become of Major Mercer, Mr. Hall and Mr. Nicol?

I am at this moment busy sowing my wheat, thirty bushels, my this year's crop has turned out excellent, only nine or ten acres. Remember me most kindly to the Chief and Mrs. Robinson, who I trust with the rest of their family are enjoying good health.

I hear that the bishop is to be up this week.

God bless you, ever faithfully yrs.

THOMAS TALBOT.

Have you recovered? Bully.

The Honourable

Peter Robinson, C.C.L.

&c. &c. &c.

York.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

FROM THE TRUTH TELLER.

New York, Saturday, December 1, 1832.

THE LAST OF THE OLD SCHOOL OF IRISH WARRIORS.

Andrew, Count O'Reilly (not the same mentioned by Lord Byron) died lately at Vienna, at the patriarchal age of 92. He was a General of Cavalry in the Austrian army, Chamberlain, Commander of the Military Order of Maria Theresa, Colonel Propriétaire of the 3rd Regiment of Light Horse, &c. This venerable soldier may be considered as having been the last warrior of the distinguished class of Irish Officers, the contemporaries, or *élèves* of the Lacys, Dauns, Loudons, Browns, and Bradys, so renowned in the reign and wars of Maria Theresa, and Joseph the Second—that is during the seven year's war, and the campaigns against the Turks. Count O'Reilly was the second son of James O'Reilly, of Ballinlough, Co. Westmeath, (Ireland) and Barbara, daughter of Thomas Nugent, Esq. of Dysart (granddaughter of Thomas, 4th Earl of Westmeath. His brother, Hugh, was created a Bart, by King George 3rd, and subsequently assumed the name of Nugent. His sister is the present Lady Talbot de Malahide. General O'Reilly filled in succession all the military grades in the Austrian service with the exception of that of Field Marshall. Of the events of his life, which led to his elevation, we mean not to give even an outline, but cannot omit mentioning the fact, "to the brilliant charges made by the Dragoons of O'Reilly, were the remnants of the Austrian Army saved from annihilation, at the close of the fatal fight of Austerlitz. We find him subsequently, that is on the 12th May, 1806, Governor of Vienna. The discomfiture of the Archduke Ferdinand's force, by Napoleon, having brought the conqueror under the walls of the capital of the Empire, on General O'Reilly devolved the trying and difficult task of making an honorable capitulation with an enemy flushed with pride and victory. He accordingly deputed the Prince of Detrechstein, the Burgomaster, and the principal citizens, to Napoleon, who, after discharging an invective against the obstinacy of the intrepid Archduke Ferdinand, and after lauding the wisdom and presence of mind of "le respectable Général O'Reilly" (His very words), accepted the terms proposed by him; but in the 14th article, stipulated that General O'Reilly should be the bearer of the treaty to his master in order to his honestly exposing to the Emperor (Francis) the true position of the Austrian Empire, &c. An important incident in the early part of General O'Reilly's career is not unworthy of notice. Illustrative as it is of the manners of the period, termed chivalric, but which the fastidious of modern times

would call semi barbaric. He and a brother officer—the Count de Klebesberg—were rivals in their pretensions to the hand of a rich and beautiful Bohemian heiress, Countess Wuyrbna. As both could not succeed, they determined on removing any difficulty the lady might feel in selection by a duel à *outrance*. The intended affair was, however, reported to the authorities, and they were both placed under arrest. Their purpose was not, however, to be thus summarily defeated; they accordingly betook themselves to Poland—and there, in the neutral territory of Cracow, met and fought. For a considerable time victory was doubtful; at length, however, the antagonist of O'Reilly bit the dust, but not until the latter had received many dangerous wounds. The lady's affections, hand, and fortune, were the reward of the conqueror.

FROM THE ST. THOMAS JOURNAL.

St. Thomas, U. C. Thursday, December 13, 1832.

Historical Sketches of the Stewardship of Thomas Tough—showing the origin of "Liberalism" &c.

"Now these things are facts, mind I tell ye."

Chapter 1st.

In the District of Lunenburg in the Upper Province of Canada, within time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, a jolly plethorick rubicund aristocratick Steward, was deputed by one Guelph to superintend a great part of the District—the aforesaid Guelph being sole owner of the whole Province. This man whose name was Thomas Tough was a thorough going man of business; and although by many considered Despotick self-willed and arbitrary he was admitted by all to be possessed of a kind and benevolent heart:—moreover it soon became manifest that he was thoroughly acquainted with what sort of folks the world was made of—He could deal with, and knew how to treat people of all Countries on the face of the Globe, but a thorough going Yankee he abominated from the bottom of his heart—The manner in which he administered justice among the Tenantry by encouraging the loyal and industrious; and by rejecting the idle and discontented soon got him the good will of every honest man and the fear and hate of every nave.

Now it happened about the time when the Estate first began to smile under the fostering influence of Thomas Tough there came to reside upon it a miserly old caitiff of the name of Bilge*—This Bilge

* Lucius Bigelow appears to have been the person intended.

at first gained a livelihood by scraping together the ashes which he gathered from the different farms on the Estate. Of these he manufactured a commodity which he exported abroad—and by imposing upon the ignorant Tenantry he by degrees acquired enough to establish a small Grocery exactly upon the plan of many which are kept in the United States—Thus by selling Whiskey and Spirits under the name of “Groceries” and by taking advantage of the necessities of the poor tenantry he in time acquired a good deal of property and among other things the very distinguished Cognomen of “man skinner.”

Thomas Tough as we have before hinted was a very close observer of human nature and of the actions of men, and therefore it is not to be supposed that he was ignorant all this while of the tricks and carryings on of old Bilge, who became more and more mercenary and grinding every day, and was constantly playing the Yankee with the Tenants—Yet Thomas was fain willing to let things proceed as they did; knowing that the good sense of the Tenantry would of itself in time afford a cure and he was more confirmed in this opinion from a circumstance which shortly after occurred, and which shall be related in its proper place.

It seems that Bilge had got over from the State of Vermont a number of minions and poor relatives, to help him in prosecuting his nefarious schemes upon the poor Tenantry—There was one Billy a smooth faced smiling fellow who was an excellent adept at wheedling and coaxing folks, and was therefore considered by Bilge the more fit for his purpose.

Old Bilge had two sons one of whom was named Lucifer, whom he took care to train up in the way he should go, and who it will be found makes a considerable figure in this History—There were also two Nephews of old Bilge whose names were Badshade,¹ they came in as adventurers and having the vanity to suppose themselves possessed of a deal of address; thought that they might in time ingratiate themselves with the old Steward. Now these men were Vermonters—and although among the Tenantry they talked of nothing but the United States and how things were managed there; they pretended to the old Steward that they were regenerate and good subjects of King George; and even did succeed in obtaining some favours from Thomas Tough.

About those days a little village began to spring up in the neighbourhood of where old Bilge lived and Bilge, who was always more fond of Yankees than any other people, induced as many as he could to congregate there—By this means a pretty considerable Yankee association

¹ Badshade evidently stands for Goodhue.

was formed right in the heart of the estate of which Thomas Tough was Steward. These fellows would meet together Saturday Evenings at Josh Badshades where they boarded and there they would discuss the measures of the Steward—call him a surly old fool for not doing as they did in the United States, & drink success to the Yankee constitution & darnation to king Geo. At these meetings as it may be supposed Billy and Badshade were great oracles being understrappers to old Bilge—History leaves us in the dark as to whether old Bilge countenanced these proceedings or not, but one thing is certain they were kept a profound secret from Thomas Tough for they well knew if he found them out that he would curse and swear and blow them all to Darnation, for they heard how he had used to some of the “Sea-harrie line” a long time before during the war when they began to tamper with his Malitia.

It happened one fourth of July whilst all the industrious and loyal Tenantry were on their farms busy at work that a flag was displayed from the chimney top of Josh Badshades house—and it by accident leaked out that the Yankees were that day going to celebrate their Independence. Now there were Ripstavers and Gallbursters in those days as well as at the present—and these latter Gentlemen taking it in great dudgeon that such an insult should be offered to their loyal feelings by a parcel of Yankee interlopers who had no right whatever to be among them, began to assemble together which had the effect for that time of making the Yankees desist from any publick manifestations of rejoicing—but they could not be quiet and on the following 4th of July a similar attempt at rejoicing was again made—Early in the morning the same signs were manifest—and history records the remarkable fact that although it was towards the end of the week every Yankee in the Village had got on him a clean shirt—Upon hearing of this up came the Ripstavers from down street; and down came the Gallbursters from up street determined to teach the Yankees a lesson if they should attempt to shew their teeth that day.

“The Historick muse burns with indignation when she discovers that the records are lost which should transmit to fame and immortality, the names of those generous Youths who jealous of their Country’s fame indignantly resented, and punished with summary justice the first attempt at “Liberalism” upon record in the History of the Estate. Tradition says that the Yankees were soundly drubbed and completely “shut up,” the sons of Captain Heduck¹ (decendants no doubt of the celebrated man who swam round the world) were active in treading down

¹ Captain Richard Drake.

sedition—One Jim Levill² caught a strapping Yankee Shoemaker by the Legs and swore if he did not clear out that he would make leather aprons of his ears. Badshade and Gilly who kept out of the way during the fray—attempted to harangue the victors and excuse and defend the discomfited—but Badshade was soundly kicked in the Catastrophe for his presumption and Billy was dismissed with a box on the Ear.

(To be Continued.)

For the St. Thomas Journal.

Mr. Editor:—

I understand a secret meeting of the wise acres of that party nicknamed Liberal was held in the house of a certain, would be, very learned gentleman for the purpose of forming a union to overthrow British rule in this province.

Is it really possible that a man, who has scarcely a mouthfull of common sense to utter on any subject, should have the impudence to set himself up at the head of a union for such a purpose? Or is it really possible that there is any man in the province, who considers himself so inferior in intellect to the learned gentlemen as to submit to be led by the nose by him, because he pretends to know how to phisick folks.

I have heard that in all his political manoeuvring, his main object is to have his personal vanity stuffed, by having the letters M. P. P. attached to his name at the next Middlesex Election: And preparatory to this great event, he has established a Debating school in your village, under his fostering wing, to let the people know how clearly and learnedly he can express his sentiments, and what a wonderful orator he would be, in the Provincial Parliament, in support of Rebellion.

If stubbornness be learning, he has it. If confusion of intellect be clearness, he has it: And if the most unintelligible jargon, you can conceive of, be oratory he will one day surpass all the orators that have gone before him; that is to say, if the yeoman of Middlesex should so far loose all respect for themselves as to give him an opportunity of displaying his oratorical powers in the House of Parliament.

JOHN BULL.

December 11.

How verified is the adage that "Facts are stubborn things" with the quibbling Junto faction, who call themselves liberals, but how unwilling are they that any other person, should even claim the liberty of adverting to a few facts—the conductor of the illiberal vulgar thing,

¹ Nevills.

which gives liberty to no person but those of their kidney, was badly chafed and almost infuriated by our application, and has given vent to his ire in another editorial communication, under cover of a fictitious signature—concealment has ever been his aim when calculating that he is entering into more than ordinary dirty work—much like a skunk, he veers his head from the object while spattering it with his filth, and pole-cat like he claims a supremacy on account of the superior stench of his filthiness—on this point we will not contend with him, knowing as we do the superiority of his claims to nastiness, neither will we enter the field with him, nor contend for the prize, which he seems to value so highly, but will tamely submit to have him bear off his immortal palm, with all the honours of the victory—but we would just remind him that we will bear the sins of no person save our own, nor need he think to evade the lash of a discerning publick, by broaching a thing that is foreign to the subject—and we would further say, that it requires no Astronomical calculator to discern the difference between the Comet, the Editor of the Liberal and a great lightning-bug, though they all blaze.

The list of grievances having become “thoroughly investigated” by the new lights of this village, who, for want of a few respectable navigators, have run on a shoal in the ocean of Upper Canada “Oligarchy,” to remedy this evil in future and give a new zest to the business, we are informed, that on the evening of Saturday last, a meeting was held and the result is, that the formation of an “Illuminary Society” of “grievance ferreters” be immediately attended to, so that measures against the Government may be more effectually “whereased”—and no doubt but they will, like the Unions after which they patterned formed to further the American Revolution, resolve that all British Subjects are guilty of treason against the majesty of the people and ought to be punished accordingly.

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Private

Port Talbot, Jan. 26th, 1833.

My Dear Commissioner,—

This is the most aggravating winter I have experienced for many years. On the 15th there was a fall of snow of 6 inches, which I flattered myself would have lasted, but alas it was gone in three days. The night before last there was another snow-storm which continued most part of yesterday, but today it is as warm as usually in April, and I expect that by to-morrow the roads will be as bare and bad as ever.

My Rebels endeavored to hold a meeting at St. Thomas on the 17th, Dr. Franklin's birthday, as I am informed, but in which they were frustrated by my Loyal Guards, who routed the rascals at all points and drove them out of the Village like sheep, numbers with broken heads leaving their hats behind them—the glorious work of old Colonel Hickery.

In short, it was a most splendid victory, Mr. Fraser,¹ the Westlian Methodist behaved admirably on the occasion, and I scarcely think they will venture to call another meeting, at least not at St. Thomas. Their object was to form a Political Union, the articles of which were to elect the Legislative Council, the Magistrates, &c. &c. &c.

I am rejoiced to hear that you are vastly improved in strength and health. Another visit to Port Talbot next spring will complete the business in full, besides I have a very comfortable Bedroom in my new House, which will not require to be lined with blankets. I felt almost assured, during the last two months of unmerciful weather that visiting was at an end for the season, but in which I was mistaken, for I have almost daily visits. The day before yesterday two Gentlemen came on foot from Adelaide, a Mr. Alexander and a Mr. Wills. They give a dreadful account of the Roads, and the great want of provisions, and the consequent sufferings of the Emigrants.

If Weather should come so as to enable me to set out for York, my journey will be more uncomfortable than I have had for years, owing to my old and faithful servant, Jeffery, being in so bad a state of health that he cannot accompany me, and consequently I shall be under the government of a Plough boy. So adieu.

Ever truly yrs,

THOMAS TALBOT.

I had a letter a few days ago from Perry telling me that his Father² and Ly Sarah got into Castletown Harbour, I suppose in the Isle of Man on the 25th of Octr where they remained 3 or 4 days & were at Plymouth on the 31st. Sir P. and the two eldest Girls had gone in a Steamer to Brighton in their way for London, Ly Sarah suffered less by the voyage than was expected, and found the little Chebucto more comfortable than they could have been in the Packet. It would be of

¹ Editor of the St. Thomas Journal.

² Sir Peregrine Maitland, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.

great service to me to be amongst you for 3 or 4 days. Kindest remembrances to the Chief and Mrs. Robinson.

T. T.

The Honourable

Peter Robinson, C.C.L.

&c. &c. &c.

York.

Sunday Morn, J. 27th. There was a large circle round the Moon last night, a good sign for a storm.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Port Talbot, April 1st, 1833.

Private

My Dear Commissr.—

Your letter of the 25th of March certainly astounded me, as well it might, for before I saw your statement of the expense attending the Settlement of Adelaide, I should not have imagined it to have amounted to anything like £4,000. I was told yesterday that in consequence of the issuing of provisions having been stopped, that a body of the Settlers had come to the resolution of breaking open the Stores and taking away all that they could find, last Thursday was the day fixed upon for executing their plan, but I trust that nothing of that nature occurred. Seriously, I am at a loss to conceive how a large proportion of the most destitute of them can exist unless some assistance is given, until they can raise some Potatoes and Indian Corn.

In any future case I strongly recommend that there shd not be any expense incurred in erecting Huts for the New Settlers, as I cannot understand why they cannot build their own. Enough of so painful a subject, besides my pen is so bad that it is with difficulty I can write a word.

One comfort is that the weather has since yesterday shown some appearance of Spring, which will be more encouraging to the poor creatures. Lake Erie, as far as I can see, has been clear from Ice for the last week, but how it is at Fort Erie I have not heard.

I saw Smith the Depy. Surveyr yesterday. He is now making out his Plan and return of the Township of Brooke, and he described one half of it very good, and the other nearly a Swamp. I was delighted to hear so good an account of the Chief's House and yourself, and I

hope that should the Spring prove forward and fine, that you will make a visit of inspection to these parts—so with kindest regards to all, believe me.

Very Sincerely yrs,
THOMAS TALBOT.

I have a sad cold.

The Honourable

Peter Robinson, C.C.L.

&c. &c. &c.

York.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Private

Port Talbot, April 21st, 1833.

My Dear Commissioner,—

The last post brought me yours of the 10th inst. with Mr. Cronyn's¹ application to purchase Lot No. 13 in conn C, in the Broken front of London. My intention respecting the Crown Block of Reserve adjoining the Town plot, is to have it run out into building Lots of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre, and small pieces containing from 5 to 10, 15 and 25 acres, which description of lots would sell readily at a high price to persons having Village Lots and I cannot conceive why 200 acres is not quite sufficient land for a Clergyman, but should the Lot which is at present reserved for a Clergy Lot be not suitable in point of timber or otherwise, in such case, why not exchange it for No. 13 in Conn C,—but I was informed yesterday by Col. Burwell, that the Lot now marked as Clergy is an excellent one, and between you and I, I am quite satisfied that Mr. Cronyn's object was to get No. 13 for himself, knowing it to be most valuable property. I will further recommend you to be guarded against applications of this nature. Some years ago Mr. Scofield took possession of a Lot in the same block and is residing on it without any authority that I am aware of. I had located him for 400 or 600 acres in the Township of London, the whole of which Land he has long since sold and run thro' the money, and it would be the same case as regards the Lot that he has squatted himself upon, were he to get a title for it. Pray write me your opinion on this subject, but what would be more desirable, pack up and come to Port Talbot, for the weather is now

¹ Afterwards the first bishop of Huron.

delightful and the Roads are excellent, and I have many other points to talk with you upon, and you can be back in York before Emigrants arrive. I have requested Mrs. Robinson to assist me in urging you to start, enclosed is a letter on business to her, which have the goodness to have sent to the Chiefs.

I am sorry to tell you that a large number of the Settlers have *cleared out* of Adelaide, some gone to the Michigan.

Yrs very Truly,
THOMAS TALBOT.

The Honble

Peter Robinson

C. C. L.

York.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

John Elmsley¹ to Talbot.

Clover Hill May 24 1833.

My Dear Sir.

Accept my sincere thanks for the kind invitation conveyed in your letter of the 19th instant. I did not receive the letter until it was too late to answer by return of Post. I have been all through that beautiful portion of the Province styled the Talbot settlement. But you were at that time in England. I should not otherwise have lost such a favorable opportunity of paying you my respects, and assuring you of the great pleasure I felt in witnessing the effects of your endeavours to settle and improve the wilderness. Whether I may ever again visit that part of the Province is more than I can venture to say; but if I do you may depend upon it I shall not fail to avail myself of your hospitality.

My object in purchasing lands at all in any part of the Province is two fold. The one, the investment of money arising from the sale of lands bequeathed to me by my father. The other, the actual and immediate settlement and cultivation of the Land, As soon as I can meet with settlers willing to accept of my terms which will be very favorable. With respect to the desire you express that the Highland Scotch should be excluded, if that exception be essential to secure me in my purchase why I must needs assent. You cannot be more favorable than I am to an English population, and it shall be my care to have none others, as far as I can avoid it at the same time I am free to confess

¹ Afterwards member of the Executive Council, eldest son of Chief Justice Elmsley.

that I should be sorry to lose a good purchaser simply because he happened to be born North of The Tweed. I trust you will not be very rigid in exacting compliance to that part of your terms, and I promise on my part to use my best endeavours to fulfil your wishes.

I intend to send up the son of William Cummins immediately to St. Thomas's to act as my agent in the sale and disposal of the Lands. He is a young Englishman and of course well disposed towards his countrymen a very steady loyal and well disposed young man.

I beg to occupy your attention only to enquire further whether in the event of my being able to pay up the whole purchase money upon any lot or number of Lots you would give me a Deed for them; or whether you cannot consent to Deed to me any portion of the purchase, until the entire be paid for. I suppose it to be a matter of course that at any time I have the power of obtaining a Deed for the whole, upon paying up the whole purchase money.

Believe me my Dear Sir

Yours very sincerely,

J. ELMSLEY.

(addressed on the back)

The Honble Thos. Talbot

Port Talbot

London Ont.

(Endorsed by Talbot)

To write to Mr. Robinson that I have advised Mr. Smith to go to work on Lot No. 1 in Con C in Southwold.

John Elmsley to Talbot.

Clover Hill York

My Dear Sir;

May 30. 1833.

William Cummins has just returned from a most satisfactory inspection of Westminster, and hands me the following list of Lots which he advises me to purchase.

WESTMINSTER.

3rd	Concession	No. 3 & South halves of 10 & 15
4th	Do	Nos. 1, 4, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 19, & 23
5th	Do	Nos. 3, 17, 20, & 22
6th	Do	Nos. 1, 4, 6, 19 & 23
7th	Do	Nos. 3, 10 & 20
8th	Do	No. 16, & No. 234 Gore 57 acres
9th	Do	No. 20,; 147 acres.

He speaks highly of the manner in which you have assisted him in information and advice for which permit me, to render you my most sincere thanks.

With respect to the reservation in favor of Englishmen, I now repeat my pledge to use my utmost endeavours to obtain purchasers from that nation to the exclusion of all others. But I also repeat my hope and trust that you will not exact a continued and rigid adherence, to the entire exclusion of all but English: as such a restriction might in a few years, by an accumulation of interest so enhance the money I pay for the land as to make it a very bad bargain for me; I have an Englishman & his family ready at a short warning, to move from their present leased residence near York to one of the lots in Westminster, Should I succeed in obtaining them from you. His Friends in the South and west of England are all eager for emigration & will be powerfully induced to locate in that township to. He was a forehanded Farmer in England. Cummins will also be employed by me in obtaining his own countrymen to resort thither, and his son I purpose establishing as my agent on the spot.

My own Friends in England, are frequent in their inquiries respecting emigration to this Fine Province & will I am certain soon induce respectable settlers to come out who will be guided by my advice. These I shall endeavour most assuredly to locate in Westminster. My opinion of the Highland Scotch is at a marvellous low standard. They are so very national that as long as a Scotchman has land to sell they will resort to him.

During the absence of Cummins I have succeeded in obtaining the whole purchase money, which I am ready to pay to you or your order at thirty days, upon which I trust you will give me the Deed.

Any further communication, from you on the subject I will most promptly attend to.

Believe me my Dear Sir

Yours very Sincerely

J. ELMSLEY.

The Honble

Thomas Talbot

J. E.

Talbot settlement.

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Private

My Dear Commisr,—

Port Talbot, June 2nd, 1833.

I feel it a long time since I have heard from or of you. I sincerely hope that you are not unwell and that you are quite recovered of the

complaint in your Eye. I wrote you some weeks back respecting a respectable English Gentleman, who is very desirous of purchasing the Crown Lot, No. 1, in Concessn C in Southwold. He was with me again yesterday to enquire if I had got an answer from you. He has had some Choppers engaged for some time and is very impatient about clearing Land for Wheat. He asked if I thought that he might venture to take possession and go to work on the Lot. I said that I thought he might.

I saw in the York paper that the chief had gone to Kingston, if he has returned, I hope to hear from him soon and that Mrs. Robinson and all the family are flourishing—I presume that business encreases with you, now that the Emigrants are arriving, pray let me hear from you, and believe me very sincerely yrs.

THOMAS TALBOT.

The Honble
Peter Robinson
C. C. L.
York.

(Memo. endorsed) Wrote to Col. Talbot 24th June & mentioned that 1. Con C. Southwold was vacant Crown Land, if sold by me by Public Auction, if made over to the Minor College,¹ Col. Wells might sell it by Private Sale.

P. R.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

William Duff to Talbot.

Chippawa 22d June 1833.

The Honble. Thos. Talbot
Port Talbot.

Dear Sir—

I was duly favored with yours of the 19th ultimo and agreeably to your request have deposited the 20th Inst. as per enclosed receipt from the U. C. Bank to your credit then, the Sum of Seventy One. pounds five shillings Currency, being the Nt. Proceeds of your wool as passably less 15/-cy for 10^a. Cotton Yarn sent you p a/c 19 July last year, all which I trust will be to your satisfaction.

¹ Upper Canada College.

I sent some time since a small Box to your address p. the Sch Stirling to be landed at Captain Patterson's which I trust you have 'ere this received—

When anything to your address comes into my hands I shall at all times endeavour to have it landed at or as near your place as possible—
I remain Dear Sir

Very truly yours

WILLIAM DUFF.

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Private

My Dear Commissr,—

Port Talbot, June 30th, 1833.

It was indeed a great treat to me to see your handwriting after having been so long without hearing from you, in fact I was apprehensive that you were unwell, until Major Winnett was here, who gratified me much by telling me that when he left York, that you were enjoying better health than he had known you to do for two years before. It is my sincere wish that you may keep so.

I am glad Sir John¹ got back to York without difficulty and was satisfied with his tour. The weather and roads were good, excepting the day he left Port Talbot, when, in about two hours after he set out, it commenced raining. He promised me to go by the North Branch, where he could find shelter at any moment, but he cut thro' the woods to Monsee Town, by which I suppose he had his share of the rain.

I shall be very glad if you will turn over to the Minor College, Lot No. 1, in conn C, in Southwold, as I can in that case sell it myself, instead of Col. Wells, having all the College and School land in this District under my Superintendence. You say that it is reported that persons have made good bargains by purchasing those Lands from me. I don't know where, for I have not sold an acre for less than 12s 6d currency per acre, and some for L3 and L4, and when, considering that the land lay in unsettled Townships, I think those prices quite high enough. The only person I felt difficulty with was Mr. Emsley, who applied to me to purchase 5,000 acres of the School Land in Westminster, however I took good care not to close with him until he pledged himself to me that he would dispose of the Land to actual Settlers with as little delay as possible, and to my great relief he came here a few days ago and requested as a favor that I would allow him to withdraw, which I did. While on the subject of selling Land, I am to beg of you not to sell any but the Clergy Lots in the Township of Howard, for I have

¹ Sir John Colborne, lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, afterwards Lord Seaton.

located every Lot, except the Clergy and Canada Compy's Land, in Howard. By the new regulations I do not see a possibility for the Poor Emigrants to get any land to settle upon.

Pray remember me most kindly to the Chief and Mrs. Robinson, and tell him to write and inform me if he will give me a few days at Port Talbot, in his way to Sandwich.

I shall be most happy to hear that my friend Hagerman is reinstated. It was very fortunate that he went to Engd, but I can't see any chance for Henry Boulton.

Now that Mr. Jameson¹ is here, I wish you would contrive to pay me a visit, even ever so short a one. So God bless you.

Very sincerely yrs.,

THOMAS TALBOT.

The Honble

Peter Robinson

C. C. L.

York.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Port Talbot, Oct. 12th, 1833.

My Dear Commissioner,—

I have not written or heard from you for an age. I looked for you here during the last Month, but now the Season is so far advanced that I give up seeing you this year. In a late "Courier" I read an advertisement for the sale of the Mill Site in London to take place in London at auction on the 1st of November, with 28 acres of Land. Now, as I am puzzled about those 28 acres, I will thank you to send me a return of them, mentioning the Lots and Streets they are on, in order that I may compare them with my plan of the Town plot, so as to prevent their interfering with my Locations. Pray send the return immediately or otherwise some difficulty may occur. I also saw another notice for the sale of lots on Talbot Road South. I hope they are for actual settlement and the Road to be cleared within a given time, and not to sell more than *one* Lot to a person, so that we may expect the Road to be traveled soon.

¹Attorney-General, sent out from England to replace Boulton, dismissed; afterwards Vice Chancellor of Upper Canada. His wife was one of the most celebrated female writers of the Nineteenth Century. She visited Colonel Talbot in 1837 on her way to Sault Ste. Marie and wrote a graphic account of her tour in Winter Studies and Summer Rambles. Her description of Talbot is the best extant.

I conceive that your upset price for the London Mill Site much too low, £200, for the 28 acres alone are worth double that sum—that is at the rate ground is selling for in the village of London, parts of Lots having been sold as high as \$25 per foot.

I am exceedingly disappointed at your not coming to Port Talbot, having much to consult you upon. I have had constant visitors since the summer commenced to this time, and have acquired numerous valuable settlers, amongst my distinguished visitors Lord Aylmer, who spent 3 days with me, he promised to write to me from Amherstburg and York, but I have not heard anything from him, but saw in the Courier his name amongst the arrivals at the British Coffee House in York.

I hope that your health has been good. Pray give my kind remembrances to Mrs. Robinson, and say that I have not received the dining room window curtains or the Black Walnut Tops.

I am now in daily expectation of my nephew, Capt. Airey's arrival, as his last letter mentioned the 8th of Sept. as the time for his sailing. He is to bring with him his youngest brother to me on *trial*.

I never was more backward in getting in my crops. no wheat sown as yet, Potatoes not dug, and various other necessary labours to perform. You will oblige me by telling Mr. Raddenhurst to be particularly careful not to issue any descriptions for Deeds in my settlements without my usual Certificate, as I much suspect that attempts are making to get out Deeds without such authority. Write as soon as you can, and new with my sincere regards to the Chief & Mrs. Robinson believe me.

Yrs very Truly,

THOMAS TALBOT.

P. S.—

Should the window curtains not be made, I consider, from the lateness of the season, that they had better not be forwarded this year, as they might not reach me, and remain all Winter to be eat up by Rats in some store.

The Honble

Peter Robinson

C. C. L. &c. &c. &c.

York.

(Endorsed):

York. 18th Octr. 1833.

Wrote & enclosed a sketch of the Mill site, stated that I had delivered his message to Mr. Radenhurst, and that the curtains &c. had been shipped on the 17th in the Great Britain.

P. R.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Port Talbot, Oct. 29th, 1833.

My Dear Commissr,—

I could not answer your letter enclosing the plan of the Mill site in London before Col. Burwell's return from Niagara, as your plan was on a different scale from the one furnished me by the Surveyr Genls office of the Town Plot. The day before yesterday Burwell made the necessary scale for comparing the two. Your plan did so much interfere with my locations, that I have written to Mr. Mount to confine the scale agreeably to Col. Burwell's report, which I now enclose to you, as many of my Settlers had improved and built extensively your Lots within your plan, and I should be involved in great trouble were their Lots to be sold. Burwell states that the present plan affords as good a situation for the Mill as yours, besides perhaps another Mill Site can be sold equally good.

I have had to-day another Gentleman, a Mr. Strongman, from Ireland, and have agreed to let him have part of No. 4 and 5, West of Wharnccliffe Highway in London, to erect a Saw Mill and Paper Mill on, \$12 per acre he is to pay. Pray give my kind remembrance to Mrs. Robinson and tell her that Monro made a sad mistake about the Bedroom paper, having sent little more than Half enough for each room, and I find that I shall require 3 pieces more of each or 33 yards of each to complete, and hope that Monro has enough of each pattern left, so that the quantity may be secured, enclosed you will receive the description of the papers, I have no doubt but there will be enough of the *Red*, but there will not be sufficient of Gold moulding for the Dining Room, the Window Curtains have not as yet reached me, believe me, I am quite rejoiced to hear of your improved health, and remain.

Sincerely yrs,

THOMAS TALBOT.

The Honble

Peter Robinson

C. C. L. &c. &c. &c.

York.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Private

Port Talbot, Nov. 3rd, 1833.

My Dear Commissr,—

I wrote to you some days ago, and a private conveyance having offered, by a person going to York, I, in my hurry of sealing my letter,

forgot to enclose Col. Burwell's report of the mill site in London, which I now send together with the plan. Burwell went to London to sell the ground, as Mount was too unwell to attend, and Burwell returned yesterday having sold the Site, as described in his report for L425 cur'y, containing about fourteen acres, and he assures me that it contains all that is necessary for the purpose.

In the letter mentioned above, I took the liberty of making use of you in a double capacity as Commissioner, having enclosed two patterns of paper in order to secure more of the same sort, as Monro sent little more than half enough of each to complete my rooms. However, with much ingenuity aided by good taste, I have continued to finish my own Bedroom, which is the *all-over* pattern, therefore, I now only shall require three sheets, or 33 yards, of the blue ground with the *Sprig* for the other room, so pray tell Munro to keep it for me if he has any left. I was much gratified with the receipt of a most satisfactory letter from the Chief and you may be assured that I am delighted at your well-doing.

I am much surprised at not having received any letter from Ld. Aylmer since he left me, as he promised faithfully to write from Sandwich and York, pray tell me what you have heard of his remarks of the country. The day before yesterday I had a visit from Mr. Jones, of Plymton, and found him a discontented Bore, and to-morrow I expect a large party of Shore's to dinner.

Is there any late accounts from Hagerman about the Clergy Reserves? I shall write to the Chief soon, so with my kindest regards to all my friends, believe me.

Very Truly yrs,
THOMAS TALBOT.

The Honble

Peter Robinson

C. C. L.

&c. &c. &c.

York.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Talbot to Hon. Peter Robinson.

Private.

Port Talbot, Sunday, 26th Jany, 1834.

My Dear Commissr,—

I got home safe on Thursday, and feel not a little comfortable under the shelter of my own Castle this severe day. I found a letter

from J. B. Baby, applying to me for his Militia Land as Lt Col command'g the 2nd Essex Regt. I have written to him to say that you are the person to whom he has to apply, as I do not locate Military grants, and what Land I have left at my disposal in the Western District is only for actual Settlers, which is absolutely required in that part of the Province, where so injurious and extensive a monopoly was made by persons who have kept the Country in a state of Wilderness. Therefore, I am to request that should Mr. Baby write to you on this subject, that you will repeat to him what I have remarked, and that His Majesty's Govern't, in order to remedy the Evil as much as possible, have directed that such parcels of Land as remain ungranted in the Western District should be located, (as circumstances may occur,) to 100 and 200 Acres, to actual Settlers only. This will save me further trouble. I found my nephew quite well, and contented with his first trial of retirement. I mean the Land between the River Thames and Lake Erie, as applied to Mr. Baby.

I have not anything more to say than wishing you a continuance of health and happiness.

Yrs sincerely,
THOMAS TALBOT.

P. S.

I have cut out of the St. Thomas Journal the enclosed to amuse Mrs. Robinson and all persons of taste.

T. T.

(From the Crown Lands Department.)

Talbot to Hon. Wm. Allan.

The Honble.

William Allan

&c. &c. &c.

Toronto.

Port Talbot June 16th 1834

My dear Allan

I only received yours of the 6th inst the day before yesterday. and I beg you will accept my particular thanks for the trouble you have been so kind to take in procuring the 132 shares of Bank stocks for me, I am very desirous of keeping the whole, if my funds will admit of my so doing, Mr. Ridout will be able to ascertain if I have £694.4 of my own without interfering with the money paid to my credit in the Bank by purchasers of Land since the 18th of Jany. last. I find by a notice from Mr. Ridout that the £100 I indorsed for Mr. Harry Alison is

charged to me, what a rogue he must be, I will give you an extract from a letter I received from him dated the 17 of last month. "I have the honor to inform you, that when I was in Toronto about a month ago, I made arrangements with the Bank to pay the £80 on receiving the price of Lands which I had sold to a Mr. Hepburn of that place, Mr. Ridout claimed a payment of the whole in one sum, stating that I had lost my right to pay by instalments to this arrangement I was of course obliged to submit. I expect to have the Deed executed soon, The only difficulty consisting in Mrs. Alison being obliged to sign her bar of dower before two Magistrates of the Western Dist for that purpose she will be obliged to walk to the Lake Shore. My son has sold his land and when I get the money, I shall with many thanks repay you the £20 odd which you are in advance for me"—I shall take care never to indorse again, so quit this disagreeable subject but I request that you write to me soon stating what is necessary for me to do in transferring my debt to you—What a sad season it has been, and still so cold and backward, fruit of every description completely destroyed. I sincerely hope that Mrs. Allan, yourself and all that belong to you are in the enjoyment of good health—I am waiting with the greatest anxiety to hear what measures the Govt. at home will adopt to settle the fate of Canada. It would be a dreadful thing if the seat of Government was removed—I presume that Hagerman if not detained by the Committee, must soon arrive with his young wife. Now with my kindest remembrance to Mrs. Allan believe me My dear Allan

Always most Truly Yrs
THOMAS TALBOT.

(Allan Papers)

George H. Markland¹ to Talbot.

18th November 1834

My dear Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Two hundred and fifteen pounds eight shillings and five pence from Major Airey on account of School land sold by you. A short time since I issued a Certificate in favor of Edward H. McKay he having presented me with your receipt for L.50-10-31½ which I trust was all correct.

We are quite well, anticipating the approach of a stormy radical session which will no doubt be a nuisance to all quiet well disposed persons.

¹ Afterward a member of the Executive Council.

I hope you purpose being in the melee on an early day of the ensuing year. Mrs. Markland joins me in best wishes and regards.

Believe me

My dear Sir

faithfully Yours

GEORGE H. MARKLAND.

Colonel Talbot, Port Talbot

Land purchases in Blandford by Admiral Vansittart.

(In Colonel Burwell's writing.)

Lots in Blandford transferred by Captain Andrew Drew, who paid the first Instalment, to Rear Admiral Vansittart.

King's College Lots.

North halves of Nos. 6. 9. 10. 13. & 14. in the 1st Con 500 acres

Nos. 10 & 11— in the 2nd Con—400 Do

900 acres |

The first Instalment on the above lots amounting to £140.12.6 cy. was paid by Captain Drew on the 19th of April 1833 (the price being 12/6 cy. per acre) Remains 3 Instalments unpaid.....£421.17.6
1 yr. 10 mo. & 21 days Int. on Do up to the 10th March 1835 is 47.17.6¾

Total to be paid by Admiral Vansittart.....£469.15.0¾

School Lands

Lots Nos 7 & 8.....in the 2nd Conn 400 acres

Nos 7, 9 & 10.....in the 12th Do 600 Do

Nos 6 & 7.....in the 11th Do 400 Do

No 5in the 3rd Do 200 Do

1600 acres |

The above lots were also at 12/6 cy per Acre and Captain Drew paid the 1st Instalment on the above date—amounting to £250.

The 3 remaining Instalments are.....£ 750.— —

1 yr. 10 mo & 21 days Int on Do up to 10th March 1835.. 85. 2. 6

Total to be paid in three lots by Admiral Vansittart.....£ 835. 2. 6

Brought down 469.15. 0¾

Total amount unpaid on College & School lots.....£1304.17. 6¾

Lands in Blandford proposed to be purchased by Admiral Vansittart
The South Half of No. 9 in the 1st Conn of William Lanagan who paid

1st Instalment at 12/6 per Acre on the 15th of June 1830—100 acres—
£15.12.6

South ½ of No. 7 in the 1st Conn of Thomas Scott who paid the sum
of £18.15 cy on the 30th Dec. 1833. 100 acres at 12/6

On the same half lot Thomas Scott paid on the 1st Jan'y 1831 £9.10 cy.
The North ½ of No 7 in the 1st Conn Thomas Lazenby paid £12 cy.
(100 acres at 12/6 cy per acre)

Statement

3 Instalments & the Interest on the S. ½ of No. 9 in the 1st Conn	£ 60.3.10¾
On No. 7 in the 1st Conn with Interest.....	101.0. 9¾
	£161.4. 8

School Lots proposed to be purchased by Admiral Vansittart	
Payment in full for No 6 in the 3rd Conn 200 acres at 15/ is	£ 150. 0.—
Payment in full for No 7 & 8 in the 4th Conn 400 acres at 15/ cy per acre.....	300.—,—
	£ 611. 4. 8¼
Add from opposite side.....	£1304.17. 6¾
	£1916. 2. 3

Port Talbot 14th March 1835.

M. Burwell.

(Endorsed) Admiral Vansittarts

Memm of Blandford Lands. 16 March 1835

Talbot to Hon. Wm. Allan.

The Honble

William Allan

&c. &c. &c.

Toronto.

M. Burwell P. M.

Port Talbot 1st April 1837

My dear Allan

Having seen something in the papers about the war losses, pray
may I beg of you to apply for mine and should you get them, to invest
the amount to the best advantage for me—

I am glad to hear of Lady Head and family having reached Toronto so well, their arrival no doubt will add much to Sir Francis's comfort. I sincerely hope that this may find Mrs. Allan, yourself and family in good health, notwithstanding the uncommon length of the Winter. I am sorry to say that there is a very great scarcity of provisions in my country, flour at St. Thomas \$10 per barl and but little fresh meat to be had, so that all hands are compeled to take to Salt Pork and I have been obliged to give 7s 6d curry a barl for pease, to sow, and can't get enough—I am anxious to hear what the wise heads will 'do in Parliament for Canada, but I have not much faith in them or their measures.

Present my very kind remembrances to Mrs. Allan, and believe me

My dear Allan

always most sincerely yrs

THOMAS TALBOT.

(Allan Papers.)

The Honble.

William Allan

&c. &c. &c.

Toronto.

Talbot to Hon. Wm. Allan.

Port Talbot 29th Jan. 1838

My dear Allan—

I cannot express to you how infinitely I feel obliged to you for your kindness in thinking of me, and more, my money matters, in these times of trouble, but I must in the first place, assure you, that the painful account that you give of Mrs. Allan's state of health, has grieved me most sincerely, for I am sensible to the repeated trials she has had to sustain, and which she has with the most exemplary christian fortitude submitted to—God grant that she may be soon restored to health—You will say that I am getting to be an Old man, when I tell you that I often reflect upon our long acquaintance for I believe that yourself and Mr. Chewett are the only persons left that I knew in the summer of 1792 at Niagara, when we were all young and gay.

The situation of this part of the Province is such at present that I cannot say the time it may be in my power to visit Toronto all the force that could be spared or raised has gone to the Detroit Frontier, however, Lake Erie has within the last 6 or 7 days become more secure

from attack, as much ice is formed, which must prevent the approach of Water Pirates, which were the enemy I most feared, as the Lake was as free of Ice and The Navigation as open as in summer 10 days ago— Believe me My dear Allan yr sincere old friend

THOMAS TALBOT.

(Allan Papers)

Location of Settlers in Houghton.

Lands located and described in the Township of Houghton.

Nos. 18 in 1st Con. and Broken Front Described to David Price 300 Acres. This Lot was described before the Lake Road was run out and Crosses the Road.

		Lake Road South Side.	
Nos.	6 & 7	Mahlon Burwell Esq.	Described
	15 & 16	Donald McLachlin	Do.
	20	James McMichael	Do.
	22	Julia Fick	Do.
		Lake Road North Side.	
Nos.	4	Julia Fick	Described
	6 & 7	Mahlon Burwell	Do.
	10	Joseph Morrell	Location under order in Council 6 Oct. 1831
Nos.	11 & 12	James Hutchenson	Location under the same order
No.	15	Donald McLachlan	Described
"	17	Thomas Burgen	Do.
"	20	James McMichael	Do.
		North Road West Side.	
W.	1/2's 6 & 7	John Hogadome	Location under order in Council 6 Oct. 1831
W.	1/2 10	Mahlon Burwell	Described
W.	1/2 11	Canada Company	Do.
		Second Concesssion	
No.	2	Mahlon Burwell	Described.
		3 Concession	
E.	1/2 No. 1	Joseph Morrell	location under order in Council 6 Oct. 1831
		6 Concession	
No.	2	Thomas Burger,	location under the above order
W.	6	Mahlon Burwell	Described

Talbot to Hon. Wm. Allan.

The Honble.

William Allan

&c. &c. &c.

Toronto.

M. Burwell P. M.

Port Talbot 23d Jan. 1842

My dear Allan,

I had the pleasure, two days ago, of receiving your very kind letter of the 15th inst, and pray believe me when I say that I feel most sincerely thankful, for the trouble you take in my little money matters, and I begin to consider myself growing rich by having another £1.000 invested, but I think that I had better not do any thing with the remainder now to my credit in the Bank, until I go to Toronto, as I cannot exactly know, how much of it I may require, to settle my last years expenditure—I have not any thoughts of leaving Port Talbot during the winter, from a fear of taking one of my bad colds, at the present I am only getting over one of three weeks duration, but it was not so severe as to require the panacea of Flax Seed Tea.

Thus far this has been a singularly open winter, not any snow as yet, of which I require a supply to enable me to send to the Mill and the consequence is, that starvation stares me in the face, for the want of Bread.

My anxiety will increase until I hear the policy of our new Governor General, however I have more faith in his character than I have had in many of his predecessors, at least I hope that he is an honest man—The Chief Justice may possibly give me some opinion after having seen His Excellency at Kingston, which this days post may bring, therefore I shall stop for Col. Burwell's coming to dinner, when he will bring any news that may come—

Burwell is come, nothing new, only an invitation from the Bachelors of The Garrison of London to a fancy Ball on the 3rd of Feby. so much for The Bush,—

You do not mention anything of Mrs. Allan health therefore I flatter myself that it is favorable, now with my kindest regards to her, Miss Allan and George,¹ believe me

My dear Allan ever your

Sincere friend,

THOMAS TALBOT.

(Allan Papers).

¹ Afterward Senator the Honorable George W. Allan.

G. Hamilton to Burwell.

Kingston, 6th June 1842.

My Dear Sir,—

I have this moment received your favor of the 1st inst. and well might you have said that you knew I would give you this information with pleasure, which I now proceed to do, and deem it perhaps, more satisfactory to you and the good old Colonel, to give you a copy of the first entry made of it in the Receiver General's Office (by myself) under Warrant No. 19 dated 20th October 1827—" To Cash paid the Honorable Thomas Talbot; Being in Consideration of his services and expenses in forming Settlement in this Province, from 1st January 1826, to 30th June 1827 inclusive, at the rate of L.400, Sterling per annum—authorized by Lord Bathurst's Despatch of the 8th June 1826,—Pursuant to Lieut-Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland's Warrant of this number and date L.600.

We have no news here worth communicating to you other than the report of Mr. Hinks, Editor of the Examiner, being appointed Inspector General, which is generally believed to be true.

Your Brother and family are in good health. We have had the pleasure of their spending an evening with us last week, and he said he had not heard from you lately, from which he concluded you were all well, otherwise that he would have had a letter from you.

When we arrive at the 1st July, please to send me Mitchell Certificate, so that I may be enabled to send him, through you, his Ten Pounds Currency.—I remain with best wishes and sincere regards to your family

Yours faithfully,

G. HAMILTON.

Mahlon Burwell Esquire,

&c. &c. &c.

Port Talbot

 Thomas G. Ridout to Talbot.

Bank of Upper Canada

Toronto 20 Septem'er 1842

Dear Sir

The Receiver General has refused to pay the warrant for your quarter's Pension to the 30. June 1842 because your certificate or declaration was not drawn according to the prescribed form sent out by the Treasury, I have therefore after some correspondance and a good deal of delay obtained the form annexed hereto—which you will be pleased

to execute and return to me, and it would be well at the same time to keep a copy of the form for your use hereafter (Ls)

I remain

Yours truly
THOMAS G. RIDOUT
Cashier

The Honble

Thomas Talbot
Port Talbot

(Endorsed) The Colonels' Pension
Mr. Ridout's
Letter.

Form of declaration for Pension.

(2 Copies.)

I, The Honble. Thos. Talbot do hereby declare that I have not been appointed to, or held any public situation subsequently to the First day of January 1826.—Witness my hand this Twenty third day of September 1842.

Subscribed before me this
23rd day of September 1842.

M. Burwell J. P.
District of London

(Endorsed) Copies for the Colonels' Pension
23rd Sept. 1842.

T. G. Ridout to Talbot.

Bank of Upper Canada
Toronto 3 March 1846.

The Honble Thos Talbot,
Port Talbot

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25 ulto advising that you have drawn upon this Bank for L.966-1-1. and noting your deposit at London L.500—which has been duly transferred to the credit of your account here—making the balance in your favor L.1298-18-4. the above mentioned cheque not having yet appeared.

The rate at which the stock of this Bank can be procured, is at par, being part of the additional capital which has not yet been filled up—

if you are pleased to desire me to subscribe six shares=L.75. in the name of Daniel Macbeth—I shall be happy to do so, and will send you the scrip in his favor.

I was much distressed when I heard of the death of my esteemed friend Col. Burwell,¹ whom I had known for nearly 40 years—and could well imagine your feelings on losing one whom you had been on the most friendly terms with since his first settlement in your country.

The Bank does not allow interest to its depositors. The dividends on its capital Stock are at the rate of seven per Cent per annum being 3½% half yearly.

I remain

Dear Sir

Yours truly

THOS. G. RIDOUT

Cashier

Talbot to Hon. Wm. Allan

The Honble

William Allan

Toronto.

Port Talbot 29th March 1847

My dear Allan—

Your very kind and interesting letter of the 12th inst has been highly gratifying and warming to me, in this abominably cold weath. such as I never recollect having experienced before. I am just returned from London where I was smuggled by urgent entreaties from Mrs. Harris to go to see Capn & Mrs. Dalzell who are on their farewell visit, They start for New York on Thursday next to sail by the first Liner Packet for London or Liverpool. Mrs. Dalzell confirmed your flourishing account of the health of all your family and speaks in raptures of George and his wife being so much improved by their visit to Europe last year, which I am certain must contribute to Mrs. Allan and your happiness pray give my most affecte regards to Mrs. Allan and assure her that I sincerely hope that she may fulfil her contemplated visit to Port Talbot the coming summer and I shall expect Miss Allan to accompany you. You probably have heard that Col & Mrs. Airey have decided on emigrating to Canada as Settlers, I expect them in May or June next, I anticipate much comfort from their society I think they have five children. Your & the Chiefs accounts of the state of our old

¹ Colonel Burwell died on the 25th January 1846.

friend Judge Hagerman distresses me more than I can describe, whilst I was in London on Friday and Saturday last the report was that he had rallied and on the recovery, God grant it may prove true.

Ever most sincerely yrs

THOMAS TALBOT.

(Allan Papers.)

Minier & Nash to L't. Col. Airey.

Messrs Minier & Nash Rec'd Evercrach 6th Augst 1847.

60 Strand Augt. 3 '47.

Sir

Mr. Nash called this morning at the Horse Guards to inform Coll Airey it would be useless to send the fruit trees till quite the end of Sepr. or perhaps the middle of Octr. as they would in all probability perish on the way. M. & N. will be glad to receive further instructions at Col. Airey's convenience.

Lt. Col. Airey

Assistant adjutant Genl.

Horse Guards.

(Endorsed) Minier & Nash

3d Augt.: 1807

Representing that it would be useless sending out the fruit trees till October—as they *would otherwise perish*—

List of roses.

Rose Damask Prin'ss. Augusta	Red Provence
Rose Damask George IVth	White ditto Unique
Red Provence Rose	Moss Red Provence Rose
White Provence Rose Unique	Red Provence Rose
Rose Damask Willm.	White Provence ditto Unique
Red Moss Provence	Rose Damask Madm Taffey
Red Provence	Rose Hibrid Perpetual
White Provence	Louis Bonaparte
Rose Unique	

N.B. The Duchess of Sutherland and Louis Bonaparte not rec'd.

T. G. Ridout to Talbot.

Bank of Upper Canada
Toronto 11th Nov. 1848.

My dear Sir

I had the pleasure to receive on the 27 ulto. your letter of the 2nd October covering your Pension Certificate for the quarter ending 30. September last, which I have collected at Montreal, by cash L.1-2-2. and Gov. Debentures L.110. the latter at 1% disc. producing L.108-18. as will appear by the annexed statement of your account, which shews a balance of L.511-7-2. Cy. in your favor.

Your friends here are happy to learn that your health continues to be so good—and that you enjoy your trip—altho' we are not surprized that you prefer your own quiet home Port Talbot, to the bustle of the great world—and shall be glad to see you back again.

The Government has been paying the last quarter of their disbursements in L.5 debentures payable with 6% interest in one year—which accounts for the 1% discount in your last receipt—if they pay the December quarter in the like manner. I intend to lodge them in the Bank for your use at interest until I receive your orders to sell out—as they certainly are a very good investment.

In case you should require money before you leave England, you will of course either order this Bank to make you a remittance, or else draw upon your account here through Messrs. Glyn & Co.

I remain

My dear Sir

Yours truly

THOMAS G. RIDOUT.

The Honble Col. Talbot

Malahide Castle

Ireland

(Postmarked: Malahide De. 13. 1848)

 Talbot to Hon. Wm. Allan.

Ansd 22 Oct.

Port Talbot
8th Octr. 1849

My dear Allan:—

I return you many thanks for your kind letter of the 3rd int. which I received yesterday, but am a good deal disappointed by your not mentioning the state of Mr. & Mrs. George Allan's health, and flatter my-

self by your silence on that subject that they are well. The Avon party ought to be back at Toronto by this, besides the weather is getting cool.

It is very good of you to take so much trouble in my young friend Macbeths money and I shall leave the arrangements of it to your better judgment, he is an excellent youth and has been a most faithful adherent to me since I took him under my care at the age of 13, 10 years ago. Of course you will see by the papers that Lord Elgin has been prowling thro the West, he was in London on Wednesday last, no great demonstration in his favor, altho he was escorted from Oxford by 1500 Radicals there were several triumphal arches erected for him in the streets of London, but before his Lordship reached the Town they were all cut down by the Tories and left on the ground for His Excellency and his respectable phalanx to drive over, for myself I remained quiet in my Den.

Pray present my kindest regards to Miss Allan and believe me

My dear Allan

with truth

always sincerely yrs

THOMAS TALBOT.

The Honble.

William Allan.

(Allan Papers).

Hon. Wm. Allan to Talbot

My Dear Sir.

Toronto 26th Novr. 1849.

I wrote you that I had purchased £100. in the Canada Bank Stock in which I paid £63—I have now purchased two City Debentures of £100 each at discount of 20 per—say—£100—

223—

making a totall

of £223—Your check is for 216. 13. 4

leaving a Balance due me £6. 6. 8. which you can remit me and I now enclose you the cashier's receipt for the Debentures & stock lodged in Bank in M. McBeath name.

I am Dear Sir

Yours most truly

W. ALLAN.

The Honble

Colonel Talbot.

My son George and his wife and her mother got home about three weeks ago (not by any means well.)

Toronto is now the great City of the West the seat of Government with all the great people of the realm. This removal will cost the Province £6@£8000—of the many very many packages brought up from Montreal some are said to contain their winter supply of turnips. The old Parliament buildings are all restored again to their former state. The Government House is filled up with various offices—our streets and roads are all put in order, and his Majesty Executive Government have their hands full in maturing appointments and filling up all vacancies. all well just now we shall see how things local go on, when Parliament meets. I have recd a long & well written letter from Mr. Gore of 27th Octr he is quite well.

W. A.

Talbot to Hon. Wm. Allan

My dear Allan:—

Port Talbot 1st Dec. 1849

I received your very kind note enclosing the necessary papers for George Macbeths little money matters, and both myself and him feel most grateful for the trouble you have taken, and I herein forward a check on the Bank for the £6. 6. 8. Cu'ry you advanced.

I am under great affliction by seeing in the papers the death of my dear brother Lord Talbot de Malahide—Your report of Mrs. George Allan is not so satisfactory as I expected, God bless you and believe me ever most sincerely yrs

THOMAS TALBOT.

The Honble

William Allan.

(Allan Papers).

Talbot to Chief Justice Robinson.

The Honble

John B. Robinson,

Chief Justice

&c. &c.

Toronto.

Port Talbot 11th Dec. 1849

My dear Chief:—

Your kind letter of the 6th Int. was I can assure you a great treat, as the general report you give of all the members of your family, is really quite cheering, but I am and have been for some time dismayed with the frightful state of this country, little did I think when I first

arrived in Upper Canada with Govr. Simcoe in 1792 that I should live to see the present times, I believe that our friend Allan and myself are the only two, left to witness the works of the D——1

I have been in great affliction at the death of my brother Lord Talbot, but when the age of 83 years is considered it softens the grief of such an event, Mrs. Aireys father is now Lord Talbot, and he is 82 so that he cannot be expected to live much longer, and I should say too old to reside at Malahide Castle, but I presume his son will. I have got into two rooms of my new house, the walls are dry but the chimnies smoke most aggrivatingly, but I keep doors and windows open.

I am entirely of opinion that you are perfectly prudent and correct in keeping yourself quiet and free from the existing state of doings, as neither credit or profit can be the result.

I enjoy good health, but feel the cold more than I did in my younger days. I should be delighted if you could muster nerve and drive to Port Talbot when the sleighing is good, as I am actually lonesome. By a letter received by the Aireys I understand that Mrs. Airey's youngest brother was about to be married to a Miss LeFroy a daughter of Baron LeFroy, is she a sister of your LeFroys. with my most affectionate regards to Mrs. Robinson and every individual of your family I remain

always sincerely yrs

THOMAS TALBOT.

(Allan Papers).

T. G. Ridout to Talbot.

Bank of Upper Canada

Toronto 30 Octr. 1850.

The Honble Thomas Talbot.

26 Mount Street

Grosvenor Square

London.

My dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d. inst. covering your Pension Certificates for the last quarter for which a warrant has been issued and paid and the amount L.111-2-2. Cy. appears at your credit here accordingly.

As requested, I beg to enclose Bank draft No. 759 at 60 dys. on Messrs. Glyn & Co. for L.100—Sterling and have charged your account for the same L.124-8-11. Currency.

I am happy to learn that your health has so much improved—and hope that you will enjoy your trip to France.

Mrs. George Allan and her husband have gone to the West Indies
—for her health—which was better when last heard from.

I remain yours truly

THOS. G. RIDOUT

Cashier.

(Address endorsed changed to:

Hotel Wagram, 28 Rue Rivoli, Paris)

(Endorsed: Received at Paris, 21st Nov. Thos. G. Ridout)

—————
T. G. Ridout to Talbot.

Bank of Upper Canada

Toronto 28 Jany. 1851.

The Honble. Col. Talbot, London.

My dear Sir

I had the pleasure to receive on the 25th inst. your letter of the 2nd inst. covering your Pension Certificates for the quarter ended 31st December 1850, and have accordingly, as your attorney, discharged your warrant for the amount due, say L.111-2-2. Cy. which sum I have placed to the credit of your account.

As requested I have now to enclose first of No. 967. Bank Draft at 30 dys. on Messrs. Glyn & Co. for L.100. Stg. charging you for the same $11\frac{3}{4}\%$ pm. making L.123-17-9. Cy.

Your friends here are happy to learn that your health continues to improve and that you have been well enough to spend part of your time in France.

The Chief Justice and Family, and Mr. Allan are all well. Toronto has been very gay this winter—but we fear that the Government will remove to Quebec in the course of the summer.

The whole Province of Canada has not been so prosperous for many years as it is at the present time—and promises fair to continue so. The western railroad¹ from Queenston to Hamilton and Windsor is now commenced in earnest.

Our Bank dividend for the last half year has been paid at three per Ct. which is an improvement on the July One.

I remain

Yours truly

THOS. G. RIDOUT

Cashier.

The Honble. Col. Talbot,

Care of Messrs. Herries Farquhar & Co.

Bankers,

London.

¹ The Great Western Railway, now part of the Grand Trunk Railway system.

TALBOT'S DIARY.

In Goldsmith's "Almanack for the year of our Lord God, MDCC. XCIV," a pocket memorandum-book of 48 printed pages, with blank pages for notes, there are a number of brief memoranda in Colonel Talbot's handwriting in ink or pencil, some of the latter no longer decipherable. Among those which can be made out are the following:

Thomas Hans, Born the 19th July 1771.¹

Novembr. 11th 1794. Hired Robt. Ward at 20 Gui's per anm. & $\frac{1}{2}$ Gui Board wages.
 Novr. 13th. pd. Ro't. 1 Gui.
 Decembr. 15th 1794. Agreed to pay 10 pence pr. day for Rot. boarding.

Tooth Brush No. 3. 20th May York.

March 5th² left Gibraltar

	D.	R.
Dto. Andola.....	1.	4.
Dto. 6 Los Vanos	3.	3.
Dto. Breakfast.....	0.	1. 8.
Dto. 7 Behé		

	G.S.
March 6th. ² pd at Hage	18. 0.
Dto at Folkenowe Din.....	5. 10.
Dto 7th Nunkirken.....	0. 17.
Dto Osnabruock.....	25. 0.
Dto to waiter.....	1. 6.
Dto 8th Breakfast Osnabruock.....	2. 6.
Dto 9th at Danwae.....	11. 0.
Dto Mr. Ross	0. 15.
Dto Dawkins pd Viehte (?).....	2. 10.
Dto Dto pd. Cap. Wittg.....	12
	71 14
	3 17
	75 11

Novr. 11th 1794 hired Robt. Ward as Groom at 20 Guis pr. anm. & $\frac{1}{2}$ Guinea Board Wages.

	L.	S.	D.
Novr. 13, for Boots	1.	1.	0.
Novr. 12th pr. Breeches	1.	4.	6.
Jany. 20th Gloves.....	0.	1.	6.
Febry. 3rd Trousers.....	0.	14.	6.
March 8th Cash.....	0.	16.	8.

¹Talbot's birthday. This is the only mention of Talbot's having a second name, Hans.

²Year not stated.

Private Expenses on the March from Leicester to Chelmsford Apl. 25th 17—(?)

	L.	S.	D.
Breakfast Kilwark.....	0	1	0
Market Harbro Boy.....	0	0	6
Dto Bill.....	0	16	0
Lampport Breakfast.....	0	2	0
Northampton Bill.....	0	8	0
Coach and horses breakfast.....	0	2	0
Newport Pagnet Bill.....	0	17	5
Dto Chambermaid.....	0	2	0
Woburn.....	0	8	6
to poor Soldier.....	0	1	0
Dunstable.....	0	11	6
Redburn.....	0	1	6

Public Expenses on the March to Chelmsford.

	L.	S.	D.
Market harbore for self.....	1	0	0
Newport Pagnet Dto.....	1	0	0
Dto. Servant.....	1	0	0
Woodburn for self.....	1	0	0
St. Albans for self.....	1	0	0
Dto. Dto.....	1	0	0
Ware for self.....	1	0	0
Chippeng Ongar.....	1	0	0
Dto Plidge.....	1	0	0
Chelmsford Self.....	3	0	0
Out of the above to.....	1	2	0
Witham for self.....	2	0	0
Dto. Dto.....	5	0	0
Gainfort Marching.....	37	6	6
For self.....	2	3	6

Sunday, April 10th 1796, hired Richd. Spires as Groom at 16 Guineas pr. ann.
March 17th owe Dawkins 5 Dolrs.

1797. Ocr. 4th to Richd..... 2. 2. 0
Novemr. 3rd " "..... 2. 2. 0

Boston, Monday 20th May 1799. Sent Corp. Wm. Powers¹ to School at Rules in West Street.

Boston, Monday 27th May 1799 hired Mrs. Thornton's House in South end at one Guinea per Week.

Febry. 2nd 1800. Took Lodgings No. 2. George St. 2 Guineas 2nd Week.

New York. 6th Sepr. 1802² bill on Hoare in favour of Edward Ellice Esqre for £80 Sterg. 30 days sight.

¹A Wm. Powers was one of Talbot's employees present at Port Talbot on 21st May 1803, at the inauguration of the Talbot Settlement.

²Talbot was probably on his way to England to press upon the government his request for a grant of the township of Yarmouth.

New York 6th Ap. 1803,¹ Patrick Whealand came to me.
To order from Mt. Real $\frac{3}{4}$ of Inch Square. 1 Bar an Inch Square and flat Bars 2
Inches Wide, the greater proportion of the $\frac{3}{4}$ the amount 5 Cwt. & one
Cwt. of Steel—Crawley Steel.

New York 6th Apl. 1803. Patrick Whealand came to me.

New York 6th Apl. 1803, hired Pat. Whealon at the rate of 11 Dolrs. pr. Month.

York 6th May 1803, hired Geo. Crane at the rate of 9 Dolrs per month. (

Niagara 11th May, 1803, hired Saml. Rogers² at the rate of 9 Dolrs. per month.

Sunday 22nd May 1803 took possession of Dunwich (in ink over pencilled
writing).)

Port Talbot 31st May 1803 hired William Caffry at 9 Dolrs. pr. month.

Port Talbot, 13th June 1803 Danl. Walker came to live with me.

Took James Witton and his apprentice³ from Niagara for Port Talbot 25th
June 1804.

26th at Queenston two pr. of Socks 10s.
26th at Chippawa in Cash 8s.

18th Sepr. 1804. by Bill to Mr. Quetton St. George datd. York £100 Sterg.—60 days
sight.

Thursday 10th Sept. 1805⁴ Billinger came to trade for the use of my oxen.

Friday 11th Sept. Billinger's son came for ye oxen & same day agreed with
Billinger that He sd. have ye oxen for 10 days from that date @ 9 Dolrs
for a Ton of his Hay.

Tuesday 15th Sept. he put the oxen back to my field.
25th. went with Powers to know when I sd. send for Hay he said on the
30th when I went again with Powers and my servant to receive the Hay.

¹ Talbot was on his way to Upper Canada having left England early in February, with instructions from the Colonial Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor to enable Talbot to establish a settlement.

² This and the two preceding entries were made by Talbot on his way to the settlement. The four employees who accompanied him were William Powers, Patrick Whealon, George Crane and Samuel Rogers. Crane was the first settler to take up land in Dunwich, after Talbot.

³ See ante, pages 79 to 89 as to these two men.

⁴ This date is not clearly written. It may be 1803 or 1801.

1806. Port Talbot, 20th January, engaged Joseph Smith to live with me, at £50 Sterling per ann.

Port Talbot, 15th Decr. 1811. John Filpot married to Esther McIntyre.

UNDATED MEMORANDA IN DIARY.

	Miles
Odby.....	3½ hilly
Glen	2½
Cibworth	3
Market Harbrough.....	6

A considerable Market Town will conveniently billet 300 men & on an emergency 600.

Capin Pilkington Engineer's Office Palace Yard Westminster.

No. of Lottery Ticket 25,333.

1 Mch embarked.
2nd July—3773 feet.

Acct. with Jo. Smith.

15th Sepr. Cash 4 Dolrs. on leaving home 1½ Dolrs.
22nd Sepr. 2s. for Ward.
Do. 2s. for Cooper.
25th Do. 3 Dollrs. for Gun.

To inoculate the Bud in the beginning of Aug.
Peach Plumb Cherry on a wild Plumb or cherry.
Memm. for Engd.

Gooseberry and Strawberry Seeds.
Grass seeds of every description.
Ladies Mantle.
Madder.
Swedish Turnip.
Hop Seed.
Pocket Compass.

Dorking Fowles., Rhoan Ducks, Guinea Fowles, a Chest of Tools, Table Cloths, Napkins, Rubbers, Milk Strainer, Mosquito Net.

Proportion of Grass Seeds pr. Acre.

Timothy alone 2 quarts.
Red Clover Do. Do.
White Clover mixed with Red Clover and Timothy one pint.
Timothy mixed, one quart.
Red Clover mixed one quart.
Barley on new land. 2 Bush.
Oats 1½

Map of North America by Arrowsmith No. 24 Rathborne Place, London.

Apple Trees sd. be planted 30 ft. distant and Peach 15—and from 4 to 6 inches deeper than when in the Nursery—The months for Planting April & November.

Inhabitants Long Point Vanlerburgh Rapeller Van Allen—Soil Hemp, Fruit climate.

To make soft and hard soap (a recipe in pencil, illegible).

Memorandum: King's Evil for Bab. Shoes for Mrs. Talbot.

To pay Donaldson 50 shgs. for Ross, Irwin has sent his papers by Mr. Warden of the 012 Payd opposite Fitzroy Chase London St. (S. E.?)

LANDS LOCATED TO ROBERT AND W. W. BALDWIN.

Lots in Yarmouth—apparently vacant.

6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, & 14	1 Con.	} The Initials P. R. entd. on these Lots.
8, 10, 11, 12, & 14	2 "	
6 & 7	3 "	

The Name Baldwin¹ is entered on the followg Lots in Yarmouth.
 21, 22, 23, 25, & 28— 1st Con. this last mentd Lot desd. for Robt Baldwin.

21, 22, 24, 25, 26 & 28— 2nd Do.
 Robt. Baldwin was granted 1200 a's

Desd.	502 N. R.	200 Clarke.
	836 Do	200 in Hope.
	1126 Do	200 in Yarmouth—28, 1st Con. as above.

Total 600 Acres, located & Desd. —600 to Describe.

Wm. Warren Baldwin was granted 1200 as.

Desd.	41 W. F. In York	200
	837 N. R. In Hope	200
	868 N. R. in Elmsly	600

Tot. 1000 acres located and Desd.

The Lots located to Baldwin in Yarmouth } exclusive of 28. 1st Con: are 10	} 200 to Describe for W. W. B. 600 to R. Baldwin.	
		200
		800 between them.

2000

800

1200 Acres over their compt. located in Yarmouth.
 (On blank page of letter)

Addressed

Thomas Ridout Esqr.

Surveyor General.

W. Halton.

¹ Lot 6 in the 3rd Concession of Yarmouth was granted by the Crown Feb. 13th 1811 to John Philpott, an employee of Colonel Talbot. The memorandum is therefore of an earlier date.

Lot 28 in the 1st Concession of Yarmouth was granted by the Crown to Robert Baldwin, Sept. 26th 1805. The remainder of the Yarmouth lots mentioned were granted to other persons.

APPENDIX A.

Letter from Singleton Gardiner, a settler in Dunwich to his brother-in-law, Henry Coyne¹ (original in possession of James H. Coyne)

Dear Brother—,

Buffalo, October 27th 1816.

I arrived here yesterday after 10 days passage from Port Talbot, a place I never would again see. was it not for my family; but I was obliged to come here for flour, and I am afraid I will not get what I want. I got one barrell and had to give \$12 for it, but when done it is much cheaper than I can get it at Port Talbot. Just before I left home I had 104 lbs which cost me \$16., viz. I had 4½ bushels of wheat. cost \$9, and a hired man at \$12. per month was 7 days to mill to have it ground, so the expense in all was \$16. So you may judge what a comfortable place I am in. No, it is the hardest place I ever saw to get the necessaries of life, and I believe, according to the number of inhabitants, they have suffered more for the want of bread, than any other place I ever saw or heard of. Many persons here, I believe, have not tasted bread for 2 months; for they had not the grain, and if they had, they could not have it ground.

I have bargained for 100 acres of land off Colonel Talbot at 3 Dollars per acre, and have got a log house 24 by 16 feet not half finished, and it has cost me about \$200; for we cannot get a board without fetching them 130 miles, and no stone nor brick to build chimneys, nothing but clay.

All the money I got for my place would not build such a house as I had in P. Talbot. But God only knows whether I will get home or not for the lake is so dangerous at this season of the year, that I dread the journey of going 150 miles in an open boat. It is a great undertaking, but I must either do it or my family suffer for want of bread, which they have never done as yet. Things were cut off with the frost of the 6th of July last, and, about the 24th of August, there was another which killed the Buckwheat and Corn, that grain is scarce and dear; so there has not been one month this summer but there has been frost. I made a mistake in the firm of Townsend & Co. N. York, in my last letter. It is K. and E. Townsend, No. 123 Pearl St. New York; and get an order on Townsend, Brunson & Co. Lewiston; and send the order in a letter to me to the care of John Warren, Merchant, near

¹ Henry Coyne was then residing near Poughkeepsie in the State of New York. He settled in Dunwich in the Talbot Settlement in October, 1817. He came from Belfast in Ireland. His descendants are numerous.

Fort Erie, Upper Canada. But the money is not to be paid to any person but Thos. or Singleton Gardiner, and to have a certificate from Mr. Warren that they are the person for fear of fraud. I recd your letter of August 4.

Remain your affectionate Brother,
SINGLETON GARDINER.

Take all the expense and trouble you are at out of the money before you send it, postage of letters and the like. My family were all in good health when I left home, and I hope this will find you in the same.

APPENDIX B.

The Talbot Anniversary.

The Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute possesses a number of original documents relating to the institution of the Talbot Anniversary. These papers were presented to the Institute by John Price J.P. of Port Stanley, grandson of Adjutant James Nevills, secretary of the original celebration. They were printed in 1859 by the late Mr. Edward Ermatinger in his *Life of Colonel Talbot*. The minutes of the preliminary meeting of 8th March are not amongst them, having evidently been carried by Colonel Talbot to England and deposited with the Home Government for the purpose of helping him in his controversy with the provincial executive. (See *Sessional Papers of U. C. for 1836*. No. 22, and pages 69-73. Part II. *supra*).

John Rolph, who took an active part in the proceedings, was at this time twenty-four years of age and a resident of the township of Southwold. He was the original patentee of Lot 41 South of Talbot Road East, about a mile west of Kettle Creek and twelve miles east of Port Talbot. Talbot Road was surveyed in 1809 by Mahlon Burwell, and settlers immediately began to come into the townships east of Port Talbot, chiefly from the Long Point Settlement, of which Rolph's father, Dr. Thomas Rolph, was then a resident. During the war, Colonel Talbot commanded the militia of the London and Western Districts, and made Turkey Point his headquarters. He was thus a frequent visitor at the Rolph homestead in Charlotteville, whose hospitality was always open to persons of distinction. Lieutenant Governor Gore had regarded with approval the possibility of a marriage between Talbot's brother William and one of the Misses Rolph (see *ante*, page 110); and gossip connected Colonel Talbot's own name with matrimonial intentions in the same quarter.

John Rolph held the office of Paymaster, from Sept. 25, 1813, to Dec. 24, 1814, in the Norfolk Regiment of Militia, and is said also to have acted as clerk or secretary to Colonel Talbot. The confidential relations thus established between the two men continued for many years, until severed by the wide divergence of their political views, Rolph becoming prominent among the Reformers, to whom Talbot was fiercely opposed. Rolph's acquaintance among the settlers was a wide one, as may be supposed; and therefore his connection with the Talbot anniversary is easily understood. At the same time, Burwell, who was the representative of Middlesex in the legislature, had ample reason for regarding with suspicion the growing influence of his youthful rival in their patron's confidence and in popular favor. At the second general election thereafter, Rolph began his parliamentary career by defeating Burwell at the polls.

It was Rolph who was the moving spirit in the institution of the Talbot Anniversary. He was the medium of communication between Talbot and the settlers. The address printed in the text purports in the original M.S. to be "Signed in the name of the meeting by J. Wilson P., L. Patterson V. P." But the voice was the voice of Rolph.

It was Rolph who transmitted it to the Colonel, accompanied by the following letter:

Yarmouth, 6th March 1817.

Sir

I am directed, as secretary, by a numerous meeting on the Talbot Anniversary, on the 8th March, to transmit the inclosed address to you. I am further directed to inform you, that a chair is to be left perpetually vacant in your name, which is to be filled by you only, or by your descendants in future ages.

In assuring you of the warmth and cordiality with which the above motions were approved, I individually express the very particular respect with which I am,

Sir,
Your most obedient
and humble servant
James Nevills,
Secretary

To the Hon. Colonel Talbot
Port Talbot.

Rolph writes Nevills, "I sent the above letter in your name." Colonel Talbot's answer, given in the text without date, but which bears date Port Talbot, 10th March 1817, was also delivered to Rolph, who

forwarded it to Nevills, with the following interesting observations:

“The above address having been presented to the Hon. Colonel Talbot, he was pleased to return the following answer.

The answer accompanies the letter inclosed to you.

The Secretary to the Talbot Anniversary, Mr. Adj. James Nevills, should prepare a statement to be published—and he should keep on record all the proceedings of the day. Should pen, ink and paper be scarce, the Adjutant knows where he can get as much as he wants by riding up for it.

J. Rolph

To Mr. Secretary James Nevills

Adjutant 1st Regt. Middlesex Militia &c. &c. Yarmouth.”

Colonel Burwell was opposed to the celebration, and placed himself on record by the following manifesto:

To the People of the Talbot Road:—

Gentlemen.—

Having seen the Prospectus to an Anniversary lately instituted at Doctor Lee’s Hotel; and the copy of an address to Colonel Talbot on the subject; I think it my duty to inform the public that I am decidedly opposed to the institution. It is certainly premature.

I am never inclined to make opposition to anything, without being capable of rendering reasons for so doing. At the same time, I beg to be understood as not meaning disrespect to the gentlemen who composed that Association. On the contrary, I have a high respect for most of them.

The Law of ‘he Land, defines ‘Anniversary days to be “solemn days appointed to be celebrated yearly in commemoration of the death or martyrdom of Saints, or the days whereon, at the return of every year men were wont to pray for the souls of their deceased friends.” 1 Edw. 6. chap. 14th.

If the worthy personage to whom the Address was presented, had departed this life If he was no more—I will not now inform the world, nor insult his sense of delicacy by saying what part I would take in the foundation of such an Institution. At present he is amongst us,—We know his exertions to get the fine tract of country we inhabit, settled. And he knows what our exertions have been to settle it. Without saying anything more respecting him,—we know him. And from the progress we have made, not in fine Anniversary addresses, but in meliorating the rude wilderness; the world may judge whether we have not such feelings and understandings as we ought to have. And whether we can appre-

ciate its worth, without proclaiming it on the housetops—and making ourselves ridiculous.

However high and respectable any person may be, and whatever his exertions may have been for the public good—the industrious population ought not to permit an act, which by its fulsomeness, would be insulting to him, or beneath their own dignity. And whatever may be the object of designing persons, the Yeomanry of the country should never do anything that the observing world would be obliged to call prostitution to flattery.

The inhabitants of this new and extensive chain of settlement, are bearing the burden in the heat of the day. Most of us have increasing families, and must exert ourselves to support them. We can therefore but ill afford to pay our cash for attending far-fetched Anniversaries, public festivities, cordial unions &c., as they are called in the Prospectus before alluded to; knowing, at the same time, that such Associations would have a tendency to lead us imperceptibly to scenes of dissipation, and must like the baseless fabric of a vision, fall to the ground.

I am, with sincere regard,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and humble serv't

M. Burwell

Southwold, Talbot Road, 18th April, 1817.

The record of the celebration, held in pursuance of the prospectus, is as follows:

On the 21st May, was held at Doctor Lee's Hotel, in Yarmouth, the Talbot Anniversary, to commemorate the Institution of the Talbot Settlement, the President and Vice President, Capts Secord and Rappleje directed the Address from Lieut. Colonel Burwell to the People of the Talbot Settlement, in opposition to the Anniversary, as well as his letter to the Secretary, on the same subject, to be submitted to the meeting. The Anniversary was attended by seventy-five persons. The above papers being read, the resolutions were discussed, and unanimously adopted.

1st Resolution.—It is the opinion of this meeting, that it was highly unbecoming for Lieut. Colonel Burwell, in such a manner to obtrude his opinion on a subject respecting which, every man should think for himself; his individual voice is not to sway the public mind, or overrule the popular opinion.

2nd Resolution.—It is the opinion of this meeting, that Lieut. Colonel Burwell's remarks upon the address voted to Colonel Talbot, merely on account of his being the friend and founder of this Settle-

ment, are most indelicate and obtrusive. From Colonel Talbot's address, it is very evident he was himself too liberal to insult us with such gross and ill-natured animadversions, and it is again unanimously repeated, that Colonel Talbot is deserving of our respect, for his uniform zeal and exertions in behalf of this settlement.

3rd Resolution.—It is the opinion of this meeting, that Lieut. Colonel Burwell's letter to the Secretary, is written in the most disrespectful manner, but as it is the unanimous wish of this meeting to prevent the Anniversary from any further becoming the vehicle of calumny or party intrigue, the Secretary is directed to rigidly forbear entering into any future discussion with Lieut. Colonel Burwell, on the subject of his unbecoming interference, being most fully convinced that a reference, even to Johnson's Dictionary, will correct his strange and unaccountable mistake, as to the nature and design of Protestant Anniversaries. 4th Resolution.—The thanks of the meeting are presented to the Committee for their highly honorable and independent conduct.

(A true copy).

James Nevills

Secretary.

Colonel Burwell's manifesto is interesting for more than one reason. To do honor to the founder of the settlement was clearly, in his view, not the only "object of designing persons." His own position as member of parliament and confidential friend of the all-powerful founder of the settlement was imperilled. The wisdom of his animadversions was more than open to question. He played into his adversary's hand; his weapon was turned against himself; and the first regular celebration of the Talbot Anniversary was signalized by a counter-manifesto directed against the strongest personality in the settlement after Talbot himself, the parliamentary representative of Middlesex, Colonel Burwell.

Burwell's letter would seem to have had something to do with the naming of Talbot's "capital." It was in the same year, 1817, that it began to assume the proportions of a village. Two stores were opened near the Kettle Creek crossing of Talbot Road—one in the hollow by Hamilton & Warren, and the other on the eastern hill by Horace Foster. A masonic lodge was instituted, of which Foster was a member. It is Foster who is said to have suggested the name St. Thomas, which was already in use early in September, 1817. It is quite possible that Burwell's allusion to the anniversaries of saints, by way of contrast to the proposed anniversary, gave occasion and point to the suggestion. Talbot's saintliness was never a conspicuous quality in his character; but

the name was adopted at once. Whether originally bestowed in jest or in earnest, it was no doubt equally displeasing to a man of Burwell's serious and reverent cast, aside altogether from his personal attitude toward the youthful rival who engineered the celebration of the anniversary.

It is only necessary to add that none of the original settlers stood higher in the estimation of the community than Colonel Burwell, who possessed the respect of all, without regard to political or religious affiliation. (See Sketch of Colonel Mahlon Burwell by Archibald Blue).

APPENDIX C.

Lands granted by the Crown to Colonel Talbot in the Reserved Townships, Dunwich and Aldborough, down to the year 1821 inclusive.

Township	Date of Grant	Number of acres.	
Dunwich.	1804 May 7.....	5000.	
	1806 April 5.....	1200.	
	1807 May 21.....	2000.	
	1808 Jan 27.....	800.	
	1813 Apr 8.....	400.	
	1820 May 1.....	3500.	
	1821 Mar 22.....	3350.	
	July 25.....	14514.	Total. 30,764
Aldborough:	1816 Oct. 20.....	2800	
	Nov 20.....	800	
	1821 Mar 22.....	5950.	
	July 26.....	25,256	Total. 34 806
			Aggregate. 65,570

APPENDIX D.

Chronological Index to Sessional Papers. Documents relating to the Talbot Settlement. Upper Canada. 1836. No.22.

(Note: The pages are as in the Sessional Papers)

			Page
1803. Feb.	11.	Lieut. General J. G. Simcoe to Lord Hobart.....	4.
	15	Lord Hobart to Lieut. Gen. Hunter	4.
May	4	James Green, Secretary to Lieutenant Governor, to John Small enclosing extract from Lord Hobart's letter of Feb. 15.	1.
	7	Minute of Executive Council thereon .	
1804 May	4	Minute of Executive Council recommending grant to Talbot of 5000 acres in Yarmouth.....	1.
1816 Aug.	10.	Minutes of Executive Council concerning Talbot's Settlements referred to (not printed)	7.
1816 Oct.	3.	Earl Bathurst to Lieutenant Governor (not published) referred to.....	8.
1817 June	5,	Report of Executive Council to Lieutenant Governor Gore, as to extent of reserve to be made for location by Colonel Talbot	11.
	17,	Order of Lieutenant Governor thereupon	12.

		Page	
	Nov. 6,	Memorial of Talbot to Samuel Smith, Adm'r of Upper Canada expressing dissatisfaction etc.	12.
	8.	Report of Executive Council on Talbot's Memorial.....	12.
		Memorial of Talbot to Lord Bathurst (not printed) referred to	6.
	18.	President Smith to Bathurst transmitting report (not printed) Referred to	6.
1818	Feb. 18.	Talbot to Henry Goulburn, under Secretary of State for the Colonies.....	8.
	26.	Bathurst to President Smith, Adm'r. of Upper Canada allowing Talbot 5 years longer	6.
	28.	Bathurst to President Smith.....	7.
1820	Jan. 24.	Talbot to Sir Peregrine Maitland (location completed) and with further recommendation.	2.
	Mar. 26.	Minute and Report of Executive Council thereon.....	2.
	Oct. 6.	Talbot to Hillier, Private Secretary to Lieut. Governor (not printed) referred to.....	9.
1822	Mar. 22.	Talbot to Robert Wilmot..... re. 50 Highland Settlers	11.
	Apr. 3.	Do. to Do.	11.
	9.	Bathurst to Maitland.....	8.
	(Undated)	Memorial of Talbot to Bathurst enclosed.....	9.
	(Undated)	Recommendation of Executive Council on reading extract from letter Bathurst to Maitland of Apl. 9, 1822 and Mayor Hilliers' letter of "the 15th instant."	3.
1825	Mar. 15.	Talbot to Maitland, for commission on moneys received in respect of sales of Crown lands	3.
	15.	Hillier to the Presiding Councillor with Talbot's letter and recommendation.....	2.
	16.	Talbot to Hillier. re Longwoods Road.....	14.
	16.	Surveyor General T. G. Ridout's report thereon	14.
	17.	Recommendation of Executive Council.....	15.
1826	Feb. 18	Memorial. Talbot to Bathurst.....	15.
	Apr. 3.	Maitland to Bathurst transmitting Talbot's memorial	15.
	June 8.	Bathurst to Maitland (authorizing pension of £400) to Talbot	16.
1828	Apr. 21.	Talbot to R. W. Hay (not printed) referred to.....	17.
1828	Apr. 28.	Talbot to R. W. Hay	16.
1828	May 7.	W. Huskisson to Maitland.....	16.
1829	Mar. 1.	Talbot to R. W. Hay.....	17.
	May 7.	Colonial Office to Maitland (not printed) referred to.....	17.
	Sept. 25.	Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant Governor, to Sir Geo. Murray G. C. B.....	17.
1831	(Undated)	Richards to Lord Goderich, re 5000 patents not taken out by Talbot, letters (not printed) referred to.....	18.
	Feb. 5.	Lord Goderich to Colborne.....	18.
	July 23.	Colborne to Talbot enclosing copy of Goderich's letter (not printed) referred to.....	18.
	July 29.	Talbot to Colborne.....	18.
1835	April 11.	Talbot to Lieutenant Colonel Rowan, Secretary to Lieutenant Governor.....	19.
1836	Feb. 8.	Lieutenant Governor Sir Francis Bond Head to Upper Canada House of Assembly transmitting papers in compliance with address of 3d inst, and replying to inquiries.....	1.
		Statement of Lands in the London and Western Districts which have been placed in the hands of the Hon. Thomas Talbot under Orders in Council, (with other particulars as to acres patented, located, and not yet returned by Colonel Talbot).	20.
		Schedule of Townships that at present compose the Talbot Settlement.....	24.

APPENDIX E.

Memorial of Conveyance by Talbot to Lieutenant Colonel Airey.

Recorded the 5th day of August
A. D. 1850 at 2 o'clock P. M. in Liber
A for Aldborough Folio 89, and in
Liber "A." for Dunwich Folio 73, on
the oath of Charles Hutchinson of Lon-
don Gentleman.

(sd) H. Burwell
Registrar.

A Memorial to be regis-
tered pursuant to the Statute
in such case made and pro-
vided of a certain Indenture
made on the Sixteenth day of
March in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred

and fifty in pursuance of the Act to facilitate the conveyance of real
property Between The Honorable Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot in the
County of Middlesex in the Province of Canada Esquire of the first part
and Richard Airey of the same place Esquire a Lieutenant Colonel in
Her Majesty's Forces of the Second Part

Whereby after reciting a certain understanding between the said
parties to the effect that the said Thomas Talbot should devise certain
lands to the said Richard Airey and a certain consideration that it had
been considered more desirable that a conveyance should be made of the
lands thereafter mentioned to the said Richard Airey during the life time
of the said Thomas Talbot as by reference to the said Indenture will
more fully appear It was witnessed that in pursuance of such under-
standing and consideration and at the request of the said Richard Airey
testified by his sealing and delivery thereof and also in consideration
of the sum of Five Shillings of lawful money of Canada then paid to
the said Thomas Talbot by the said Richard Airey the receipt whereof
is hereby by him acknowledged he the said Thomas Talbot did grant
unto the said Richard Airey his heirs and assigns forever All and Singu-
lar those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying
and being in the Township of Aldborough in the County of Middlesex
in the Province of Canada containing altogether by estimation twenty-
seven thousand six hundred and fifty acres. be the same more or less
and being composed of the southerly half of Lot A and the southwesterly
part of "B" (being the whole of the said lot "B" granted to the said
said Thomas Talbot) in the first concession Lot A and the south-westerly
part of "B" (being the whole of the said lot "B" granted to the said
Thomas Talbot) in the second concession Lot "A" in the third con-
cession. Lot "A" and the south-westerly part of "B" (being the whole
of the said lot "B" granted to the said Thomas Talbot) in the fourth
concession Lot "A" and the south-westerly part of "B" (being the

whole of the said Lot "B" granted to the said Thomas Talbot) in the fifth concession Lot "A." and the south westerly part of "B" and the south easterly parts of Lots eleven and twelve (being the whole of the said lots B eleven and twelve granted to the said Thomas Talbot) in the sixth concession. Lots A. B. D. two sixteen and seventeen the Seventh Concession. Lots A. C. one and three and the north half and south westerly quarter of Lot four and the northerly halves of Lots five and Six and the whole of Lots seven eight nine ten eleven, twelve, thirteen, fifteen sixteen seventeen eighteen Twenty, twenty two twenty three and twenty four in the eighth concession. The southerly half of Lot "A." The whole of Lots "B" D and two. The southerly half and north westerly quarter of Lot four, the southerly halves of Lots five six and seven and the whole of lots Nine ten eleven Twelve Fourteen Sixteen Seventeen Nineteen Twenty one Twenty two and Twenty four in the ninth concession. The northerly halves of Lots A. B. C. one, three four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven twelve, sixteen and seventeen and the whole of lots thirteen fifteen eighteen Twenty, Twenty two, twenty three, and twenty four in the tenth concession. The southerly halves of Lots A. B. D. two four, five, six, seven, nine, ten, eleven, Twelve sixteen seventeen and nineteen. The north easterly quarter of nineteen and the whole of Lots fourteen Twenty one Twenty two and Twenty four in the Seventh Concession. The northerly halves of Lots A. B. C. D. one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight nine, ten, eleven, Twelve thirteen fourteen fifteen, sixteen, seventeen eighteen nineteen Twenty, Twenty one, twenty two, Twenty three and Twenty four and the south easterly quarters of Lots three six and seven in the twelfth concession, The southerly halves of Lots A. B. C. D. one. two, six, seven, eight nine, ten, eleven, Twelve, thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen sixteen seventeen eighteen nineteen Twenty, Twenty one Twenty two, Twenty three and Twenty four and the north easterly quarter of six and the north westerly quarter of Fifteen in the thirteenth Concession Lots A. B. C D. nine, ten eleven twelve thirteen fourteen fifteen, sixteen, Seventeen eighteen Nineteen twenty, twenty one, Twenty two twenty three and twenty four in the fourteenth concession and the broken lots one and two, The east half of lot seven and the whole of lot eight in the fourteenth concession on Lake Erie and Lots A. B. one two four, six seven, nine, eleven twelve fourteen and fifteen in the Gore between the sixth and Seventh concession of the said Township of Alborough which said lots are more particularly described in the patents therefor from the Crown to the said Thomas Talbot as by reference thereto will appear and all other

lands of him the said Thomas Talbot situate and being in the said Township of Aldborough excepting always any lots or parts of lots he might have located to settlers and reserving out of any of said parcels above enumerated any and every lot and lots part and parts of lots that might have been so located to settlers or conveyed by the said Thomas Talbot at any time therefore And also all and singular those certain other parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Dunwich in the County of Middlesex and Province aforesaid containing by admeasurement together one thousand three hundred acres be the same more or less and being composed of Lots numbers, Twenty two Twenty three and Twenty four in the broken front or twelfth concession. Lots numbers twenty one twenty two twenty three and twenty four in the eleventh concession and lots numbers twenty one and Twenty two in the tenth concession of the said Township of Dunwich, To have and to hold the said lands and premises and every of them and all appurtenances and rights thereto pertaining excepting and reserving as aforesaid and subject to any lease or agreements for sale and conveyance then already made (the monies thereafter to accrue or be paid on which leases or agreements are to belong to the said Richard Airey his heirs executors administrators and assigns) unto the said Richard Airey his heirs and assigns to and for the sole and only use benefit and behoof of the said Richard Airey his heirs and assigns forever subject nevertheless to the reservations limitations provisoes and conditions expressed in the original grants thereof respectively from the Crown

Which said Indenture is witnessed by Charles Hutchinson of the Town of London Gentleman and Henry C. R. Becher of the same place Esquire

And this Memorial is hereby required to be registered by me the grantee therein named

As Witness my hand and seal this fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty

Signed and sealed

in the presence of

(sd) Charles Hutchinson

(sd) Robert C. Stoneman

(sd) Richard Airey (Ls)

Lieut. Colonel.

Register Office
County of Middlesex
To Wit

} I Charles Hutchinson of London in the
County aforesaid Gentleman maketh oath.
and saith that he was present and did see
the due execution of the Indenture of Bargain and Sale of which the

annexed is a Memorial and also that he was present and did see the grantee in the said Indenture named duly sign and seal the annexed memorial for the Registry thereof To each of which he is a subscribing witness

I hereby certify that Charles Hutchinson in the above affidavit named duly made oath to the same this Fifth day of August A D 1850

(sd) Charles Hutchinson

(sd) H. Burwell,
Registrar

APPENDIX F.

Memorial of Colonel Talbot's Will.

Recorded the 21 day of February A. D. 1853 at 35 minutes past 2 o'clock P. M. on the oath of C. Hutchinson of London Esquire in Liber A. for Dunwich Folio 148 in Liber "B." for Township of London folio 687 in Liber "B" for Southwold Folio 256. in Liber "B." for Malahide folio 46 and in liber "B" for Bayham folio 223.

(sd) For M. Burwell Reg.

W. C. L. Gill Dep'y

London Esquire deceased in the words and bearing date as follows that is to say

This is the last Will and Testament of me The Honorable Thomas Talbot formerly of Port Talbot but now of the Town of London in the County of Middlesex in the Province of Canada Esquire made at the town of London aforesaid this fourteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two

First with the exception of the Legacy hereinafter mentioned I give devise and bequeath unto my faithful young friend George Macbeth who now is and for some years past has been living with me all and Singular the estates and property both real and personal, of which I may die possessed whether in Canada or elsewhere, including and comprehending all my lands moneys, stocks securities and chattels of every nature and description whatsoever and all my rights thereto and therein, To have and to hold the same and every of them fully and absolutely unto the said

To the Registrar of the United Counties of Middlesex and Elgin

A Memorial to be registered pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided of a Will made by the Honorable Thomas Talbot of The Town of

George Macbeth his heirs Executors administrators and assigns forever according to the nature of the same respectively

Secondly, I give and bequeath unto Jane Hunter the widow of my old servant Jeffrey Hunter an annuity of Twenty pounds of lawful money of Canada during her life to be paid to her yearly by my executors out of part of my estate to be by them set aside for that purpose and which during her life time I make chargeable with her said annuity

Lastly. I nominate and appoint the said George Macbeth and my friend Henry C. R. Becher of the said Town of London Barrister at law. Executors of this my last Will and Testament I hereby revoking and annulling all former and other wills by me made and declaring this to be my true and only last Will and Testament.

In Witness Whereof I the said Thomas Talbot have to this my last will and Testament written on the first page of a sheet of Foolscap paper set my hand and seal this fourteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two which said Will is witnessed by James Shanly the younger of the Town of London in the County of Middlesex Esquire, Charles Hutchinson of the same place Esquire and Robert Cleobury Stoneman of the same place gentleman, and this memorial thereof is hereby required to be registered by me George Macbeth the Devisee in the said will named as Witness my hand and Seal this twenty first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

Signed Sealed and Delivered

in the presence of

(sd) Charles Hutchinson

(sd) John Clark

(sd) George Macbeth (Ls.)

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CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

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Coyne, James Henry
The Talbot papers

